

Journal Room  
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BULLETINS

OF

THE CAMPAIGN 1799.





# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 27th, 1799.

No. I.

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*Vienna, April 10, 1799.*

**H**IS Royal Highness the Archduke Charles and Lieutenant-General Kray, have transmitted the following detailed Accounts of the Actions which have taken place near Stockach, in Germany, and in the Neighbourhood of Legnago and Verona, in Italy:

*Account of the Battle near Stockach, on the 25th and 26th March 1799.*

AFTER the Action at Otterach, the Enemy retreated by Pfulendorff and Stockach; the greatest Part of their Forces took a Position near Engen. General Ferino's Division and the Brigade of Rubi were posted near Singen, and in the Country behind Radolpszell; that of St. Cyr halted at Lyp-tingen.

The Main Body of the Advanced Guard of His Royal Highness, under the Command of the Count de Nauendorff, pursued the Enemy as far as Ach; General Prince de Schwartzberg, with his Bri-  
gade,

gade, drove them from Stirflingen; General Count de Meerfeld forced them from Swandorff, and took Post there on the 23d March. This General attacked, on the 24th, the Advanced Guard of St. Cyr, which had taken a Position in Front of Neuhausen, and drove them back with a considerable Loss in Killed and Wounded, as far as Lyptingen, and took Two Hundred Men Prisoners and Three Pieces of Cannon.

On the same Day the Army put itself in Motion in Two Columns, and encamped near Stockach. The Right Wing occupied the Heights of Malspieren, and extended itself towards Nellenberg; the Left Wing took a Position below Nellenberg, near the Custom-House, and stretched as far as the Neighbourhood of Walwis. In order to cover this Position on the Side of the great Road from Radolpszell; Two Battalions of Lafcey, and the Regiments of Cuirassiers of Anspach were posted on the Heights of Erperingen. This Wing had the Advantage of an open Country, which was for the most Part covered by marshy Grounds and steep Hills.

On the 24th the Archduke received Intelligence from M. de Nauendorff, that the Enemy had centred the Main Body of their Army near Engen; His Royal Highness immediately sent some Battalions of Infantry to the Count de Meerfeld, who had no other Infantry with him than the Free Corps of Wurmser, with Orders to attack, on the following Day (the 25th), the Division of St. Cyr, which was posted near Lyptingen, and to endeavour to compel him to repass the Danube. His Royal Highness resolved to reconnoitre in Person, on the same Day, the Main Body of the Enemy's Army near Engen. But the Enemy, on his Side, had resolved on that Day not only to attack the Right Wing of the Archduke's Army  
with

with the principal Part of their Forces, but also to take his Army in the Rear, in order to cut off its Communication with Pfulendorff. For this Purpose, and with a View to conceal their Motions, the Enemy sent Two Divisions from Engen to Lyptingen, and in order to draw the Attention of His Royal Highness to their Left Wing, caused an Attack to be made on the 25th, at Five o'Clock in the Morning, on the Village of Ach, with Five or Six Battalions, and endeavoured to gain the Defile which is there. Prince Schwartzenberg was attacked at the same Time at Steißlingen by the Division of Ferino and the Brigade of Rubi. His Royal Highness received Intelligence of this Attack at the Moment when he was passing through Ach, and he had hardly arrived near Count Nauendorff before he also received from the General in Chief Wallis, at the Right Wing, an Account that the Count de Meerfeld was totally incapable of making any further Resistance to the superior Forces of the Enemy, and that he was retreating from Lyptingen to the Wood about Three Miles in the Rear of that Place.

His Royal Highness immediately gave Orders to M. de Nauendorff, and to Prince Schwartzenberg, to retire, by Degrees, to their Positions; that is to say, M. de Nauendorff to the Heights of Nellenberg, and Prince Schwartzenberg to the Left Wing. Both of these Movements were executed in the most skilful Manner, and with the greatest Regularity, insomuch that the Enemy, notwithstanding their great Superiority, was compelled to pay dear for every Inch of Ground. General Jourdan, in Person, commanded at this Attack, and sent, at the same Time, General Van Damme to harraß his Royal Highness's Communication with Pfulendorff. It was not till One o'Clock in the Afternoon that the Enemy were able to reach the Position of our Left Wing on the Side of



Shillingen, and it was near Evening before they reached it on the Side of Ach. His Royal Highness returned to this Wing, gave the Command of it to Lieutenant-General Stader, and hastened in Person to the Right Wing. General Stader immediately detached Two Battalions of Infantry and Three of Grenadiers to the Heights of Nellenberg, in order to defend those Heights, as the Centre of the Position which His Royal Highness had chosen, jointly with the Advanced Guard under M. de Nauendorff, or, if it should become necessary to reinforce the Right Wing, to draw them, by this Means, nearer to each other. As there was more Cavalry in the Left Wing than could be employed, General Prince de Furstenberg was detached towards Dentwang with the Regiment of Cuirassiers of the Archduke Francis; Lieutenant General Petrasch had at this Time, in consequence of Orders from General Wallis, posted Two Battalions of Infantry to the Right of Malspieren, on the Heights of Zizenhangen, in order to cover his Right Flank; this General had Orders to attack the Enemy, who had already penetrated through the Wood, with those Troops, and the Regiments of Kirpen and Gemmingen, on the Right of the high Road to Stutlingen, whilst Lieutenant-General Prince de Furstenberg, with the Regiments Emperor and Benjoffsky, notwithstanding a heavy Fire of Grape and Musketry from the Enemy, advanced along the high Road, and on the Left of it, for the Purpose of giving Support to the Heights: the Prince was killed by a Grape-Shot in the Course of this Attack, which he conducted with so much Intrepidity. Colonel Prince of Anhalt Bernberg was also dangerously wounded, and died soon after on the Field of Battle; his Body was found amongst the Dead. The Loss of these Two brave Officers is severely felt by the Army. The Archduke immediately gave the Command of

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Part of the Prince of Furstenberg's Division to General Major Stipfitz, who executed his Orders with no less Skill than Courage, and with the greatest Success. He himself received a Contusion on the Arm by a Musket-Ball, but this did not prevent him from remaining at the Head of his Troops. All the Officers and Soldiers distinguished themselves by their Courage. The Prince of Anhalt Cothen, who perceived that his Cavalry could not get up to the Enemy, and that the Infantry were in Want of Generals, dismounted his Horse, and made an Offer to the Archduke to lead the other Part of the Prince of Furstenberg's Division to the Enemy. The Archduke granted him his Permission, and he performed, at the Head of this Corps, all that could be expected from the most tried Conduct and Courage. The Enemy, who opposed us on this Point with their choicest Troops, made not only a most obstinate Resistance, but succeeded, in Spite of the Intrepidity of our Troops, sometimes in repulsing them, and at others in keeping them at Check; so much so, that this Action remained during many Hours undecided—which gave them Hopes that they should finally carry the Point he aimed at. At this Crisis, with a View to secure the Fortune of the Day, the Archduke ordered Two Battalions, under the skilful Conduct of Colonel Ulm and Major Richter, to advance on the Left of the high Road. Captain Bibra particularly distinguished himself on this Occasion. The Grenadiers which His Royal Highness had sent from the Left Wing, and from the Hellenberz, arrived at the same Time. They advanced in One Column along the high Road, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Count de Kollowrath. The Battalions of Thegethof and Bajokowsky were at the Head of it. In this Order they reached the Point of the Wood, before which they extended themselves in



Front towards the Left, forming a Flank, whilst the Battalions of Teschner and Lippe, which followed them, extended themselves towards the Right, and, advancing in order of Battle, took the Enemy in the Rear, and forced a Half Brigade to surrender themselves Prisoners. — During these Manœuvres, and this Success of our brave Grenadiers near Nenhaus, on the high Road to Dutlingen, the Enemy hazarded an Attack, with Four Regiments of Cavalry, on the Flank of our Grenadiers. — They were received with great Steadiness, and by a well-directed Fire, followed by a Charge on the Part of the Cuirassiers of Nassau and Mack, who had formed themselves with the greatest Expedition in a hollow Ground, under the Orders of Lieutenant-General Riesen. The Enemy was completely overthrown, and forced to fly. We pursued them as far as Lyptingen, and took One Piece of Cannon. Night coming on prevented us from pursuing them farther on this Wing. — Whilst this was going on, the Enemy had detached a Division under General Van Damme towards Moskrich, for the Purpose of turning our Right Wing. The Prince of Wirtemberg, who had formed near to Dentwangen with the Cuirassiers of the Archduke Francis, took, of his own Accord, the Resolution to attack the Enemy, who was already in Possession of the Villages of Millingen and Dentwangen, and who, we learnt by the Reports of a Prisoner, intended to carry off our Artillery of Reserve. He executed this Attack, with the Assistance of a small Body of Light Infantry, who were on their March to rejoin the Army, retook the Two Villages, and pursued the Enemy as far as the little Wood near Birkel, to which Place General Van Damme had already sent considerable Reinforcements to the Support of his Troops. This well combined Enterprize perfectly succeeded. The Enemy was also repulsed on this Point with

with a great Loss in Killed and Wounded, and the Prince of Wirtemberg rejoined our Right Wing.

On the Left Wing, under Lieutenant-General Stader, the Enemy pushed their Attacks with Vigour. Our Light Infantry was withdrawn from the Village of Leuzingen, of which the Enemy took Possession. The Nellenberg still remained occupied by our Troops. The Enemy made every Effort, by repeated Attacks, to dislodge them from thence. They were foiled by a well-directed Fire from our Field Batteries, as also from that on the Nellenberg. After these unsuccessful Attempts, the Enemy endeavoured to establish Batteries against us, in which Attempt, however, they were equally unsuccessful; for no sooner did one Battery begin to play than it was dismounted, and the Attack repulsed. The Enemy directed all their Forces towards the Village of Walwis, and made repeated Efforts to carry it; but the excellent Dispositions made by Lieutenant-General Prince Reufs, who had this Village in his Front, and who had entrusted the Defence of it to Two Battalions of Infantry, added to the well-directed Fire of our Batteries, caused this Enterprize equally to fail. The repeated Attacks on the Village of Walwis were continued till the Night was far advanced, and thus ended this important Day.

On the 26th, at half-past Four in the Morning, the Enemy renewed their Attack on Walwis, and made the greatest Efforts to take that Village. Some Time after they seemed also inclined to attack our Left Wing on the Road to Radolpfell. This Attack was again repulsed, and the Enemy was obliged to retreat. During the Continuance of this Day they still maintained themselves behind Lyptingen. Our Advanced Guard followed them close in the Rear. His Royal Highness cannot exactly state our Loss; however,  
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it is supposed that it amounts to Three Thousand Men in killed, wounded, and missing. The Enemy must have lost Five Thousand, among whom Two Thousand were made Prisoners. His Royal Highness gives here an exact Account of all the Officers who have distinguished themselves, of whom the principal are already mentioned in the Report of the different Actions in which they commanded.

His Royal Highness, since the Date of this Report, has communicated to Government that the Enemy, after having been defeated at Stockach, had retired as far as Neustadt, Hornberg, and Freudenstadt. His Royal Highness had pushed his Advanced Guards to the Positions abandoned by the Enemy; and on the 3d of April he was encamped on the Heights of Villengen.

*An Account of the Battle which took place near Legnago on the 26th of March 1799.*

ON the 26th, at Day-break, we heard at a great Distance a severe Cannonade in the Neighbourhood of Verona and Pastrengo. About Eight o'Clock the Advanced Posts near Legnago were also attacked, upon which Lieutenant-General Kray removed, as soon as possible, the Camp at Bevilaqua to Legnago. The Garrison of the Town occupied the Ramparts, and the Road which was not yet quite repaired. A Battalion of the Regiment de Guilay, and another of Latterman, were posted in Front of the Town, near the Canal of Busco, in order to defend the Bridges. The Enemy attempted, in every Direction, to advance towards the Town, but were repulsed in all Quarters. They had stationed their principal Forces upon the Adige, and near Anquiari, where they were sheltered. After Two very furious Attacks they were obliged to retreat to that Place. Another formidable Attack was made since that of St. Pierre

Pierre de Legnago, from whence the High Road leads to Manterre. After the Garrison of Legnago alone had thus checked the Progress of the Enemy for Three Hours and a Half, the Advanced Guard of the Corps of Bevilaqua arrived, of which the First Division, under the Command of General Frolich, was employed to attack the Enemy in their Turn. This Attack was directed in every Road leading from Legnago, inasmuch as the Country, intersected by the Lands, would permit. The principal Attack was made upon St. Pierre. Major Reinwald, of the Regiment of Wartensleben, commanded the Advanced Guard. Colonel Abfaltern, with the Regiment of Nadafty, followed him with the Main Body of the Column. Major Count Paar conducted the Advanced Guard on the Road towards St. Pierre to attack the Rear of the Enemy. Colonel Rudt, with a Part of the Regiment of Latterman, followed him with the Remainder of the Column. Colonel Somariva, of the Regiment of Lobkowitz, commanded the Attack upon Anquiari. Besides these principal Attacks several partial ones, on different Points, had been made, and all the Troops conducted themselves with the greatest Bravery, every one having amply discharged his Duty. The Artillery, as well that within the Town as that which was in the Plain near it, resisted all the different Attacks with that Ability and Ardour for which it has been so long conspicuous.

Generals Frolich and Latterman commanded in the different Actions; their Presence of Mind, and their good Example, inspired the Soldiers with Courage and Confidence. The Commander in Chief bestowed the same Praises on Colonels Rudt, Abfaltern, and Somariva. The Quarter-Master-General, Marquis Chatefler, who had only just arrived at his Post, did not fail to give, on this Occasion, the most decided Proofs of his Ability, Activity,



Activity, and Zeal for the Service. Major Reinwald had to sustain the most severe Attack, but was most gallantly supported by Lieutenant-Colonels Mercantin and Korher, the first of whom was killed, and the latter wounded. Colonel Somariva commanded alone the Column at Anquiari, and fought at the Head of it with Courage and Activity. Colonel Skal, Commandant of the Town, kept the Enemy in Check in the Morning, until the Arrival of fresh Troops. Colonel Zack, who had hitherto acted as Quarter-Master-General of the Army, has acquired great Credit in this Affair by the very excellent Dispositions which he made; by the Zeal with which he advanced the Troops, and likewise by the Measures which he pursued during the Attacks. The Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Weirder, has also gained, in fighting close to the General in Chief, his entire Approbation. At Seven o'Clock the Enemy was everywhere put to Flight. They retired in Confusion towards Tartaro, but it was impossible for us, on Account of the Canals which intersect the Land, to pursue them with our Cavalry, otherwise their Loss would have been infinitely greater. This Loss, they themselves confess, amounts to Two Thousand Men, among whom are Generals Vignolles and Delmas, the former killed and the latter wounded. We have taken Eight Pieces of Cannon, Three Howitzers, Thirty-two Ammunition Waggons, Five Hundred and Eleven Prisoners, of whom Twenty-two are Officers, Nine Serjeants, and Four Hundred and Eighty Rank and File. Our Loss amounts to One Superior Officer, Three Officers, One Hundred and Three from the Serjeant to the common Soldier. In wounded, Twenty-four Officers, Eight Hundred and Sixty-three Rank and File, including Non-Commissioned Officers; Eighty-two missing or taken Prisoners.

*Battle*

*Battle of Verona of the 26th of March 1799.*

ACCORDING to a more recent Report of Lieutenant-General Kray, Lieutenant-General Keim had received Advice that the Enemy were concentrating their Forces near Villa Franca and Castelnovo. This General was thus upon his Guard ever since the 24th, when he received the Information; he communicated it also to General Count de Hohenzollern, who immediately quitted Vicence, and arrived at Verona on the 25th, with Two Battalions of Giulay, One Battalion of Stenz Grenadiers, Three Battalions of Mitrowsky, Two Squadrons of Lovenehr, Five Squadrons of Karaczay. General Lipitay likewise arrived at Verona in the Night between the 24th and 25th, with a Battalion of Klebeck and Two Battalions of Furstenberg. General Keim was thus enabled to strengthen the Position of Pastiege with Three Battalions of Schroder, and One Battery of Artillery. In the intrenched Lines of this Position, where Generals Elnitz and Goddshheim commanded, were Seven Battalions of Infantry and Three Squadrons of the new Regiment of Hussars, No. 5. The Advanced Chain commenced from the Lake of Garda, and extended along the Frontier as far as the Environs of Beirlaque; it was defended by a Battalion of Ogulins, a Battalion of Warasdlins, Four Companies of the Chasseurs of Aspre, and One Squadron of Hussars. In order to facilitate their Retreat, and also to preserve a Communication with the Left Bank of the Adige, Two Bridges of Boats were fixed near Pol, upon that River, strengthened by a double *Tete de Pont*, defended by Artillery. As this Position could not keep up a Communication with Verona upon the Right Bank of the Adige, by reason of their Distance from each other, they contented themselves with sending a Division of Hussars from Verona to Casa Carra, to keep up the



the Communication as well as they could: but the Advanced Chain of Verona, through Tombetta, Tomba, St. Lucia, St. Massimo, Croce Bianca, which extended from one Bank of the Adige to the other, was defended by Three Battalions of Infantry, and was supported on the Glacis of Verona at the New Gate. Two Battalions, Mitrowsky, One Battalion of Hungarians, No. 48, and Six Squadrons of Cavalry were posted near the Porta Nuova; Four Battalions of Infantry and Five Squadrons of Cavalry were posted, as a Reserve, behind the Porto Zeno. In this Situation the Enemy attacked our Chain of Advanced Posts very early in the Morning of the 26th. Lieutenant General Keim immediately marched thither, and finding that the Enemy's Attack was principally directed against St. Lucia, he took Measures to reinforce those Points. He sent thither an additional Battalion. General Liptay, who was with his Troops at St. Lucia, had been already wounded at Half-past Four o'Clock. General Keim then entrusted the Command of that Place to General Morfkwitz, and marched to Croce Bianca to endeavour to fall upon the Flank of the Enemy, which was attacking St. Lucia. This Diversion was intended to be made between Lugugna and Massimo, towards Dossobon. By the first Prisoners that were taken, it was learnt that the Enemy consisted of Two complete Divisions under Generals Victor and Grenier; that one Part of the Division of Serrurier had been added to them, together with Six Thousand Piedmontese, Swiss, and Polish Emigrants; that the Enemy was therefore forming an Attack upon Verona, with a Force amounting to between Twenty-five and Thirty Thousand Men, in the firm Expectation of taking that City by Surprise. The Enemy had therefore put in the General Orders of the Army, that, as they had already subsisted Fifteen Days

Days without Pay, they should be indemnified with Two Hours Pillage of the City of Verona. General Keim immediately ordered the Corps of Reserve to advance, sent General Hohenzollern to the Left Wing, with Orders to support General Minkwitz; and he went himself to St. Massimo. At Six o'Clock the Enemy mustered all their Forces, and directed their principal Attacks upon St. Lucia and St. Massimo. The first Post was soon carried by the Enemy, and notwithstanding that General Hohenzollern learnt that General Minkwitz had been wounded, he succeeded Twice in retaking it; it could not however be preserved, and the Enemy remained in Possession of it during the whole Day. They did not succeed equally well at St. Massimo. They made Seven successive Attacks upon it, and carried the Post Seven Times with fresh Forces, and Seven Times they were repulsed from it by our brave Troops. This Place occasioned an immense Loss to the Enemy; we not only remained Masters of it during the whole Day, but our Chain of Advance Posts was likewise maintained, with the Exception of the Post of St. Lucia. Our Loss is considerable; that of the Enemy twice as great. General Keim says, that all the Troops under his Command performed Prodigies of Valour, and that there is no Example of so deadly a Fire of Musket Shots having been sustained during Eighteen Hours, without the smallest Interval, by reason of the Superiority of the Enemy, who continually advanced with fresh Troops. This heroic Effort of Courage and Perseverance is so much the more wonderful, as the Troops were not able to procure, during the whole Attack, any Refreshment or Comfort. Towards Twelve o'Clock General Keim was wounded. He did not quit his Post without recommending to all the Generals not to abandon the Post of St. Massimo, and to continue the Diversions in the

Flank and Rear of the Enemy, which would necessarily make them repent of the Audacity of their Enterprize. It was owing to the Want of Troops, and the exhausted State of those who had been so long fighting, that hindered us from profiting of the Advantages which we had gained by attacking Bufsolengo and Villa Franca. We took One Cannon, One Ammunition Waggon, Three Hundred and Sixteen Prisoners, amongst whom were Two Chiefs of Battalions, and Thirty-five Officers. The General says, that it is impossible for him to make a List of those who distinguished themselves: each had shewn the most invincible Courage, and every Individual reflected by his Conduct the greatest Honor upon the Army of His Majesty, of which he was a Part. Our Losses consist of Eleven Officers and Nine Hundred and One Men killed, Forty-two Officers and Two Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-five Men wounded. At the Attack of St. Lucia, One Thousand Prisoners fell into the Hands of the Enemy. The Loss of the Enemy cannot be estimated at Less than from Eight to Ten Thousand Men.

*Second Battle of Verona of the 30th of March 1799.*

IMMEDIATELY after the Battle of Legnago, as it has been said in the preceding Report, General Kray lost no Time in marching with the greater Part of the Army to Verona.

On the 29th, General Victor sent an Officer to the Commander in Chief, to propose to him a Truce for Twenty-four Hours, in order to carry off the Slain which still remained in the Field of Battle, and occasioned a dangerous Infection. To this Proposal General Kray consented, but fixed its Duration to the following Day at Twelve o'Clock; but at Ten o'Clock the Enemy began to attack our Advanced Posts upon the Left Bank of the Adige, posted opposite to their Front at Pola. The Ad-  
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vanced Posts were insensibly repulsed, and at the same Time the Enemy filed off across the Mountains near St. Ambrosio, in order to turn Verona. The Retreat of the Advanced Posts, as well as of the Battalions of Schrieder, of Sordy, and of Tellachech, was already effectuated as far as Parona, when the Regiment of Nadausti, the Battalions of Weber, Fequelmont, Mercantin, et Korher, together with the Regiments of Cavalry of Lobkowitz Karaczay, and the 7th Regiment of Hussars, who had been kept in Readiness, put themselves in Motion, attacked and overcame the Enemy in a Moment. The Attack was made in Three Columns, of which One was conducted along the Adige, the other upon the Chaussée of the Tyrol, the Third along the Mountains. The Attacks were performed with such Promptness, that the Enemy could not maintain themselves on any Side; and we thus reached their Bridge, where they had planted, on the opposite Bank, a Battery of Twelve Cannons, which obliged us for a Moment to suspend our Fire; but after a short Pause the Assault of the Bridge was ordered. The Grenadiers of Korher, Fequelmont, and Weber immediately carried and destroyed it. The Enemy, who had marched over the Mountains to turn Verona, found themselves cut off, and were obliged to surrender themselves Prisoners. A great Number are wandering in the Mountains, who will be brought in by Degrees. It is remarkable that the Enemy, in this Expedition, had but One Piece of Cannon. They must have entertained the Hope of surprising and carrying Verona by Storm. Our Loss does not exceed Forty-six in killed, and One Hundred and Sixty-six in wounded. The Enemy has lost One Thousand Men, and One Thousand One Hundred and Twelve Prisoners. The Enemy made this Attack with the whole Division of Serurier, and with the Half of that of Victor, amounting, in the whole, to Fifteen Thousand

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Men. According to a still more recent Account from General Kray, the Enemy had, on the 1st of April, made a retrograde Movement, which induced him to direct the Advanced Guard, commanded by Count Hohenzollern, and consisting of Two Regiments of Cavalry, and Five Battalions of Infantry, to proceed forward as far as Castel Nuovo. This Advanced Guard was supported by a Division of General Zopff, which had passed the Adige, and encamped under Verona. On the 2d of April, Detachments were sent to Peschiera and Villa Franca, and Major-General Fulda, of the 5th Regiment of Hussars, with Two Squadrons, made Twenty-nine Officers and Eight Hundred Privates Prisoners at Villa Franca, and took Two Pieces of Cannon, Nine Ammunition Waggons, and Three Hundred small Arms. Several Shells from Two Howitzers were thrown into Peschiera to alarm the Enemy; and on the same Day (2d April) the General crossed the Adige with his whole Army, and took Possession of a Camp in Front of Verona, supported on the Left by Tomba, and on the Right by St. Lucia.

The Enemy still occupies the Ground between the Adige and the Tartaro, towards Legnago, but has so entirely evacuated the whole Space near the *Lago de Garda*, that the Communication with the Tyrol by the Valley of the Adige is open; and the Count de St. Julien has already advanced from the Tyrol as far as Rivoli, and has sent Patroles as far as Peschiera. At present the Enemy appear inclined to cross the Adige, having with them Forty Pontoons.

This Passage may be expected to be attempted near Ronco and Roverchiano; but the Commander in Chief is prepared against every Design which the Enemy may endeavour to effect in consequence of our Movements forward, and will attack them in Front, or with still greater Advantage in the

Rear. General Klenau has patrolled along the River Po, as far as Ostiglia, and has alarmed the whole Country. The Enemy, who occupied that Space with few Troops only, have retreated in every Direction; and the General, as well as his Patroles, were received with Acclamations of Joy on both Sides of the Po. General Klenau has sunk in the *Lago Osciato* a small Armed Vessel, and another has been dragged on Shore; since which the Enemy have sunk all their Vessels armed with Cannons, and have sent the Crews to Ferraro. The French General has proposed to General Kray to exchange the Officers who had been made Prisoners on the 26th and 30th. He was answered, that he must first send His Majesty's Officers, and then an equal Number of French Officers, of those whom we had made Prisoners, would be returned.

*Vienna, April 10, 1799.*

THE Field-Marshal, Lieutenant Comte de Bellegarde has sent as Courier the First Lieutenant Baron Sterndahl, with the following Account:

*Schluderns, April 5.*

The Enemy having penetrated into the Tyrol, and the General of Division, Desolles, (having quitted, in the Night of the 30th to the 31st, his Position at Mals and Aurens, advanced towards Tauffers and St. Marië. The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde judged it highly necessary to drive them from a Post where they manifested an Intention of establishing themselves, having already begun to throw up Entrenchments, in order to act with the greater Effect whenever Circumstances would permit.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde accordingly assembled his Troops on the 4th Instant, at Two o'Clock in the Morning, and having



made the necessary Dispositions, marched against the Enemy at Break of Day.

The Attack commenced at half-past Four o'Clock: our Left Wing soon gained Possession of a Hill which commanded the Enemy's Flank; but they maintained their principal Position, from whence they annoyed us by a very brisk Fire of Artillery and Musketry.

Our Right Wing experienced a still greater Resistance from the Enemy's being as it were entrenched behind Two old Castles, of which they had taken Possession. The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant then ordered the whole of the Artillery and the Corps de Reserve to advance, from which Time the Attack became general. The Manœuvres and good Countenance of the Imperial Troops enabled them to gain Ground considerably on the Top of the Mountain that commanded the Right Flank of the Enemy, who now began to give way, abandoning their Position, and retreating towards the Village of Tauffers; but being pursued with great Spirit, they retreated with Precipitation, and with great Loss, to the Heights behind Tauffers, from whence, however, they were soon dislodged by General Bellegarde. The Enemy then fell back upon Munster, where they made a vigorous Stand, but they were also driven from thence with great Loss in Prisoners, and closely pursued by our Troops.

The Enemy retreated to Czernez, near which Place Petrioni, Chief of the Staff, risked an Attack with all his Forces. He succeeded in driving back some Battalions, but the Enemy were again routed with the Loss of Three Pieces of Cannon, and from that Time they continued to retreat without halting.

Several of the Enemy's Staff Officers have been wounded, and a great Number of Subalterns. We have made Three Hundred Prisoners, besides Three Pieces

Pieces of Cannon, Eleven Gun Carriages, Fourteen Ammunition Waggon, and a Thousand Muskets. A Hospital, with a Number of Officers, and above One Hundred and Fifty Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, have fallen into our Hands.

On our Side the Loss has been by no Means inconsiderable, as the Enemy made an obstinate Resistance. Many Officers of Merit have been either killed or wounded.

From the Report of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray, of the 4th Instant, it appears that the Advanced Guard of General Count Hohenzollern had taken more than Five Hundred Prisoners; and General Count Klenau states, that being desirous of attacking, with One Company, Two Gun-Boats which were in the Po d'Ariano, and having passed the River for that Purpose, the Inhabitants of the Island of Ariano had shewn great Satisfaction, had taken up Arms, had seized upon the Boats, and made Sixty Frenchmen Prisoners.

On the 2d, the Enemy attempting to reconnoitre from Ostiglia to Merlava, were stopped by the armed Peasantry, and forced to retire.

*Vienna, April 12, 1799.*

THE Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray has sent the following Account:

The Enemy, after the Check sustained on the 30th Ultimo near *Verona*, had descended the *Adige*, and taken Post between that River and the *Tartaro*, from whence they threatened to repass the *Adige*.

But Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray, understanding that they had been unable to rally all their Forces, took the Resolution of attacking them immediately.

The Enemy's Head Quarters were at *Ifola della Scala*, One Camp near *Magnan*, opposite to our Army under *Verona*, and a Second near *Lecca*, on the

Rivulet *Manego*, opposite to Legnano. Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray's Plan was first to attack the Enemy's Camp near *Magnan*, and to penetrate, if possible, as far as *Ifola della Scala*.

He accordingly drew near the Enemy on the 5th Inst. and at Ten in the Morning attacked them with Three Columns, supported by a Fourth. The Action soon became general; the Enemy made a most obstinate Resistance. The Ground was a long Time disputed, but the Firmness and Bravery of the Imperial Troops obtained the Victory. The Enemy were routed on all Sides, and driven from their Camp at *Magnan*. Night coming on put an End to the Combat.

During the Night the Imperial Troops formed a Line by *Leccedré Castel d'Azano*, *Hutta Fredda*, and *Valese*, to watch the Motions of the Enemy, after this second Defeat.

At the Departure of the Courier we had already taken Eleven Pieces of Cannon, Thirty Ammunition Waggons, Seven Standards, and above Two Thousand Prisoners.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded is estimated by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray at Two Thousand Men: that of the Enemy must be far more considerable, as His Majesty's Troops performed Prodigies of Valour.

*Vienna, April 13, 1799.*

ACCORDING to Two Accounts of the 5th and 7th Instant, from His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, it appears that the Enemy who were posted at *Freudenstadt*, *Homberg*, and *Neustadt*, moved, and attacked a Part of His Royal Highness's Army with great Force at *Allpierzbach*, *Frieberg*, and *Turwangen*, and at the same Time ordered their Advanced Posts to march towards *Sulz*, on the *Necker*, where there was a small  
Austrian

Austrian Corps. His Royal Highness immediately sent General Nauendorff forward with a Reinforcement of several Battalions, and ordered him to attack the Enemy on every Point, and to endeavour to drive them back to the Mountains.

General Görger, at the same Time, marched towards Alpiersbach, whilst Generals Meerfeld and Guilay moved to Frieberg and St. George, where they attacked the Enemy, dispersed them, took many Prisoners, and One Ammunition Waggon.

At the same Time General Klingling moved towards Neustadt, which Post the Enemy left on his Approach. General Kienmeyer, who had been to the Neighbourhood of Shaffhausen and Stain, repulsed a strong Detachment of the Enemy, and pursued them as far as Shaffhausen, where his (General Kienmeyer's) Advanced Posts now are.

The Enemy having some Apprehensions for Stain and Dissenhofen, burnt the Bridges at both Places.

On the 5th it was reported at all the Advanced Posts that the Enemy had retreated from every Quarter as far as Freudenstadt, where the Rear of the French General St. Cyr's Division was still posted. Lieutenant-Colonel Steinhofer, of the Blankenstein Regiment of Hussars, pursued the Enemy with great Spirit near Homberg, fell in with them, killed some, and took several Prisoners.

On the 7th, the Enemy retreated also from Freudenstadt, and abandoned several Posts on the Kniebiss, from whence they marched by Oberkirch towards Kehl, to which Place several other Columns, who were directing their March to Laar through Offenburg, had retreated.

The Column from Freyburg took the Road to Old Breyfach, where they passed the Rhine, and broke down the Bridge behind them.



His Royal Highness ordered his Light Troops to pursue the Enemy in every Direction, and took Possession of all the principal Positions which the Enemy had abandoned, the Army being now posted in the Neighbourhood of Villingen, Donaueschingen, and Engen.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of APRIL 30th, 1799.

No. II.

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*Vienna, April 15, 1799.*

FROM the latest Reports received from Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray, it appears, that after the Battle of the 5th, near Magnan, the Enemy had abandoned on the 6th Instant, Isola della Scala and Villa Franca; had posted their Rear Guard at Roverbella; had retired upon the 7th beyond the Mincio near Gorto; and having left a strong Garrison in that Place, the Rest of the Rear Guard had directed their March towards La Volta, probably in the Design either of reinforcing the Garrison of Peschiera, or of throwing Provisions into it.

This induced Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray to push forward his Advanced Guard as far as Villa Franca, to cause Three Battalions and some Chasseurs to advance as far as Vallegio upon the Mincio to defend the Bridge at that Place, and Four Divisions to support them.

We found at Isola della Scala Two Hundred wounded, the greater Part of whom were French; but some of them our own People. Amongst the former was General Pigeon, who died on the 7th of his Wounds.

On



On the Departure of the Courier we had already made Two Thousand Five Hundred Prisoners, of whom One Hundred and Thirty were Officers: We also took Sixteen Pieces of Cannon, and Forty Ammunition Waggon. The Loss of the Enemy is estimated at Eight Thousand Men. The Disorder was so great amongst them, that the Generals were plundered by their own Soldiers.

*Vienna, April 16, 1799.*

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray, exclusive of the circumstantial Details which he gives of the Movements in the last Battle near Magnan, and of the Consequences which resulted from them, adds, that Major-General Klénau had penetrated as far as Governello with his Light Troops; that he had taken from the Enemy Eighteen Thousand Muskets, Sixty Oxen, a great Quantity of Brandy, and made One Hundred and Fifty Men and Two Officers Prisoners.

At the same Time Colonel Dreskovich, supported by the Inhabitants of the Po di Goro, near Ariano, seized Three Gun-Boats with Thirteen Cannon, Seventeen Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-two Sacks of Salt, Twenty four Merchant Vessels with their Cargoes, and Twenty others unladen.

*Vienna, April 17, 1799.*

LETTERS have been received from General Bellegarde, from Schludern, dated the 9th Instant, but nothing of Moment had passed in that Quarter since the Defeat of the French at Munster and Santa Maria.

*Vienna, April 18, 1799.*

HIS Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has sent an Account here, dated the 14th Instant, of General Count Nauendorff having taken Possession of Schafhausen, on the 13th in the Evening, after  
having

having made several Attacks upon the Town with Part of his Advanced Guard.

The said General punctually obeyed the Orders of His Royal Highness in sparing the Town as much as possible, and wished also to enter into an Engagement with the Enemy not to destroy the beautiful Bridge, which is considered a Masterpiece of Workmanship; the Enemy, however, rejected this Proposition, and placed themselves in a Posture of Defence, but were driven back with Precipitation. They then set Fire to the Bridge, which soon became a Prey to the Flames, and also Two Houses that were situated close to it. In all other Respects the Town remained uninjured. His Royal Highness will soon transmit the Particulars of this Affair.

By a further Account received from General Kray, dated the 8th Instant, it appears, that General Count Klénau had taken Possession of the Post of Gavernolo, the only one which the Enemy was still able to retain on the Lower Mincio; and in that, as well as in the Fortrefs near Ponte Molino, One Hundred Men and several Officers were made Prisoners; by which Circumstance we are entire Masters of the Tartaro and Tions.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 4th, 1799.

No. III.

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*Vienna, April 19, 1799.*

**P**ARTICULARS of the Battle of Ofterach, which took place on the 21st March between the Imperial Troops, under the Orders of the Archduke Charles, and the French Forces commanded by General Jourdan :

Information having been repeatedly received that the Enemy continued to make farther Progress in Suabia, and that they had driven back our Advanced Posts and detached Corps, His Royal Highness determined to march against them.

On the 20th March, His Royal Highness was informed that the Enemy had attacked the whole Line of our Out-Posts along the Ofterach; that they had succeeded in driving them in on one Side; but that notwithstanding the Inferiority of Numbers, our Troops had not only stopped their Progress, but had even repulsed them as far as Polstera. On the Side of Attchaufen the Enemy could penetrate no further than Hofzirchen, from whence they were shortly after dislodged.

The Enemy had concentrated the greatest Part of their Forces behind Ofterach, and placed their  
Advanced

Advanced Guard on the Right Bank of the River of that Name

His Royal Highness took the necessary Measures for attacking them on the following Day: during the Night he divided his Troops into Three Columns; the First was to march from Sulgau to Pfokenstadt, the Second, under the Command of the Archduke, pushed forward upon Kuffen, and the Third from Atschaufen to Ratzenreite; each Column had its Advanced Guard.

Early on the 21st, all our Advanced Guards attacked the Enemy, and were soon followed by the Columns, who charged the Enemy on all Sides. By the good Disposition and Bravery of our Troops, the Enemy, in spite of their obstinate Resistance, were defeated and driven back every where. They retreated during the Night with great Precipitation to Stockach, where our Advanced Guard pursued them. The French General Ferino, who, with his Division and that of General Aubi, had driven back one of our Brigades, finding himself by the Defeat of General Jourdan's Army obliged to make a Retreat, owed his Safety only to the extreme Expedition with which he effected it. We, however, made a great Number of Prisoners, and took Three Pieces of Cannon. The Loss of the Enemy amounts to Five Thousand Men. We have lost Two Thousand One Hundred and Sixty killed and wounded.

*Supplement to the Battle of Tauffers and St. Marie, on the 4th of April.*

We found at St. Marie a very considerable Magazine of Ammunition, containing more than Ninety Casks filled with Cartridges and Powder.

*Account of the Events of the 8th April.*

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde ordered General Count Alraini to harass the Enemy by different Movements, in order to facilitate the Operations of



of the Army of Italy. He beat and drove back the Enemy wherever he met with them.—Having halted with his Corps before Rocca d'Anso, he pushed forward his Advanced Guard, and took Possession of Bagalino.

Our Loss in these different Actions is very inconsiderable compared to that of the Enemy. We took from them One Cannon, One Standard, and made many Prisoners.

Accounts are this Moment received that we are in Possession of Rocca d'Anso, and that the Enemy are retreating upon Veltone and Brescia.

#### SUPPLEMENT.

General Melas, who is arrived at the Army of Italy, has sent Intelligence of the Enemy having retreated by Azola, behind Chiesà; that our Advanced Guards extend beyond the Mincio; that they are before Goito, and upon the Heights before La Volta and Monzanbano.—Peschiera is already surrounded at a certain Distance, on the Side of Suave and Mazinirola. Our Patroles have advanced as far as the Citadel, without meeting with any of the Enemy's Picquets.

General Klainau has also invested Mantua on the Side of Molinella. That General has made himself Master of the Enemy's Post at Lago Sacro, and of Four Pieces of Cannon.

General Melas informs us, that the People are every where very favourably disposed, particularly in the Neighbourhood of Mantua; that our Troops are received in all Places with Shouts of Joy; that the Populace in general give evident Marks of their Attachment to the old Constitution, as well as of their Hatred to the French and a Democratical Government.

# BULLETIN.

No. IV.

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A LETTER from Marshal Suwarrow, dated Veliggio, April 18, states, that the French had repassed the Adda, after throwing Fifteen Thousand Men into Mantua, and Five Thousand into Pesniera; and that the Marshal was preparing to follow them, after leaving General Kray with a Corps of about Twenty Thousand Men to invest those Two Places. Marshal Suwarrow's Patroles had been pushed as far as Cremona, and General Klenau's to the Neighbourhood of Bolona, without meeting any considerable Body of the Enemy.

By Accounts received in the Evening of the same Day, it appears that the Enemy were employed in throwing up Entrenchments at Lodi and Cassano.— Marshal Suwarrow, with a Body of between Forty-five and Fifty Thousand Men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monte Chiaro, on the Chiesà, in order to occupy Brescia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

*Vienna, April 24, 1799.*

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has reported the following Particulars relative to the taking of Schafhausen:

As the Enemy still retained Possession of the Town of Schafhausen, and the Suburb of Constance called Petershausen, both situated on the Right Bank

Bank of the Rhine, with an apparent View to assemble there, and particularly in Schafhausen, a Number of Troops, and to make an advantageous Attack from both Points upon the Corps of Lieutenant-General Count Nauendorff, which was posted in the Neighbourhood, His Royal Highness directed that the Enemy should be driven from those Two Points, and that their Stations should be occupied by our Troops.

In consequence of this Arrangement, Lieutenant-General Count Nauendorff was charged to order Lieutenant-General Count Baillet to advance against Schafhausen with a considerable Body of Light Infantry and Cavalry, supported by Four Battalions of the Line and some Reserve Artillery. He obeyed these Orders, and summoned the Enemy to abandon the Town in the Course of Half an Hour, and to retire to the Left Bank of the River. The Officer who commanded in Schafhausen sought to gain Time by Negotiation, with a View to draw unto himself a Reinforcement; but Lieutenant-General Count Baillet, aware of the Enemy's Object, ordered his Artillery, which he had posted to great Advantage, to fire upon the Bridge and the Gate of the Town, and without further Delay he attacked the Enemy in the Town; and, notwithstanding a very obstinate Resistance, he drove them across the Rhine, the Bridge over which they burnt in their Retreat.

The Enemy lost upon this Occasion several Hundred Men killed and wounded, and One Hundred taken Prisoners; Seventeen Pieces of Cannon, and Arms of various Descriptions, were taken. Our Loss does not exceed Twenty Men.

Lieutenant-General Count Baillet particularizes the spirited Conduct of a Private of the Regiment of Lacy, who voluntarily swam across the Rhine, and, under the Protection of our Fire, loosened Two Vessels which were on the Left Bank, and got back  
with

# TABLE OF COMPARATIVE LOSS SUSTAINED BY THE FRENCH AND

LOSS OF THE FRENCH.						
Names of Places, and Dates.	Killed, Wounded, and Missing.	Taken Prisoners.	Prisoners how disposed of.	Pieces of Cannon, &c.	Ammunition and Military Stores.	N.
The Adda, April 27	6000	{ 5000, including 4 } Generals	- -	80	- -	
Airasca - - -	400	- -	- -	- -	- -	
Alexandria, July 21	- -	2400	{ Permitted to return to France, not to serve till ex- changed }	103	- -	
Ancona, November 13	- -	2830	Ditto	585	{ 32,294 lbs. of Powder. 4400 small Arms. 3 Ships of War; and Naval Stores }	
Ariano - - -	- -	560	- -	- -	- -	
Bergen, October 2	Loss, 4000 in all	- -	- -	7.—Many Tumbrils	- -	Berg
Brescia, April 21	- -	1000	- -	40—18 Mortars	{ 480 cwt. of Powder, and other Stores }	
Buefingen - - -	} Loss considerable	- -	- -	- -	- -	Buef
Diesenhofen - -		- -	- -	- -	- -	
Constance, October 10		- -	- -	- -	- -	Hel
Buifolengo - - -		1000	- -	- -	- -	
Castel Nuovo - -	- -	- -	- -	14—4 Mortars	- -	
Ceva, May 19	- -	325	- -	- -	- -	
Cherafco - - -	- -	- -	- -	24	- -	
Chiavenna, May 7	- -	- -	- -	32	- -	
Coni, December 3	- -	{ 2844. 800 wounded } Men	Prisoners of War	- -	- -	
Near Governello -	- -	152	- -	18,000 Muskets	- -	
Ivrea - - -	- -	- -	- -	30	- -	
Lago Sacro - - -	- -	128	- -	15 Brigs, 200 Iron	- -	
— Maggiore - - -	- -	- -	- -	15	- -	
Legnago, March 26	1489	511	- -	- -	- -	Legn
Magnan, April 5	Very considerable	{ 2500. Total Loss } estimated at 8000	- -	16	{ 40 Ammunition Wag- gons }	Mag
Mantua, July 29	- -	9000	{ Return to France, not to serve till exchanged }	665.—12,000 Muskets	- -	
Marenne, November 4	- -	4300	- -	- -	- -	Mare
Citadel of Milan, May 24	- -	{ 1220. Chiefs of Battalion; 158 } Officers	{ Not to serve for } Twelve Months	110	{ Military Stores of all Kinds }	
Mount St. Gothard	- -	531	- -	- -	- -	
Mutten, October 1	513 killed and wounded	1020	- -	- -	- -	Mutt
Novara - - -	- -	- -	- -	16—4 Mortars	- -	
Novi, August 15	- -	4000. 3 Generals.	- -	30.—57 Tumbrils	- -	Novi
Ofterach, March 21	5000	Considerable Number	- -	3	- -	Ofter
Pavia - - -	- -	- -	- -	12	{ Considerable Quantity of Arms and Am- munition }	
Peschiera, May 6	- -	1500	{ Not to serve for Six } Months	100.—19 Gun-Boats	{ Great Quantity of Arms, Ammunition, and Provisions Immenſe Quantities }	
Pizzighetoni, May 10	- -	630	Prisoners of War	95	- -	
Savigliano and Follano } September 16 and 17 }	1000	900	- -	2	- -	Savig
Schaffhausen, April 13	Some Hundreds	100	- -	17	- -	Schaf
Schagen-Brug, Sept. 10	800	- -	- -	- -	- -	
St. Lucien-Steig, May 14	- -	Between 3 and 4000	- -	36	- -	St. Lu
Stockach, March 25, 26	3000	2000	- -	- -	- -	Stock
Taufers and Munster	- -	300	- -	3.—1000 Muskets	- -	
Trebbia, July 19	18,000	- -	- -	7	- -	Trebb
Turin, June 2	- -	- -	- -	400.—10,000 Firelocks	5000 cwt. of Powder	
Verona, March 26 and 30	From 8 to 12,000	316	- -	1	- -	Veron
— Second Battle	1000	1100	- -	- -	- -	
Villa Franca - -	- -	829	- -	3	- -	
Before Zurich, May 4	4000	500	- -	- -	- -	Before
Town of Zurich - -	- -	- -	- -	149	- -	



# CH AND THE ALLIES, AS STATED IN THE PRECEDING BULLETINS.

LOSS OF THE ALLIES.						
Names of Places, and Dates.	Killed, Wounded, and Missing.	Taken Prisoners.	Prisoners how disposed of.	Pieces of Cannon, &c.	Ammunition and Military Stores.	
Bergen, October 2	237 killed, 1295 wounded and missing, British 590 Russians					
Buefingen	Russians lose 1500					
Helder, August 27	56 killed, 396 wounded and missing					
Legnago	107 killed, 887 wounded, and 82 missing					
Magnan, April 5	2000					
Marenne, November 4	2000					
Mutzen, October 1	300 Russians					
Novi, August 15	5000					
Osterach, March 21	2160 killed and wounded					
Savigliano and Fossano, September 16 and 17	Total Loss 1083					
Schagen-Brug, Sept. 10	200					
Sept. 19	1000 British and 1500 Russians					
Oct. 1	91 killed, 724 wounded, 593 missing, of the British. 382 killed or Prisoners, 735 wounded, of the Russians					
St. Lucien-Steig, May 1	Not more than 100					
Stockach, March 25, 6	3000					
Trebbia, July 19	254 Austrians, 680 Russians					
Verona, March 26	101 killed, 2707 wounded	1000				
March 30	46 killed, 166 wounded					
Before Zurich, May 4	Considerable Loss					

with them as far as the Middle of the River, where, however, the Current drove him against the burning Bridge, which set Fire to the Two Vessels. This Circumstance obliged the Man to dive and to swim back to the Right Bank. His Example encouraged another: both plunged into the Rhine and brought over some Vessels; the Consequence of which was, that Seventeen or Eighteen more Men, of the Regiment of Lacy, followed the others, and got Possession of many more Vessels. His Royal Highness, as a Reward for so meritorious a Zeal, and as an Encouragement to others, gave the First Man the Golden Medal, and the Second the Silver Medal.

On the 14th, at Day-break, Major-General Piaczeck made an Attack upon Petershausen with great Spirit and Decision, drove the Enemy from it, and sunk the Ships which were on the opposite Bank.

The Detachment which was sent through Pforzheim and Bruckial, towards Philipsburg, on the same Day that it had re-established the Communication with that Fortrefs, had pushed on Patroles towards Manheim.

At the same Time, Lieutenant-General the Rhinegraf of Salm, Commandant of Philipsburg, reported that a Patrole of the inconsiderable Detachment of the Dragoons of Bamberg, which formed a Part of the Garrison, had pushed forward through Waghaüfel, and had taken Four French Chasseurs with their Horses. The Rhinegraf took this Opportunity of commending the Conduct of the above Detachment, as well as the Remainder of the Garrison during its Blockade.

# BULLETIN.

No. V.

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*Vienna, April 29, 1799.*

**L**IEUTENANT GUGENIOS, of the Regiment of Nadaſty, arrived here this Day with the News that the Town and Fortreſs of Breſcia were taken on the 20th Inſtant, in the following Manner: Field-Maſhal-Lieutenant Kray, charged with this Enterpriſe, detached for this Purpoſe Field-Maſhal-Lieutenant Otto with his Division, who had already marched on the 17th from his Poſition at Monte-Chiaro, by Caſte-Nedolo, to reconnoitre the Town.

The 20th, at Midnight, Field-Maſhal Otto quitted his Camp with his Division, in Two Columns. The Battalion of Nadaſty, poſted in Rezato, advanced upon the high Road by Euphemia as far as the Entrance of the Suburbs of Breſcia.

Colonel Biteskuti advanced on the high Road leading from Caſte-Nedolo to Breſcia, with a Battalion of Anthony Eſterhazy, which he commanded, and Two Battalions of Nadaſty, commanded by Colonel Abſaltern, with the neceſſary Artillery.—The Battalion of Eſterhazy was poſted on the Left of the high Road near the Town, to cover the Bomb Batteries, and the Battalion of Nadaſty was poſted on the Right, to keep up the Communication with the Battalion ſtationed near St. Euphemia.—The Third Battalion of Nadaſty remained in Reſerve near St. Polo.

These Battalions directed their Attack againſt the Gate of Torro Longo. One Battalion of Eſterhazy, commanded by Major-General Kraus, which was at Chedi, marched on the high Road of Cremona by St. Zeno, againſt the Gate of St. Alexander.



under. This Column was augmented by a Corps of Horse Artillery, and all the rest of the Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sommativa, pushed forward as far as the high Road to Crema, to cover the Left Wing.

This Enterprize was supported by Five Hundred Cossacks, One Thousand Foot Chasseurs, and Five Hundred Grenadiers, under the Orders of the Two Russian Generals, the Princes Gorthecop and Bagration. The Division of Field Marshal-Lieutenant Zoph was kept in Reserve in case of Necessity.

After these Dispositions, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Otto sent a second Summons to the French Commander, and having received his Refusal, the Town began to be bombarded at Six o'Clock in the Morning, and in the Space of an Hour and Half several Cannon were dismounted. This Circumstance, together with the Approach of the Battalion of Nadasty to the Gate of Peschiera, caused the Enemy to give Way, and to retire with Precipitation into the Citadel.

Our Pioneers immediately forced the Gate, and, by the Exhortations of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray, the Inhabitants assembled upon the Ramparts lowered the Drawbridge. The Battalion of Nadasty then entered the Town, Drums beating and Colours flying.

One Wing of the Dragoons of Lobkovitz, which was posted in the Rear, under the Orders of Major Count Harach, and a Battalion of the Regiment of Esterhazy, took Possession of the Avenues and Streets of the Town, of all the Roads leading to the Citadel, and thus secured this important Place.

The Enemy kept up a continual Fire from the Citadel, but without doing any Mischief. This induced Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray to summons the Commander of the Citadel, who at first demanded Permission to withdraw his Troops unconditionally; but perceiving the alarming Preparations of the Imperial and Russian Troops to take the



Citadel by Assault, he resolved to capitulate. By this Capitulation the Garrison, consisting of One Thousand Men, was made Prisoners of War. Forty Pieces of Cannon, Eighteen Mortars, Four Hundred and Eighty Hundred Weight of Powder, a great Number of Muskets and Gun Carriages, with Ammunition and Provision of every Kind, and a great Quantity of Stores, have fallen into our Hands. This important Conquest has cost us only One Artillery-Man.

The Articles of Capitulation, and further Particulars, will be given hereafter.

*Vienna, May 4, 1799.*

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde has written on the 24th of April, from Naunders, that he (in order to strengthen the Operations of the Italian Army, on their advancing over the Chiese towards the Oglio) has given Orders to Major-General Vickassovich to co-operate with his Troops to the utmost. At the same Time, that General received an Order from Field-Marshal Suwarrow to advance across Fetzene towards Iseo, to support the Movement of the Army.

Before Count Bellegarde knew of the Movements of the Army of Italy, he gave Orders to Colonel Strauch to enter into the Val Camonica from Michael Wallis, and to advance from Tonal over Ponte di Legno towards Edolo.

After a most fatiguing March over Mountains covered with Snow more than Two Feet deep, the Colonel arrived at Vione. The first Posts of the Enemy retired without much Resistance; but the Enemy defended themselves with Obstinacy behind the Entrenchments at Vione, but were driven from them by the Bayonet.

Colonel Strauch marched then to Vezza, and took Possession of Anounzeno, and the Passes which lay between Ponte di Legno and Edolo, towards Camonica.

Our

Our Loss was but trifling ; and Colonel Strauch says, that his Troops in this very fatiguing Enterprize, and with such unfavourable Weather, have shewn a praise-worthy and indefatigable Perseverance, and in their Battles an uncommon Bravery.

Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde gave Orders on the 22d to reconnoitre in different Directions on the Borders of Engadien and Brettigau, to examine the Mountains, which were not passable according to Reports.

These different Parties were so directed that they might join, and act offensively. But the Reports from all Quarters were alike, stating, that the great Quantity of Snow, and the continued Fall of it, made them impassable.

These Circumstances determined Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde to delay reconnoitring ; but Major Smid, of Naugebauer, who was ordered to make a Diversion towards Fimba-Joch with a Battalion of this Regiment, had not received the Counter-Order.

This active and skilful Staff Officer commenced, therefore, his March in the Evening on the 21st, over Blockig Alpe, towards Fimba-Joch, marched with his Troops over this very difficult Point, and met the first Picquets of the Enemy near Jarnsenboden, who gave Way without Resistance, and retreated towards Manas. The Advanced Guard pursued the Enemy warmly into the Village, where an obstinate Battle ensued. To disengage the Advanced Guard, and put an End to the Battle, Major Smid ordered more Troops to advance to take the Village, by which the Engagement became general. The Enemy, in the mean Time, succeeded in bringing up their Reserve to harass the Retreat of our Troops, fatigued by so difficult a March. Major Smid had, on this Occasion, the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of the Enemy with a Part of his Troops and some Officers. The rest of the Battalion returned to Ysgal..

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF MAY 18th, 1799.

No. VI.

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*Vienna, April 26, 1799.*

**H**IS Royal Highness the Archduke writes from Stockach, the 20th Instant, that as the Enemy, after having been driven from Schafhausen and Petershausen, still occupied an advantageous Position in the small Town of Eglisau, on the Right Bank of the Rhine, he had directed Prince Schwartzenberg to dislodge them from that Post; that, in pursuance of these Directions, he approached the Place, and summoned the Enemy to surrender; that, upon an Answer in the negative being returned, he had attacked them with such Impetuosity that they were soon compelled to abandon their Station, and retreat. Our Loss in this Affair consists of only Fourteen Men killed and wounded.

His Royal Highness also states, that, from the Report of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kospoth, it appears that a Detachment had been sent from Fribourg to Vieux Brisac, in order to demolish the Entrenchments that the Enemy had raised there, but immediately had abandoned. The following Day a Detachment of the Enemy, consisting of Three Hundred Cavalry and Seven Hundred Infantry, made

made their Appearance on the Right Bank of the Rhine. In the mean Time, in another Quarter, we fell in with an Enemy's Picquet of Ten Horsemen, who were made Prisoners.

General Mélas sends the following Account of the Proceedings of the Army in Italy, dated the 15th Instant.

On the 14th the whole Army passed the Mincio, and encamped near Campagnola and Monté Olivetano, pushing the Advanced Posts as far as Marcaria, on the Oglio, and Monte Chiaria, on the Chiese.

The Enemy-retreated on the Right beyond the Oglio, and on the Left beyond the Chiese.

General Vukassovich instantly occupied Salò, by which he established his Communication with the Army.

On the 18th, the Army encamped between Capriano and Casselo. Mantua is left to its own Means of Defence; it is blockaded at a certain Distance; and our Patroles advanced to its very Gates.

We took from the Enemy at Casel Maggiore a Convoy of Thirty-six Pontoons, dispersed the Escort, and made Five Officers and One Hundred and Eighty Men Prisoners.

One of our Detachments even entered Cremona, where they learnt that there were only Four Hundred Frenchmen at Pizzighetone, that the Enemy's Army had retreated beyond the Adda, and their Head-Quarters were at Lodi.

A Detachment from our Venetian Flotilla had cast Anchor at the Mouth of the Premuna, where it had made several Prizes, and released several of our Boats.

In the Lago Sacro we took One Hundred and Twenty-eight Prisoners, (of whom Six were Officers,) with Fifteen Brass Cannon, in a Vessel, and Two Hundred Pieces of Iron Ordnance, without Carriages, on the Shore.



The Armed Peasants, supported by one single Detachment of General Klénau, attacked a Detachment of Cisalpines near Mirandola, who had Two Pieces of Cannon, and made Two Hundred and Thirty-four Prisoners.

General Suwarrow has already taken the Command of the Combined Italian Army. When these Accounts came away the First Column of Russian Troops were at Villa Franca; the Remainder were following by forced Marches.

In Addition to the above, Major-General Hohenzollern mentions the Capture of Two large Merchantmen, several Chests filled with Uniforms, great Quantities of Ammunition, One Cannon, and several Gun-Carriages, with some Prisoners, at Cremona,

At Castel Nuovo a Park of Fourteen Pieces of Artillery, Four Mortars, a prodigious Quantity of Ammunition, Twenty Horses, and several Prisoners fell into our Hands.

Major-General Vukassovich, on taking Possession of Salò, seized a large Vessel fully equipped, having on board Three Chests full of Muskets, and other Military Stores.

Two Lieutenants, with Fifty Men, attacked a Post near Brescia at Two o'Clock in the Morning, consisting of Three Officers and One Hundred Men, of whom Twenty-five were killed, Twenty made Prisoners, and the Remainder, many of them wounded, fled.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF MAY 22d, 1799.

No. VII.

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*Downing-Street, May 22, 1799.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Day received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, dated Vienna, May 7, 1799:

AN Officer arrived here Yesterday from Milan, with an Account of Marshal Suwarrow having forced the Passage of the Adda on the 27th past, completely beaten the Enemy, and established his Head-Quarters on the 30th at Milan. By this Victory all the Milanese, except the Castle of Milan, is wrested from the French, and it must also soon fall, as the Garrison does not exceed Twelve Hundred Men, of which only Four Hundred are French. The Disorder of the Enemy in their Flight was extreme; and it is supposed that they went towards the Po. Another Body of the Enemy, it is said, are throwing up Works at Reggio and Parma, in order to cover Mantua. I enclose

close the Extraordinary Gazette published late last Night on this Occasion, and most sincerely congratulate your Lordship on these brilliant and important Events.

It is with great Satisfaction that I add, that, by Accounts just received from General Bellegarde, it appears that that General has driven the Enemy from nearly the whole of the Lower Engadine. On the 3d Instant he himself was at Suz, and General Haddick was at Zernetz; Schuls was also occupied by the Austrians.

This Government is greatly hurt at the unfortunate Event that has taken place near Rastadt with regard to the French Plenipotentiaries. Bonnier and Roberjot are said to be dead, and Jean de Brie badly wounded. A severe Enquiry has been set on Foot, the Result of which will be made public, and the guilty exemplarily punished.

*TRANSLATION of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of Monday, May the 6th, 1799.*

COUNT BOKARME, who arrived here this Morning as Courier from Field-Marshal Count Suwarrow Rimmiskoy, has brought the following Details of the Movements of the United Imperial Armies, from the Time of their passing the Oglio until their Entrance into Milan.

On the 24th of April the Enemy abandoned the Oglio on the Approach of Colonel Strauch, of Michael Wallis's Regiment, who, with Seven Battalions, forced his Way from the Tyrol through the Val Camonica towards Lovere, on the North Point of the Lago d'Isio.

The Imperial Army passed the Oglio in Two Columns; the Right, commanded by General Rosenberg, by the Way of Palazuolo to Bergamo; the Left, under the Command of General Melas, by Ponté Oglio, Martinengo, Sola, as far as the River Serio.

The

The next Day the Army marched in Three Columns to the Adda. The Right, consisting of General Vukassowich's Brigade, and some of the Russian Troops, advanced by Ponté St. Pietto and Pontilla towards Lecco; the Second, consisting of the Divisions of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott and Zoph, marched against Baprio, and encamped opposite the Village; the Third, commanded by the General of Cavalry Melas, marched by the great Road through Garavazio, Trivillo, and encamped opposite Cassano.

In the mean Time the Enemy had strongly fortified Cassano. This Place, and the Right Bank of the Adda, were defended by formidable Batteries, and a Tête-de-Pont on this Side the River.

The Head-Quarters of General Moreau were at Inzago, and Two Divisions of his Army were posted there in order to prevent our passing the Adda.

Near Lecco the Enemy was also strongly fortified, and had a Tête-de-Pont on the Left Bank. A Division of the Enemy, under General Serrurier, defended the Upper Adda; One Half of which was posted behind Lecco, a Part near Porto Imberzago, and another near Trezzo.

On the Lower Adda, towards Lodi, the Enemy had a Detachment under General Delmas, and a strong Garrison in Pizzighetone.

On the 26th of April, the Russian Troops attacked the Enemy before Lecco, and Prince Pangrazian, Commander of the Chasseurs, supported by Two Grenadier Battalions, drove the Enemy back to the Bridge in spite of their advantageous Position.

The same Day General Seckendorf marched out of the Camp near Trevillo with Two Battalions and Two Squadrons as far as Crema, where the Enemy had shewn themselves Fifteen Hundred strong, and sent his Patroles towards Lodi.

General



General Count Hohenzollern, who had already advanced to Cremona, sent out some strong Parties to Pizzighetone, and as far as Parma over the Po.

The Enemy entrenched himself on the Adda upon every Side, determined to defend himself to the very last. Field-Marshal Suwarrow resolved on the 27th to force the Passage of this River.

With this Intention General Vukassowich crossed the River in the Night near Brivio, by the Means of a Flying Bridge, which had been nearly destroyed by the Enemy, but was afterwards quickly repaired; and took, with Four Battalions, Two Squadrons, and Four Pieces of Cannon, a good Position on the Right Bank near Brivio, sending his Patroles towards Ogiliate and Garlate, where they met with the Enemy.

An Austrian Column arrived at Nine o'Clock in the Evening behind the Village Gervasto, opposite to Trezzo, consisting of the Division of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott as Advanced Guard, and that of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Zoph to support it. The Captain of the Pontoniers, who had been previously sent forward, reported that it was impossible to throw a Bridge, owing to the Declivity of the Mountains, and the sharp Turnings of the River.

On receiving this Report, the Quarter-Master-General, Marquis Chasteller, went to the Place himself, and finding the Execution of this Design difficult, though not quite impossible, resolved, with the Assistance of the Fourth Bannat Battalion, and that of the Chasseurs, (whose Colonel volunteered the Service,) to have the pontoons carried down by Men, and to attempt to re-establish the Bridge.

Between Twelve at Night and Five in the Morning all the pontoons and Beams were fortunately brought down, and at half-past Five the Bridge was completed. Thirty Chasseurs of the Corps of Aspre, and Fifty Volunteers of Nadasty, were carried  
over

over in a Boat to the opposite Side, and remained at the Foot of the rugged Mountain, on which the Castle of Trezzo is built, without making the least Noise.

The Bridges being finished, Major Retzer, with Six Companies of the above-mentioned Chasseurs, and One Regiment of Russian Cossacks, passed the Adda: One Battalion of Nadasty. Two of Esterhazy, and the Fourth Bannat Battalion, then passed the River, under the Command of Colonel Bideskuti, and fell upon the Enemy in and behind Trezzo.

The French, who considered the Building of this Bridge impossible, had not the least Notice thereof. The above Brigade was followed by the Seventh Hussars and Two Cossack Regiments. The Enemy was driven back as far as Pozzo, where Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, whose whole Division crossed the River, fell upon that of the Enemy commanded by General Grenier, which was on the Point of advancing against General Vukassowich at Brivio.

The Battle was very obstinate; the Enemy took Post between Pozzo and Brivio, where it was most vigorously attacked. On this Occasion the brave Colonel Bideskuti was wounded in the Head.

The Enemy, who, in the mean Time, had drawn Reinforcements from Victor's Division, was on the Point of turning our Right Wing, and the Bannat Battalion had already begun to give Way, when General Chasteller led up the Two Grenadier Battalions, Pers and Stentoch, which formed the Head of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Zoph's Division, just then coming up against the Enemy.

The Battalion Pers having attacked in Front, suffered considerably: but the Stentoch Battalion, with Two Squadrons of Hussars of Archduke Joseph's Regiment, under the Command of Captain Kirchner, led on by Lieutenant Bokarme, of the Engineers,

Engineers, (to the Sound of Military Music,) fell on the Enemy's Left Flank, which was totally routed: and the Hussars having broken through the French, made Three Hundred Prisoners, and cut Two Hundred to Pieces.

The Village Pozzo was carried Sword in Hand. The Enemy, in the mean Time, had received Reinforcements, and marched his Troops up in Order in the Road that leads from Baprio to Milan, but was again attacked; and Major Retzer, with the Nafsty Battalion, took Baprio, and made Two Hundred Prisoners.

The Enemy was pursued; and near Gergonzollo the French General Beker, and Thirty wounded Officers, were taken Prisoners.

At the same Time General Melas marched against Cassano, and battered the Entrenchments across the Ritorto Canal with Twelve-Pounders and Howitzers; and, as the French fell back, caused a Flying Bridge to be thrown over the Canal di Ritorto. First Lieutenant of the Pioneers, Count Kinski, completed it in Spite of the heavy Fire of the Enemy. General Melas immediately ordered the Reisky's Regiment against the Entrenchments which covered the Bridge, which, with Three Cannons, was carried with so much Rapidity, that the Bridge, which had been set on Fire by the French, was saved by our Troops.

General Melas crossed, with his whole Column, the Adda, and the same Evening marched to Gergonzollo, and the next Day early (28th) to Milan.

The Two Divisions Frohlich and Ott advanced to Milan on the 28th; the Right, under General Rozemberg, passed the Adda at Brivio on the 27th; but General Vussakowich, who had already passed the River, formed the Advanced Guard, met with a Division of French under General Serurier at Bertero, which, after a most obstinate Engage-

Engagement, was beaten, and forced to capitulate. The whole Corps laid down its Arms: the Officers were permitted to return to France on their Parole, and the Privates remained Prisoners of War.

After this Affair General Vukassowich marched to Corno, and the Russians to the Right of Milan.

In Milan considerable Magazines of Clothing, Arms, and Provisions were found, of which an Inventory is now making. A General with Five Hundred Men were also taken Prisoners here.

The Loss of the Enemy, as far as could be ascertained when the Messenger left the Army, amounted to Four Generals, and upwards of Five Thousand Men taken Prisoners, and Six Thousand killed. Eighty Pieces of Cannon were taken, of which Forty-six are heavy besieging Artillery; several Standards were also taken.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow, after having given due Praise to the Austrian and Russian Troops who signalized themselves on this important Occasion, passes the highest Encomiums on the following Officers:

General of Cavalry Melas, Field Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, Major-General Vukassowich, Colonel Knesevich, of Archduke Joseph's Hussars; Colonel d'Aspre, of the Chasseurs; Colonel Bideskuti, Captain Count Reipperg, and especially Captain Kirchner, who, though his Battalion was but weak, forced his Way with the Bayonets through the Enemy; Captains Messieri, Rothschild, the last of whom received Two Wounds; Lieutenants Count Bokarme, of the Engineers, and Habinay, of Nadasty, as also the Second Lieutenant Ritsko of the same Regiment.

But Field-Marshal Suwarrow principally praises the Discernment and Vigilance of Quarter-Master-General Marquis Chasteller; as also Lieutenant-Colonel Thelen, his Aide-de-Camp.

With



With regard to the Russian Troops, the Field-Marshal Suwarrow particularly commends General Prince Kozakow, Colonel Laborow, Majors Roman-zow and Rosan, and Captain Stalerakow.

The Articles of Capitulation granted to General Serrurier and his Division will be added in our next.

Field Marshal Suwarrow has left Field-Marshal Kray with a sufficient Force in the Environs of Mantua and Peschiera; Mantua is blockaded, and Peschiera besieged.

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# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF MAY 25th, 1799.

No. VIII.

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*Downing-Street, May 25, 1799.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and from Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the Foreign Department.

*Vienna, May 8, 1799.*

I HAVE the Honor of inclosing to your Lordship the Gazette of this Place of this Evening, containing the Capitulation of General Serrurier.

TERMS of CAPITULATION *proposed by Serrurier, General of Division, commanding a Corps in the Service of the French Republic, to General Vukassowich, of His Imperial Majesty's Service.*

## PROPOSALS.

ALL the French and Piedmontese Troops stationed at Verderio, give themselves up as Prisoners of War, on the following Conditions.

Answer.—Agreed.

1799.

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Art.

Art. I. All Generals, Staff Officers, and Field Officers, shall keep their Swords, Horses, and Baggage. The French and Piedmontese Soldiers, both Cavalry and Infantry, to retain their Baggage also.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. II. On both Sides, in the usual Order, an Exchange shall first take Place at the Army.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. III. Until a general Exchange of Prisoners takes Place, an immediate Exchange of those on the Spot, in Possession of each Army, shall be made.

Answer.—Disallowed.

Art. IV. The remaining French, subject to this Capitulation, shall continue Prisoners of War. The Generals, Staff, and Field Officers, both French and Piedmontese, shall be allowed to return to France and Piedmont on their Parole, not to serve against His Majesty the Emperor and King, or His Allies, until regularly exchanged.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. V. The same Indulgence, as contained in the foregoing Article, shall be granted to the Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of Cavalry, who remain Prisoners of War.

Answer.—Disallowed.

*Verderio, the 9th Florial, 7th Year of the Republic, 28th April 1799.*

(Signed) SERRURIER.

#### OBSERVATION.

GENERAL VUKASSOWICH promises, that the Soldiers, Prisoners of War, shall not be sent back further than the Ex-Venetian States, until such Time as General Serrurier shall have arranged with his Government the Means of exchanging the same Numbers, Rank for Rank, and Man for Man.

*Vienna, May 12, 1799.*

A Messenger arrived this Morning with Letters from Marshal Suwarrow, of the 4th Instant; from an obscure Village near Cremona, and with the Colours taken at Peschiera\*.

The Marshal states, that the Enemy is flying on all Sides, without daring to make Head against him; that the Austrians are in Possession of Novara on one Side, and of Pavia, whither the Headquarters were to be transferred that Evening, and the Castle of Placentia, on the other, that Vercelli is abandoned; that on the 7th he proposed to batter Pizighetone; that a Detachment had been at Modena, which they found evacuated by the Enemy; that Four Hundred Croats and a numerous Body of Peasants closely blockaded Ferrara; that Preparations were making for forming and pushing with Vigour the Siege of Mantua; that great Quantities of Cannon, Ammunition, and other Stores had been taken at different Places, particularly at Peschiera, where the Booty far exceeded all Expectation; that the Inhabitants of the different Countries shewed the utmost Gratitude for their Deliverance; that the Piedmontese Officers who have been taken, are, under the Auspices of the Marshal, drawing up a Proclamation, inviting their Brother Officers and Soldiers to rise and join them, for the Purpose of assisting in the Re-establishment of their Sovereign on the Throne.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd to Lord Grenville, dated Lindau, the 10th Instant.*

PART of General Bellegarde's Army has advanced from the Upper Engadine, in the Direction towards Coire, and has passed the Albula. The

\* A Dispatch of a preceding Date, supposed to contain the Details of the taking of Peschiera, is not yet arrived.



French, who were in the Upper Engadine, have retired towards the Splugen. It is reported that there has been a considerable Insurrection of the Inhabitants of the Upper Valais and Uri; but the Particulars are not known.

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# BULLETIN

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF MAY 30th, 1799.

No. IX.

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*Downing-Street, May 30, 1799.*

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B.  
dated Vienna, May 11.*

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction that I inform your Lordship of the Surrender of the Fortrefs of Peschiera by Capitulation, on the 6th Instant, to General Kray, an Event which will greatly facilitate the further Operations in Italy. I have the Honor of enclosing the Extraordinary Gazette published on the Occasion; and also an Extraordinary Gazette of Wednesday last, containing an Account of the Operations of the Army under General Bellegarde, of the Loss sustained by the Army of Italy in the different Engagements on the Adda, and of the great Joy with which the Army was received at Milan.

Accounts from Brindisi state, that on the 15th the French Troops, in consequence of Orders brought to them over Land, evacuated the Place, and with such Precipitation as to leave both their Magazines and Booty.

*Vienna, May 11, 1799.*

THE General of Artillery Baron Kray, who remained behind, in obedience to the Orders of Field-Marshal Suwarrow, to undertake the Siege of Peschiera, has sent here as Courier the First Lieutenant of Artillery Voparterny with the agreeable Intelligence; that on the 5th Instant, after having made every Disposition for the Opening of the Trenches and for the Bombardment of the Citadel, he had offered to the Enemy's Garrison, which according to all Accounts consisted of One Thousand Five Hundred Men, a Capitulation, by which it should be allowed to come out upon Condition not to serve for Six Months against us or our Allies.

Our Preparations and Dispositions for Attack made the Enemy accept our Capitulation, and deliver up the Fortress, with all the Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions. The First Account of General of Artillery Kray is, that Ninety Cannons and Mortars were found in the Place; besides Sixteen Gun-Boats equipped, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

Early on the Morning of the 6th, the General of Artillery placed a Company at One of the Gates of the Fortress, and caused an Inventory of all the Ammunition and Provisions to be taken. The First Lieutenant of Engineers Danno, and the Major of Artillery Gillet, the Count St. Julien, and others, particularly distinguished themselves.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at the Moment that the Garrison was forced to capitulate. That Prince, after the Evacuation of the Place,  
continued

continued his Journey to the Head-Quarters of Field-Marshal Comte Suwarrow.

**CAPITULATION** *concluded between General Count Saint Julien and the French Adjutant General Coutheau on the 6th May, for the Garrison of Peschiera.*

Art. I. The Garrison, and every Part of the French Army, shall march out with all Military Honours.

Answer.—Granted. Those Individuals, however, who are not French may return Home.

Art. II. After the signing of the Capitulation the Garrison shall evacuate the Place as soon as possible, shall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Matches lighted, Drums beating, Colours flying, and Four Cannons, to proceed with an adequate Escort to the nearest Post of the French Army.

Answer.—Granted. The Garrison shall march out To morrow at Eight o'Clock in the Morning by the Gate of Brescia. They shall lay down their Arms near the Convent of Capuchins, and shall be conducted by the nearest Road to the First Posts of the French Army, and during Six Months they shall not serve either against His Imperial Majesty or His Allies. We shall occupy in the First Place the Gate of Verona, and at Two o'Clock P.M. all that Part of Peschiera upon the Left Bank of the Mincio shall be evacuated.

Art. III. The Invalids, the transporting of whom would be extremely difficult, shall remain in the Hospital till the Recovery of their Health;—afterwards they shall be treated according to the preceding Article, and the necessary Waggon's shall be procured for those who cannot walk.—Agreed.

Art. IV. The Officers and all those employed by the Army shall take away their Effects, their Horses, and their Carriages.—Agreed as far as is consistent with the Rules observed on such Occasions.



Art. V. All the Effects shall not be visited, and the necessary Waggon's shall be given to those who have none.—Agreed under the Restrictions contained in the preceding Article.

Art. VI. The Inhabitants shall not be molested either because of their having served in the Army, or on account of their political or religious Opinions.

Answer.—This Article has nothing to do with a Military Capitulation.

Art. VII. If hereafter some Difficulties should arise respecting these Articles between the Contracting Parties, they shall be decided according to the Rules of Justice.

Answer.—That Point may be trusted to the good Faith of the Austrian Army.

Art. VIII. The Austrian Government alone shall guarantee the Articles of this Capitulation.

Answer.—That is understood.

#### ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

All the Plans shall be faithfully given up, as well as all the Ammunition, Artillery, every Sort of Provisions, all the Effects relative to Navigation ; in short, all that belongs to the French Nation.

Concluded upon the Ramparts of Peschiera, the 6th May 1799.

(Signed) Comte de ST. JULIEN, Gen. Major.  
Baron KRAY, Gen. d'Artillerie.  
COUTHEAU, Gen. Adjutant.

*Vienna, May 8, 1799.*

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT BELLEGARDE has forwarded, by Lieutenant Dietrich, the Preliminary Details of the Offensive Operations of the Army under his Orders, from the 30th of April till the 3d May.

The Weather having become a little more favourable towards the last Days of April, and the Passes  
more

more practicable, Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde determined to execute without Delay the Plan of Attack which he had prepared. It was made on the 30th of April in Two Columns and several Detachments. The First, being the principal One, was commanded by the Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde, and the Second by the Field-Marshal Haddick. Each of those Columns was supported in its Operations by Detachments, which sometimes attacked and at other Times only made Demonstrations.

The First Column penetrated from Nauders into the Engadine. It was necessary to pass the Inn at several Fords, which the Troops, notwithstanding the extreme Cold, performed with the greatest Willingness; several were lost by the Rapidity of the Current.

As soon as the Signal for Attack was given, all the Advanced Posts of the Enemy were attacked at the same Time by the First Column, and by the Detachments which had taken the Roads leading to the Lower and Upper Lovellen; the greatest Part of them were killed and the Rest put to Flight. The Reserved Posts of the Enemy, however, availing themselves of the Advantage of the Ground, disputed every Inch.

From Strada to Ramis the First Column and the Detachments were obliged to climb the most impracticable Mountains, fighting at the same Time in order to drive the Enemy from several advantageous Positions.

Towards twelve o'Clock this Column arrived before Ramis; the Enemy was driven from the Heights which command the Valley of Ramis, from the Village itself, as far as the Entrenched Position behind Ramis.

This Position, naturally very advantageous, was rendered still more so by the Works which the Enemy had raised on the Front and Right Flank.

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The most decisive Attack against this Entrenched Position was made upon its Left Wing, on the Side of Manas.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde had ordered a particular Column to penetrate from Isyl and Spils by the Mountains as far as Schleims and Manas, and afterwards to pass the Rivulet of Ramifs above Manas. This Column had, from the Place at which it was formed, already made some extremely painful Marches over the steepest Mountains; so that in advancing from Manas by the Valley, full of Ravines, the Soldiers had almost exhausted their Strength.

On that Side the Enemy had secured themselves by Three Entrenchments, placed one before the other, which could only be reached by a very narrow Path. That Column, however, in spite of the exhausted State of the Soldiers, carried Two of those Entrenchments; but by the obstinate Resistance of the Enemy and their own extreme Fatigue, they could not reach the Third.

It was the Intention of Field-Marshal Bellegarde, that an Attack should be made upon the Entrenchments on the Enemy's Right Flank as soon as this Column had reached his Left.

The Troops destined for this Assault advanced to the Entrenchment thick set with Palisadoes, and in spite of a very brisk Fire of Artillery and Musquetry, climbed up the steep Height upon which the Entrenchment was made. They forced the Palisadoes, but their Fatigue did not suffer them to penetrate as far as the Entrenchment. In the constant Hope of being able to drive the Enemy out of this Entrenchment, who had already several Times given Way, but who with Forces repeatedly renewed, defended themselves behind their Parapet with Obstinacy, the Attacking Division sustained itself for a long Time at a few Paces from the  
Ditch,

Ditch, without either Side losing an Inch of Ground.

Night came on, and Field-Marshal Bellegarde was obliged to defer till the next Day the Assault of the Camp.

During that Time, Field-Marshal Haddick had succeeded in penetrating with his Column over the Top of the Scharl, and into the Valley as far as the Bridge near Schlus. Count Bellegarde had relied upon this Success. The Enemy could no longer maintain themselves in their Position behind the Rivulet of Ramifs, and the less so, as the Column of Field Marshal Bellegarde had got beyond their Right Wing.

The Column of Count Haddick, from its Point of Formation until that of the Attack, had to make a very difficult Stage of Ten Hours over the steepest Mountains covered with Snow; he made his Troops take some Hours Repose upon the Summit of One of them, but only being able to allow a few Fires, they necessarily suffered from the extreme Cold.

About Four o'Clock in the Morning the Advanced Guard, commanded by Colonel Rousseau, attacked the advanced Posts of the Enemy. They were immediately driven away. The Troop of Reserve of the Enemy maintained themselves in their Post near the Village Scharl; they did not yield till after an obstinate Battle of an Hour, during which we took several Prisoners.

The Column pushed before them the defeated Divisions of the Enemy under a continual Fire till Half past One o'Clock. But the Advanced Guard found themselves unexpectedly before a Position which was strongly fortified both by Nature and Art, the Front of which could only be reached by a narrow Path; and all the Attempts of Colonel Rousseau to penetrate to it were rendered fruitless by the vigorous Resistance of the Enemy.

At



At length the Colonel detached some Companies under the Command of the First Lieutenant Giwachak, which by taking a very long Bye-Road through an Abatis got beyond the Entrenchments of the Left Flank of the Enemy, and as they could from the top of a Hill distress the Right Flank, more Energy could be employed in attacking the Front: in this Manner the Enemy was soon forced to abandon this Position with a considerable Loss. The column pushed forward, but met with an almost insurmountable Obstacle. The only Way by which it could pass was a narrow hollow Path on the Declivity of a Rock, which was entirely exposed to the Fire from the Enemy's Entrenchments.

Field Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick, finding it impossible to approach the Enemy in Front, determined to attack their Entrenchments in the Rear from a Height which appeared almost inaccessible, and to dislodge them from their Position by an Attempt which they by no Means expected. The Chief Chasseur Mathieu, of the Corps of Le Loup, with some other Chasseurs, and Captain Enyeter with a Company and a Half of the Regiment of Antoine Esterhazi, were charged with this Enterprize, who by Means of Cramp Irons scaled the highest Summit of the Mountain undiscovered by the Enemy; and while their Attention was engaged by our Cannonade from the Mountains in their Front, the whole Detachment, headed by Captain Enyeter, gained their Entrenchments by descending a frozen Ravine in their Rear.

This bold Attempt totally disconcerted the Enemy, and gave our Advanced Guard Time and Opportunity to penetrate by the narrow Path in their Front. The Entrenchments being carried by Assault, the Enemy took a new Position further back; but they were attacked and dislodged from  
it

it with great Loss. To cover their retreat, they destroyed a Wooden Bridge, which could not be repaired in less than an Hour and an Half.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick pushed on by a forced March as far as Schlus; but he was forced to halt upon the Heights of the Right Bank of the Inn near Schlus, as his Troops, exhausted by a Twenty-four Hours' March, were unable to make another Attack, the Bridge over the Inn near Schlus being destroyed, and the only fordable Passage being commanded by the Enemy's Batteries.

The remaining Detachment on the Left, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Count Veissenwolf of the Regiment of Michael Wallis, was destined to alarm the Enemy in the Valley of Tschirffer, and to keep them at Czernitz. This Division was also compelled to make a very long and difficult March to arrive at the Point of Attack. His Advanced Guard soon drove in all the Enemy's Out-Posts to their Reserve, which was posted behind an Abatis, and for some Time there was only a partial Discharge of Musketry. The Enemy, however, being reinforced, attacked our Advanced Guard, but were repulsed. About Noon the Enemy made a Sortie from their Abatis in greater Force, and renewed the Attack; our Advanced Guard was driven back upon the Reserve, and were obliged to retire by the narrow Path already described, as they could not advance against the Enemy on account of the Snow being no longer strong enough to bear them. Part of the Rear Guard fell into the Enemy's Hands.

The First Column has made several Officers (among whom are a Chief de Brigade) and some Soldiers Prisoners; One Cannon and several Wagons loaded with Powder fell into our Hands.

The Column of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick has also made some Prisoners.

On the 1st of May at Day-break, the Van Guard advanced as far as Fottan, and the First Column joined the Second between Schlus and Fottan.

The Posts of the Enemy were between Guarda and Lavin. On account of the great Fatigues of the preceding Day the Troops were not able to proceed farther than to the lofty and steep Heights of Fottan.

On the 2d of May the re-united Columns marched from Fottan towards Lavin, and took Post on the High Road. A small Column, under the Orders of Colonel Zeegradt of the Regiment of Beaulieu, marched towards the Right Bank of the Inn in the same Direction as the First Column.

The Enemy having destroyed the Bridge near the Lower Guarda, and it being indispensably necessary to have a Bridge of Communication, a small Bridge was constructed there, which could not be completed in less than Four Hours. In the meanwhile the Position of the Enemy was reconnoitred, and the Dispositions for Attack made. While they were doing this, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde placed the Van Guard before Guarda, and the Main Body behind the Village. The Van Guard, as well as the Column where Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde was in Person, advanced under the Orders of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick upon the High Road which leads to Cus. The Division of Colonel Zeegradt, reinforced by Two Battalions, made a Column apart under the Orders of General Count Robili, who was to march upon the Right Bank of the Inn in the same Direction as the principal Column.

The Two Columns marched directly to Lavin, and forced the Enemy's Advanced Guards to retire as fast as possible. The Village of Lavin was carried by the Advanced Guard; but the Enemy having re-assembled behind the Village, another obstinate Engagement took place, which however ended

to

to our Advantage, by Means of the Divisions sent to the Mountains to take the Enemy in Flank.

As the Ground behind Lavin was proper for Cavalry Manœuvres, a Detachment of Hussars of the Regiment of Erdsbdy was sent forward to follow the Enemy's Infantry, which was flying into the Plain. On this Occasion Demont, a Brigadier-General of the Enemy, was taken Prisoner.

Our Army was obliged to open a Way among impracticable Mountains, and obstructed by continual Attacks, finding everywhere the most obstinate Resistance: but as the Enemy, whatever Position they took, found themselves threatened on both their Flanks, they did not stay either in the Village of Cus, or in the Valley of Floda.

The Village was taken by the Advanced Guard of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick, and at the same Time the Heights which command it were taken Possession of, where the Enemy had rallied with its Corps de Reserve. A very brisk Fire was kept up on both Sides, and on a sudden the Enemy fell rapidly on the Village, but was repulsed by the Gorfchgn Regiment of Grenadiers and the Third Regiment of Antoine Esterhazi.

Field Marshal Bellegarde, at the Moment that the Grenadiers made their Attack with the Bayonet, advanced his Columns to the Two Banks of the Inn, where they fell upon the Enemy with so much Bravery as to oblige them to fly in the utmost Disorder to Czernetz.

The General of Division of the Enemy Le Courbe was wounded in the Arm in his Retreat. The Rear-Guard of the French did not immediately abandon Czernetz, but retired during the Night; and their last Posts retreated in the Morning of the 3d of May towards the Upper Engadine. They set Fire to the Bridges near Czernetz, but only the Lower Bridge was destroyed.

Our



Our Loss in the Two Engagements of the 30th April and 2d May is considerable, of which Lieutenant-General Bellegarde intends soon to transmit an exact Account.

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**SUPPLEMENT** *to the Account of Field-Marshal Suwarrow, relative to the forcing of the Passage of the Adda, and the taking of Milan.*

THE General of Cavalry Melas, in a particular Account, describes the general Satisfaction expressed at the Arrival of our Troops in that City. The Archbishop and his Suite, with all the Nobility, met the Army at Cressenzago, and delivered the Keys of the City; but could not find Language sufficiently expressive of their Respect and Affection for His Majesty, and of their Joy at the Recovery of their Religion and their ancient Constitution.

From that Place as far as the Town, which is at Three Miles Distance, the Army was accompanied by the People.

The continued Cries of "Long live our Religion and Francis the Second!" were so powerful, that even the Turkish Music, which is heard in the Midst of Battle, could not be distinguished.

In the Evening a general Illumination took place. It was almost impossible to pass through the Streets; yet notwithstanding the general Confusion, the Military Force was not employed, nor was there a single Excess committed, so pure and so sincere was the Joy of the People.

Our Loss in the different Engagements in which we were concerned on the Adda, amounts to Two Hundred and Forty Men, and One Hundred and Five Horses, killed; Three Hundred and Sixty-eight Men, and One Hundred and Fifty Horses, wounded; Three Hundred and Seven Men, and Twenty-eight Horses, missing; in the Whole, One  
Thousand

Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-one Men,  
and Two Hundred and Eighty-three Horses.

*Vienna, May 15, 1799.*

I HAVE the Honor of inclosing to your Lordship the Extraordinary Gazette published on Monday last.

*Vienna, May 13, 1799.*

THE First Lieutenant Eck brought Yesterday to His Majesty, from Field-Marshal Suwarrow, the Intelligence of Fourteen Standards having been taken from the Enemy in the late Engagements. The Field-Marshal had moved with his Army from Milan to Pavia, leaving Four Thousand Men under the Command of General Latterman to blockade the Citadel of Milan and to support other Operations. On the Departure of the Courier he had advanced beyond Pavia.

The Enemy had left in Pavia Twelve Pieces of Cannon of different Sizes, Eighteen Cases full of Musquets for Infantry, and a great many Barrels of Powder, with Ammunition for the Infantry and Cavalry.

General Bukassowich found at Novara Sixteen Pieces of Cannon, Four Mortars, Two Hundred and Fifty Casks of Cartridges, Fifteen Barrels of Case Shot, and several other Military Effects.

The Enemy had also been repulsed as far as the Little Town of Livorno.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kaim being employed to take Possession of Pizzighetone, had regulated his Dispositions in such Manner as to ensure an Attack upon that Place at Seven o'Clock in the Morning. In consequence of which, Three Sixteen-Pounders taken from the Enemy, Twelve Twelve-Pounders, Ten Howitzers, and a Party of the Russian Artillery, were sent to him.

Field-Marshal Kray, availing himself of the Passage of the Courier, forwarded the further Particulars

culars of the Surrender of Peschiera, by which he informs us, that owing to the Capitulation the Garrison, of Fifteen Hundred Men, had quitted the Town in the Morning on the Sixth; that the Number of Cannons and Mortars, according to the Inventory, amounted to One Hundred; that, instead of only Sixteen Sloops of War, there were found Nineteen completely equipped.

General Kray of the Artillery advanced on the Sixth towards Mantua, in order to besiege that Town and to possess himself of the Po, so that the Provisions destined for our Army, which moves on but slowly, should not in any way be intercepted.

General-Major Klnau makes very considerable Incursions beyond the Po, and in the Neighbourhood of Regio, Modena, and Cento; besides which, Captain Buday, who is in Front of Modena, announces that on the 4th in the Afternoon he had sent a Detachment forward, in order to disarm those People whom the Enemy had armed in order to defend the Town: that having entered the Town, he immediately detached Thirty Hussars from Fort Orbano, as far as the River Panaro, within Three Miles of Modena. The same Day at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, One Hundred and Fifty Cisalpines were gone from thence; and their Retreat was so hasty, that they left behind them a considerable Quantity of Provisions; Fifty Barrels of Powder were left in the Citadel. The above-mentioned Captain, having learnt that there were at Svilambesto (which is about Nine Miles from Modena) Ninety Quintals of Powder, a Quantity of Saltpetre, and other Articles of Ammunition, had them all conveyed to a Place of Safety during the Night by a Patrole that he had dispatched thither. A Cisalpine Captain, who could not escape the Day before, was made Prisoner at Five o'Clock in the Morning by Captain Buday, who has sent him to Sachetta.

Our

Our Troops were received by the Inhabitants with the most lively Joy, and their Eagerness to see us was so great, that the Army could scarcely advance;—the Enthusiasm of some carried them so far as even to kiss our Horses. Captain Buday also says, that from the Reports of several of the Peasants that came there, he learnt that the Tuscan Territories had been most shamefully pillaged; that the Contributions which had been exacted from them were insupportable; and that even Deputies from Florence had arrived at Modena to implore Assistance against the Exactions of the Enemy.

HIS Royal Highness the Archduke Charles informs us, that since the late Events nothing of Consequence had happened, but that the Enemy most probably was endeavouring to engage our Attention by Manœuvres and continual Changes in the Line of his Advanced Posts. In Return, the Patrole sent forward by Generals Gorger, Merveld, and Guilay to make Incursions, harasses the Enemy continually, do him great Injury, and are perpetually making Prisoners. There have also been Two Battles at Odenwald, in which the Peasants have taken a Part. It was near the Village of Birkenau, and above and below Steinau, with the Aid of the Division commanded by the First Lieutenant Goringer and the Hussars of Szeekler, that the Enemy was repulsed with considerable loss.

The Hussars took Twenty Horses from the Enemy.

Upon the Bergstrasse another Party of the same Hussars took upon the Rhine, in the Neighbourhood of Raistadt, a Transport with One Hundred and Eighty Barrels of Flour, which they conveyed to Geribach.



*Vienna, May 16.*

AN Officer arrived in the Night from Italy, with the News of the Surrender of Pizzighetone on the 10th by Capitulation to General Kaim.

The Intelligence brought by this Officer further states, that a Part of the Russian Troops was already in Possession of the Town of Tortona.

*Head-Quarters of Lieutenant-General Hotze,  
Mayenfeld, May 14th, 1799.*

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship, that this Day General Hotze made a general and completely successful Attack on the French Corps in the Grisons Country, dislodged them from all their Positions, from Saint Lucius Steig (which is on the Northern Boundary) to Coire inclusive, and took Sixteen Pieces of Cannon and Two Thousand Prisoners.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. CRAUFURD.

P. S. The immediate Departure of a Courier from General Hotze prevents my giving at present any further Detail.

*Right Honorable Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

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*Palermo, May 1, 1799.*

BY Accounts from the Continent, it appears, that Salerno has been taken by Captain Hood of His Majesty's Ship Zealous, who had placed there a Garrison, composed of a Detachment of Marines and of Loyal Inhabitants. The King's Colours were also flying at Cassel del Mare.

On the 25th of April, General Macdonald left Naples for Capua with all his Troops, except Five Hundred, who were left in the Castle of St. Elmo.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 4<sup>th</sup>, 1799.

No. X.

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*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden to Lord Grenville, dated May 18, 1799.*

MY LORD,

I Have the Honor of enclosing an Extraordinary Gazette published on Thursday last, containing Intelligence from the Army of Italy.

*Vienna, May 16, 1799.*

FIELD-MARSHAL-LIEUTENANT KAIM, charged by Field-Marshal Suwarrow with the Siege of Piz-zighetone, has sent his First Lieutenant Runcle with the Particulars of the Capture of that Place on the 10<sup>th</sup>.

General Baron Sekendorff and Count Hohen-zollern had previously surrounded the Fortrefs with a small Body of Troops, and with the Assistance of the Inhabitants of the Environs had begun to construct Batteries.

On the 5<sup>th</sup>, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim received Orders to attack the Place with his Division, and to push forward the Siege vigorously. In the Night of the 5<sup>th</sup>, and during the whole Day of the 6<sup>th</sup>, they worked with such Dispatch to construct Batteries,

Batteries, that in the Night of the 6th, some Cannon were mounted.

On the 7th, before Day-break, they began to attack the Fortrefs, and to throw in some Howitzers, the Fourth of which set fire to a considerable Magazine of Hay, Straw, and Wood, which continued burning all the Day.

Two Hours afterwards Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim summoned the Fortrefs to surrender. The Governor replied, that he had Orders from his Government to defend himself, and that he could not enter into Negotiation. The Fire was therefore continued by our brave Cannoneers with such Success, that in the Evening a small Powder Magazine blew up, several Batteries dismounted, and even the Embrasures demolished. In the Night of the 7th, and in the Morning till Nine o'Clock, we continued our Works in such a Manner that our Batteries were not farther than Musket-shot from the Fortrefs.

The Fire in the Town, the Apprehension that a Quantity of Powder in the Casemates might catch Fire, and the Proximity of our Batteries connected by Trenches, induced the Enemy's Commandant to send Proposals of Negotiation in Writing to Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim by one of his Artillery Officers.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant sent the Quarter-Master General's First Lieutenant into the Fortrefs with the following Capitulation; adding, that no Change whatever could be made in it. The Enemy's Commandant, after holding a Council of War, required Liberty to return with his Garrison to France, and persisted in this Point till Ten at Night. But Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim having then informed him that he could wait no longer, the Capitulation was agreed upon, and was ratified and exchanged on the Morning of the 10th. The Garrison,

Garrison, although consisting of Six Hundred Men and Thirty Officers, of whom Two were on the Staff, was commanded by a Captain.

Ninety-five Pieces of Cannon, Ammunition sufficient for a Siege of Six Months, Provisions to supply a Garrison of Five Thousand Men for Fourteen Months, and a great Quantity of Powder, were found in the Place.

This Siege cost us only One Man killed and Two wounded.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *concluded between Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim and Captain Francis Jaquay, Commandant of the Fortrefs of Pizzighetone.*

Art. I. The Garrison shall evacuate the Fortrefs, and shall leave the Cannon, Ammunition, and every Thing that belongs to the Civil and Military Administration.

Art. II. The Garrison shall march out on the 11th of May with all the Honours of War, shall lay down their Arms on the Glacis, and be made Prisoners of War. The French Officers and their Allies shall keep their Arms, Baggage, Horses, and Military Ornaments. Every Facility of Transport shall be furnished them, and a proper Escort through the Countries occupied by the Imperial and Royal Troops.

Art. III. The Garrison shall retain their Effects and Knapfacks. Hostages shall be mutually given. Those of the French shall remain in the Fortrefs until every Thing shall have been faithfully delivered up to the Imperial Troops.

Art. IV. Immediately on the Signature of the Capitulation the Gate of Cremona shall be delivered up to the Imperial and Royal Troops, and the Gate opposite to Geza shall be occupied by General Sekendorff, who commands at Geza.



Art. V. The Inhabitants shall not be molested for any Sentiments they may have manifested during the Stay of the French.

Art. VI. The Sick and Wounded shall be attended by a French Surgeon, and shall remain at the Hospital under the Protection of Austrian Probité.—On their Recovery they shall be sent under Escort to France.

Art. VII. The French Commissioners of War, and those employed by the Cisalpine Government, shall remain in the Place until all the Magazines shall have been delivered over to the Persons named by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim.

All Persons, not having borne Arms, shall be set at Liberty and conducted to the French Out-Posts.

Concluded and signed at Regano, the 9th of May, 1799.

KAIM, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant.

JAQUEY, Captain and Commandant.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim had Orders to follow the Army immediately after the Surrender of Pizzighetone. On the 11th he marched towards Toghera, where our Army was posted when the Courier departed, and from whence General Gotscheim, who commanded the Advanced Guard, sent out Patroles to the Environs of Turin.

The Russian Troops, with Karaczay's Regiment of Dragoons under the Orders of General Döllen, have entered Tortona. The Enemy, after having been driven from the Town by the Russians, threw themselves into the Castle, which is at some Distance; but it is blockaded, as well as that of Milan.

The General of Artillery Kray writes on the 9th Instant, that the Garrison of Mantua, reported to be Twelve Thousand strong, having learnt that the greater Part of the Force that blockaded it had marched towards Peschiera, made a general Sortie; but

but that on the 7th he had recalled Eight Battalions in consequence of the complete Evacuation of that Fortrefs. This Corps was advantageously employed at Roverbella under General Elsnitz, who defeated the Enemy on every Side with considerable Loss, and took Prisoners a Captain, Aide-de-Camp to General Monet, a Lieutenant, and Forty Men.

General Kray of the Artillery, not being able to give an exact Statement of his Loss on account of the Extent of his Posts, has deferred making any Return for the present.

Our Army distinguished itself very much in resisting this Sally, particularly in the Commencement, when the Enemy, infinitely superior in Strength, had considerably advanced, and discharged a brisk Fire of Artillery.

A Secretary of General Monet and a Trumpeter were taken Prisoners. The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray sent them both to Mantua, after delivering to them a Copy of the Capitulation of Peschiera. At the same Time he signified to the Garrison, that the Cannonade, which they had conceived to be a Signal from the French Army, and which had induced them to make this Sally, was in Reality the Bombardment of Pizzighetone, of which the Garrison might convince themselves by sending One of their Officers to the very Spot.

At Peschiera, besides what has been already mentioned, Eighteen pontoons of Tin and several Waggon have been found.

According to a Report from the Archduke Charles, the Enemy had attacked on the 9th Current the Advanced Posts of General Merveli, between Biberach and Gegenbach, and had taken some Hostages from the latter Place on his Retreat.

On the following Day the Enemy renewed his Attack with more Energy, and made our Front  
Posts

Posts rather give Way, but retired to his former Position.

All the Rest of the Enemy's Line remained perfectly quiet.

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*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, Saturday, May 18, 1799.*

A Courier arrived this Morning from Marshal Suwarrow with Accounts of the further Progress of the Army under his Command. The Head-Quarters were, on the 13th Instant, at Tortona, the Citadel of which had only an inconsiderable Garrison.

General Moreau had collected all the French Troops which had been scattered through Piedmont, and was encamped near to Alexandria, with about Seventeen Thousand Men. The Imperial Troops occupied Vercelli on the Sesia, Arona on the Southern Extremity of the Lago Maggiore, and Jurea on the Dora Baltea. The Advanced Posts were at Chivasso, near Turin; and the Inhabitants of that Part of the Country had taken Arms for the Purpose of aiding the Austrians. The Canton of Uri had risen, and driven out the French; the Valais were also in Arms, and General Kaim had been sent with a considerable Detachment to support them, and furnish them with Arms, Ammunition, &c.

The greatest Part of the Valteline was likewise in the Possession of the Austrians.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,  
OF JUNE 6th, 1799.

No. XI.

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*Downing-Street, June 5, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B.  
dated Vienna, May 23, 1799.*

**I** HAVE the Honor of enclosing three Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, with the Translations, together with the Translation of an Article in the Ordinary Gazette of Yesterday, and sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the happy Turn of Affairs in the Grisons and the Little Cantons, which must contribute so essentially to the further Success of the Campaign in Italy, and so greatly facilitate the Operations of the Russian Army, which entered  
this



this Country on the 15th Instant, and of that under the Command of the Archduke Charles.

*Vienna May 18, 1799.*

CAPTAIN VIMMER, of the Regiment of Lobkowitz Cavalry, arrived here Yesterday from Field-Marshal Suwarrow, with the following Account of his farther Operations.

As every Account agreed that the Enemy had only a small Garrison in Tortona, Field-Marshal Suwarrow ordered Prince Pangrazion, who was at Pavia, to cross the Po without Delay with the Advanced Guard, consisting of a Regiment of Chasseurs, Two Battalions of Grenadiers, Two Battalions of Infantry, and Two Regiments of Cossacks, under the Command of Colonel Grekow.

They passed the River near Corvesino in Barges and Flat-Bottomed Boats, and pushed forward to Voghera. On reconnoitring, it was discovered that the Enemy had strengthened the Garrison of Tortona. In consequence of which, General Karaiczay received Orders to join the Prince, who crossed the River with Two Battalions of the Regiment of Frölich, Two Squadrons of Lobkowitz' Dragoons, and Two of Karaiczay's, which passed the Scrivia near Castel Nuovo, and formed near Torré di Garrofole, between Tortona and Alexandria.

But the following Day having learnt that Moreau was posted near Alexandria, on the Banks of the River, with the Two Divisions of Victor and Grenier and whatever Force he had been able to collect from Turin and other Places, the Field-Marshal resolved to march with his whole Army against Tortona.

The Two Divisions Zoph and Frölich, under the Orders of the General of Cavalry Melas, marched from their Camp at Casal Pusterlengo to Plaifance, where

where they passed the Po, after having previously carried the important Post of Bovis, (leaving there General Morzin, with Three Battalions and Two Squadrons,) and encamped near Castel St. Giovanni. The following Day they passed through Voghera, and on the 9th arrived by Ponte Coronne at Tortona. At Dusk the same Day Major-General Marquis Chatelet attacked the Gate of Voghera with Two Battalions of the Regiment of Alvinczy, a Reserve of Grenadiers, and a Squadron of Lobkowitz, under the Orders of Colonel Spanochi, and with the Assistance of the Inhabitants, who at Heart are faithful to their King, the Gate was forced, notwithstanding the Fire from the Citadel. Thus fell the Fortress of Tortona, the Key of Piedmont.

The Russian General Prince Gortzakow witnessed their Operation. The Troops were received with Shouts of Joy by the Inhabitants. The Town was illuminated the whole Night, and the next Day (the 10th) High Mass and Te Deum were sung at the Churches.

There were but few Cannon in the Town. The Enemy, Seven Hundred Men strong, have retired to the Citadel, which is blockaded by Four Battalions, and the Works are already begun.

The Enemy left behind them Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded or Sick, of whom Twelve are Officers.

The Army passed the Scrivia on the 10th, which was so swollen and so rapid as to render it impossible to construct a Bridge. The Men passed through the Water up to their Middle, and joined the Russian Advanced Guard near Torrè di Garrofole.

General Vukassovich advanced with his Brigade beyond Novara to Vercelli; and his Advanced Guard, under Colonel Prince Charles of Rohan, took the important Fortress of Ivrea, which secures to us the Valley of Aost. Thirty Pieces of Cannon and a  
great

great Quantity of Ammunition were found in the Place.

A Detachment of the same Corps has also taken Seventeen Guns on the Lago Maggiore.

Colonel Prince Victor of Rohan pushed forward with a Corps of about Two Thousand Men as far as the Lake of Como, where he took One Gun-Boat, and obliged the Enemy to burn Two others.

Being supported by the Peasants, who take up Arms everywhere, he has marched against a Body of French who have retreated to the Environs of Chiavenna. The Canton of Uri, and the Districts of Bellinzona, are also in Insurrection against the French.

Major Luzioni, who entered Piedmont with Thirty Hussars, has armed all the Peasants who join our Troops, and has already advanced by Dorra Paldea as far as Chivas, Two Posts from Turin.

Colonel Strauch, detached from the Tyrol with Five Thousand Men, has penetrated into the Valley of Brembona, and has driven the Enemy from Morbegno. Major Fredigoni of the Tyrolese Chasseurs, with Eight Hundred Men, is on his March from Edola to Terano in the Valteline against the Enemy.

The Field-Marshal hopes, that by Means of these different Operations, combined with those of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde, the Enemy will be speedily driven from the Valteline.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow has detached Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Otto with Five Thousand Infantry and Fifteen Hundred Horse against General Montrichard, who is posted at Bologna.—This Corps has already advanced as far as Modena, and the Enemy has retired towards Ponte Tremoli. By this Means our Army will draw Supplies from the fertile Provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, and Modena, and at the same Time the Territory of Parma is wrested from the Hands of the French.

Field-

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim, with Six Battalions and Four Squadrons, joined the Grand Army before Tortona after the Reduction of Pezzighetone. General Hohenzollern was sent with Four Battalions to Milan, where are already Six Battalions, commanded by General Latermann, with Orders to press the Siege of the Castle of that City.

The Four Squadrons of Cavalry being unnecessary for the Siege, have received Orders to reinforce the Army in Piedmont.

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*Vienna, May 19, 1799.*

THE Archduke Charles has sent by his First Lieutenant Leibrich de Spleny an Account, that Lieutenant-General Hotze had, agreeably to the Instructions he had received, attacked the Passes of Lucien's Steig on the Morning of the 14th Instant, and had succeeded in taking Possession of them, and made Prisoners almost the whole of the Fourteenth Demi-Brigade, and took Eight Pieces of Cannon.

Lieutenant General Hotze entertained great Hopes that he should be able to take a greater Number of Prisoners as he advanced, the Enemy being still in the Pratigau, and our Troops having already reached the Bridge of Zollbrücke, which leads from the Valley of Pratigau to Coire, where His Royal Highness presumes our Troops had arrived on the 14th.

His Royal Highness will give as soon as possible the Details of this important Operation.

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*Vienna, May 21, 1799.*

CAPTAIN COMTE CARAMELLI of the Emperor's Regiment of Cuirassiers arrived here this Day as Courier from His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles,



Charles, with the Particulars respecting the subsequent Operations of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze in the Grisons.

The Enemy's Divisions, which had been driven to the Mountains by Colonel Plunket, and the Column of General Heller, retreated to Furna in the Design of escaping either by Zizers or by Coire. But finding that Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze occupied these two Points, and that he had already posted Two Battalions in the latter, they surrendered themselves Prisoners of War.

The Total of the Prisoners amounts to One Thousand Privates, Eighty Officers; a Pair of Colours has also been taken.

Besides this, in the Pursuit after the Affair of Lucien's Steig on the 14th, we took Four Pieces of Cannon, and made Two Companies of Grenadiers Prisoners, without counting the Eight Pieces of Cannon and the Demi-Brigade already mentioned.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze reconnoitred the Enemy on the 15th near Reichenau; at the same Time he appeared in great Force against Ragatz, where the Enemy had Two Thousand Men. This Demonstration produced an Engagement, and the Enemy being obliged to retreat, burnt the Bridge over the Rivulet Pfefferer. We, however, pursued them beyond Fettes: Part of them were driven into the Valley of Sargans, where an Officer and Thirty Men were made Prisoners.

We had a few Men wounded. We took Three more Cannon from the Enemy near Ragatz, which with those already mentioned make Fifteen Guns.

After this last Attack, the Enemy withdrew in the Night between the 15th and 16th with such Precipitation, and had lost so much Ground, that when this Account came away, Field-Marshal Hotze was already at Sargans; at the same Time the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant received Intelligence that Colonel

lonel Count St. Julien was at Lenz, and Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Haddick at Felisur.

The Enemy is retiring on the Side of Fufis, probably in order to join the Camp at Reichenau, and to attempt to continue their Retreat towards St. Gothard by the only Road now left them, viz. Illanz and the Devil's Bridge. But as the Upper League of the Grisons was preparing to rise, Colonel Strauch closed the Passage of Splügen, and Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze that of Gunkels. It is also probable that Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count de Bellegarde will advance towards Coire and Fufis. From all which it may be concluded that this Corps of the Enemy, consisting of seven Thousand Men, is in a most critical Situation, from which it will be extremely difficult to disengage itself.

In order to assist as much as possible Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze in the Attack of Lucien's Steig, His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles made at the same Time a Demonstration towards the Rhine with such Success, that a Corps of the Enemy of Seventeen Thousand Men assembled near Schaffhausen were prevented from sending any Detachment against Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze.

It appears by Accounts sent by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kospoth to His Royal Highness, that on the Night of the 14th, General Merfeldt surprised the Enemy's Post at Dundenheim, and killed Three Officers and Sixty Grenadiers who resisted. One Officer and Four Soldiers were made Prisoners. We took also Fourteen Horses.

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*Vienna, May 22, 1799.*

WHAT Lieutenant-General Bellegarde had announced previous to the Bulletins of the 22d and 23d Instant, which His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had ordered to be published relative to the Operations of Lieutenant-General Hotze, is  
 1799. F connected

connected with what follows, although the Intelligence from Lieutenant-General Bellegarde arrived later.

According to this Account, Colonel and Brigadier Strauch, after very fatiguing Marches, reached Chiavenna with his Brigade on the 9th Instant, at which Place Colonel Le Loup of the Van Guard of General Vukassovich had arrived on the preceding Day.

From the 7th the Enemy had commenced their Retreat from Chiavenna by the Valley of Giacomo, leaving at the First Place Thirty-two Pieces of Cannon, of which we have taken Possession.

Colonel Strauch, being reinforced by Three Battalions of Light Troops and the Remainder of the Third Battalion of Michael Wallis commanded by Colonel Carneville, pursued the Enemy to the Heights; and Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan went with his Force to Bellinzona to dispute the Passage of the Bernadin.

The Brigade of Colonel Strauch had many Difficulties to surmount at Morpegon in the Valley of Camonica. He was obliged to wait Two Days at Piacca, in order to dig a Road through the Snow near Casa St. Marco, as it was impossible for the Soldiers to march, the Snow being Fifteen Feet Deep and not hard enough to bear. By this Means, the Communication is re-established with the principal Corps of Lieutenant-General Bellegarde, by Silva, Plana, Malagio, and Cassatsch.

Demonstrations were made for the Purpose of alarming the Enemy on the Hills of Julie and Albula, in order to facilitate the Operations of General-Lieutenant Hotze, whom General Bellegarde was prepared to support on the Side of Javos and the Hill of Albula.

Colonel Da Marfeille, of the Regiment of Clairfayt, had brought from Albula Two Pieces of Can-

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non belonging to the Enemy. At Malagio, and at several other Places on the Road to Chiavenna were found a great Quantity of Ammunition, Muskets, and Waggon. The Enemy had destroyed a Part of them in retreating.

The First Intention of the Enemy was to proceed to Chiavenna by the Mountain of Septime, in order to join General La Courbe near Lenz; but the Detachment of the Van Guard of General Bellegarde, which had advanced from Pamada as far as Malagio and Cassatsch, prevented this, and obliged them to retreat by the Splügen.

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*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel A. Craufurd, dated Head Quarters of General Hotze, Mayenfeldt, May 22, 1799.*

ON the 14th Instant I had the Honor to write your Lordship a few Lines, containing the Account of the successful Attack made by General Hotze on the Enemy's Post at St. Lucien's Steig and his other Positions in the Grison Country. In the Course of the Evening of the 14th, above a Thousand more Prisoners were brought in, so that the Number taken in this Affair amounted in the Whole to between Three and Four Thousand Men.

The Difficulties attending this Operation were extremely great, and its success reflects the highest Honor on the General and the Troops. The fortified Post of St. Lucien's Steig completely closes and defends the direct Passage from Veldkirch into the Grison Country; its natural and artificial Strength is such as to render a direct Attack upon it in Front extremely difficult and imprudent, and its Flanks are so well supported as to render it impossible to turn it without marching over such Mountains as might almost have been deemed impracticable for Troops.

The First or Right Hand Column marched from Feldkirch on the great Road straight to the Steig.



The Destination of this Column was to form in Front of the Post, to make such Demonstrations as to threaten an Attack, and endeavour to draw off the Enemy's Attention from his Right Flank, and to be in Readiness to pursue the Enemy with the Cavalry and Flying Artillery as soon as the other Columns should have obliged him to abandon the Steig.

The Second Column commanded by Major-General Yellachitz, consisting entirely of Infantry, made a considerable Détour to the Left, effected this March by extraordinary Exertions over the Chain of Mountains by which the Right Flank of the Position of the Steig is covered, and descended about Day-break in the Rear of that Flank, in a Place where, from the extreme Difficulty of the Ground, the Enemy could not expect an Attack.— This Column dislodged the Enemy from the Post of the Steig, and made Prisoners great Part of the Infantry that defended it.

The Third and Fourth Columns, commanded by General Hiller and Colonel Plunket, marched from Veldkirch up the Montafune Valley, from whence they with great Difficulty crossed at different Points the Chain of Mountains which separates it from the Valley called the Brettigaw, and driving the Enemy from the different Positions he occupied on this Side, they descended into the Valley of the Rhine by Marchlines and Zizers; the Advanced Guard of the First Column pursuing the Enemy from the Steig, arrived at Zizers Time enough to cut off the Retreat of the Enemy from the Brettigaw. Of the Remains of the Enemy's Corps in the Grisons, One Column retired through Goire to Reichenau, where they took Post behind the Rhine, and another passed that River at the Zollbrücke, and marched through Ragatz towards Sargans, leaving a Rear Guard at Ragatz.

On the 15th, General Hotze reconnoitred the Enemy at Reichenau; but finding them very strongly posted,

posted, and not having any Infantry at Hand, he could not attack them. The same Day, however, he ordered Colonel Cavacini to attack them at Ragatz, from whence they were driven with considerable Loss. About Fifty Prisoners and Two Pieces of Cannon were taken. The Advanced Posts were pushed forward to Sargans.

On the 16th, the Enemy retired from Reichenau towards Disentis, where they were attacked on the 18th, and obliged to retreat with the Loss of Two Cannon and several Men. On the same Day they were driven from Wallenstadt and Werdenberg, on which Occasion they also lost Three Pieces of Cannon.

On the 19th, the Enemy with a very superior Force made a severe Attack on the Corps commanded by Colonel Cavacini at Wallenstadt, but was completely repulsed on this Occasion. The Battalion of Swiss Emigrants, commanded by Colonel Rororca, (which formed a Part of Colonel Cavacini's Corps,) were engaged for the First Time; it suffered a good Deal, and behaved with great Bravery.

The Enemy is now in full Retreat from the Pockenbourg and Canton of Appenzell. The Austrian Patroles entered St. Gall the Night before last, and found between Rheineck and that Place Thirteen Pieces of Ordnance, besides a considerable Quantity of Ammunition, which the French had abandoned in their Retreat. On the Whole the Enemy's Loss in this Quarter, from the 14th to this Day, exclusive of Killed and Wounded, may be estimated at near Four Thousand Prisoners and Thirty-Six Pieces of Cannon. Lieutenant-General Bellegarde is at Chiavenna.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JUNE 11th, 1799.

No. XII.

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*Downing-Street, June 11, 1799.*

**D**ISPACHES have been this Day received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 30, with the Intelligence that the Castle of Milan had surrendered by Capitulation on the 24th Ultimo; that the Imperial Troops had also occupied the Towns of Ferrara, Cafale, and Ceva; which latter Place was seized by the Peasants of the Country, and at their Desire garrisoned by the Austrians.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF JUNE 13th, 1799.

No. XIII.

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*Downing-Street, June 12, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copy and Extract, have been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, K. B.  
dated Vienna, May 30.*

**I** HAVE the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship an Extraordinary Gazette of this Day, containing an Account of the Progress of the Army under the Command of the Archduke Charles in Switzerland, and of General Bellegarde's Determination (the Object of rescuing the Grisons from the French being now attained) to proceed with the Troops under his Command to support the Operations of the Army in Italy, and a detailed Relation of the Attack of Lucien's Steig and the neighbouring Posts by General Hotze.



*Vienna, May 24, 1799.*

FROM Two Reports received from His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, dated at Stockach the 20th Instant, and at Singen the 21st Instant, it appears, that General Bay, whom Lieutenant-General Hotze had detached to attack the Enemy near Asmos, had driven him from that Post, carried a Flèche, and taken One Piece of Cannon and a Tumbril. General Bay proceeded to storm the Enemy's Entrenchments, and pursued him in his Retreat to Werdenberg; in the Course of which he took One more Piece of Cannon. Notwithstanding a very obstinate Attempt of the Enemy to make a stand at Werdenberg, our brave Troops succeeded in repulsing him upon this Occasion, and One of the Enemy's Companies was, with the Exception of Thirty Men, cut to Pieces.

While General Bay was executing the above Operation, Colonel Gavisini, of the Regiment of Kerpen, who was ordered by Lieutenant-General Hotze to advance to Wallenstadt, and if possible to gain Possession of the Road which leads through the Mountains from Werdenberg to Wallenstadt, reached Wallenstadt on the 19th, and posted his Troops about Half a League on this Side the Lake. He was soon after attacked by a very superior Number of the Enemy, who continued sending fresh Troops through Flums against his Flank, but could not gain a Foot of Ground. On the contrary, Colonel Gavisini, in the End, succeeded in bringing a small Column to act upon the Enemy's Right Flank, and in repulsing him towards Sun-set, with considerable Slaughter, as far as Murk.

His Royal Highness here observes, that Colonel Gavisini upon this Occasion gave fresh Proofs of his Spirit and Intelligence, having prevented the Enemy, notwithstanding his Superiority, from gaining the least Advantage. Our Loss was, however, not inconsiderable,

considerable, as it amounted to Three Hundred Men killed and wounded, among whom are Eight Officers, Three killed and Five wounded.

A Legion formed of Swiss Emigrants, which was engaged for the First Time, distinguished itself very much, and the Country People have everywhere risen in Mass with Enthusiasm.

The rapid Progress of Lieutenant-General Hotze obliged the Enemy to abandon the Neighbourhood of St. Gall, as well as the Banks of the Rhine, near Constance and Schaffhausen, and to retreat beyond Winterthur.

Lieutenant-General Nauendorff, who observed this, immediately crossed the Rhine with a Part of his Advanced Guard, and pushed forward the Light Cavalry to observe the Enemy's further Movements. He was informed that the Enemy had abandoned the Thur and the Thor, and had fallen back towards Zurich. Lieutenant-General Nauendorff sent Patrols of Light Troops towards St. Gall, to establish a Communication with those of the Corps which was advancing from that Quarter under Lieutenant-General Hotze.

His Royal Highness on the 21st moved his Camp from Stokach to Singen, at which latter he also established his Head-Quarters on that Day.

As soon as Lieutenant-Colonel Williams learnt that the Enemy had evacuated Rheineck, he directed the Cruise of the whole of his Flotilla towards Arbon, with a View to impede their Retreat. He further sent to Roschach Count Tusconis, one of the Officers acting under him, who seized there Eight Pieces of Cannon of different Calibres, Three Mortars, a Quantity of Shells, Ships' Stores and Ammunition, and Six Gun Boats which were not quite built, all which were brought to Bregenz.

A further Report from his Royal Highness, dated on the 22d at Singen, states that Lieutenant-Colonel

Colonel Williams had reported from Roschach, that he had advanced with a Division of the Regiment of Waldeck Dragoons, which had reached that Place under Lieutenant Burscheid, as far as St. Gall, from which Town the Enemy had retreated a short Time before. He occupied it, and took Three Pieces of Cannon and Two Tumbrils.

Lieutenant-General Horze also reported, that Captain Count Leiningen of the Regiment of Bender had, with the Assistance of some Armed Peasants, taken in Altstätten Two Cannon, Five Tumbrils, and a considerable Proportion of Arms and Ammunition; and that General Bay had in the Prosecution of his Attack upon Werdenberg taken Two more Cannon and Four Hundred Firelocks.

Lieutenant-General Nauendorff already occupies Frauenfeld and Winterthur, and his Patroles are in the Direction of Zurich and Balach.

In Dissenhofen, where he established a Bridge of pontoons, he found Nine Pieces of Cannon, One Hundred Firelocks, and a Supply of Ammunition. Major Morbett, who belonged to his Advanced Guard, fell in with a Detachment of the Enemy at Munsterlingen on the Borders of the Lake of Constance, which, being attacked at the same Time by the Crew of One of the Vessels forming Part of the Flotilla who had landed, was dispersed, and the greater Part taken. This Detachment formed the Escort of a Transport of Artillery which fell into our Hands, and which consisted of Four Cannon, One Howitzer, and One Tumbril.

Lieutenant-General Kospoth reported to His Royal Highness, that Captain Lück, of the Thirteen Regiment of Dragoons, had, at the Desire of Colonel Frenelle, fallen upon and surprized the Third Regiment of French Hussars, which was encamped near Leimen not far from Heidelberg, had cut to Pieces about One Hundred Men, and dispersed the

the Remainder, taking several Prisoners and Sixty Horses. On his Side, One Officer and Two Men only were slightly wounded. His Royal Highness speaks in the strongest Terms of the meritorious Conduct upon several Occasions of the above-named Two Officers.

General Melas reports that Lieutenant-General Ott had ordered the Light Battalion of Mihanovich to attack the Enemy in Pontremoli, from which Post he was dislodged. Major Mihanovich particularly distinguished himself upon the Occasion, having, besides driving the Enemy, who occupied so advantageous a Post with no less a Force than Eight Hundred Men, taken Two Cannon, Seventeen Mules laden with Ammunition, and Thirty Prisoners, and having pursued the Remainder of the Enemy into the Mountains.

With a View to give effectual Support to the Operations of Colonel Strauch and Prince Victor of Rohan, after the Enemy had assembled near Bellinzona a considerable Number of Troops, General Count Hohenzollern was sent with Five Battalions against Chiavenna, and directed also to take the Command of the whole Corps there, while General Latterman carries on the Blockade of the Citadel of Milan with the Troops that remained there.

General Vukassovich reports, that at Cosignano in Piedmont, the Armed Peasants had risen upon and disarmed One Hundred French Soldiers; that they had done the same in Carmagnola, and had wounded Two French Generals, One of whom had died of his Wounds.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde reports that, in order to support most effectually the Operation of Lieutenant-General Hotze in the Grisons, he had marched his Corps forward in Four Columns: that the First, under General Count Nobili, advanced from Sius over Mount Flola against Davos; the



the Second, under Lieutenant-General Haddick, from Pont across the Albula; the Third, under Colonel La Marfeille, over Mount Julius into the Upper Stein Valley, while he himself with the Remainder of the Troops moved upon Lenz.

The Enemy did not anywhere make much Opposition and the Column of Count Nobili alone was obliged to Force an Abattis near Dörfli; after which however the Enemy retreated with the utmost Expedition, but not without the Loss of One Captain, Two Lieutenants, and One Hundred and Fifty Men, who were taken Prisoners.

Lieutenant-General Bellegarde adds, that since the Object in View, namely the Conquest of the Grisons, is now accomplished, he should without Delay proceed to co-operate with the Army of Italy, leaving, however, Colonel Count St. Julien with his Brigade to cover the Engadin, to keep up the Communication with Lieutenant-General Hotze, and, if necessary, to co-operate further with him.

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The following is the detailed Report promised in the Extraordinary Gazette of the 22d, which has now been received from His Royal Highness of the Attempt made by Lieutenant-General Hotze upon the Grisons.

*RELATION of the Circumstances which attended the Attacks made on the 14th, 15th, and 16th May, by Order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, upon the Grisons, by the Corps stationed in the Vorarlburg.*

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles had directed Lieutenant-General Hotze to support the Advance of Lieutenant-General Count Bellegarde into the Engadin, by combining with him his Attacks upon the Grisons, and by advancing with the utmost Celerity to Coire.

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In Obedience to such Directions, Lieutenant-General Hotze, after communicating with Lieutenant-General Count Bellegarde, fixed the 14th of May for the Attack, and was promised by the latter that a Detachment of his Corps of One Thousand Men, stationed in Montafuner under Major Count Stahremberg of the Regiment of Neugebauer, should be at his Disposal; and that another strong Column should, on the 14th, also advance through the Valley of Fiola to Davos.

Lieutenant-General Hotze was confirmed in his Opinion that Lucien's Steig could not be attacked in Front, upon receiving Information that the Troops which occupied that Post had been reinforced, and that the Enemy's Commander in Chief, Massena, had a short Time before been there, in order to render the Pass into the Grisons more defensible. He therefore determined to leave a considerable Corps in the Line of Defence between Feldkirch and Bregentz, and to divide into Four Columns the Infantry and the Cavalry destined for the Attack.

The First Column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Hotze in Person, was assembled on the Night of the 13th at Baduz and Balzers, notwithstanding the Batteries which the Enemy had established on the Left Bank of the Rhine at Werdenberg, and which rendered the Narrow Pass near Baduz very dangerous.

On the same Night Lieutenant-General Hotze established Batteries of Twelve-Pounders near Balzers, with a View to block up the Road which leads along the Rhine from Werdenberg to Ragatz.

The Second Column under General Zellachich assembled on the Night of the 13th upon Mount Mayenfeld in the Alps.

The Third Column under General Hiller was assembled by him between the 13th and 14th upon Mount Sevis in the Alps.

The

The Fourth Column under Colonel Count Plunket assembled on the Evening of the 13th at the Extremity of the Defile of Gurgellen.

The First Column was destined to make false Attacks upon the Enemy's Front and Flanks, while the Second was to pass the Mayenfeld Alps and to penetrate to the Rear of the Enemy's Works at Lucien's Steig, and thereby enable the First to advance to the River Langwart, and there to take Post.

The Third Column was to drive the Enemy from his entrenched Position near Sevis to hasten to the Drawbridge, of which it should gain Possession, and if necessary to reinforce General Zellachich with One Battalion, and with the Remainder to gain Possession of the Upper Zoll Bridge on the Langwart, and the Lower Zoll Bridge on the Rhine.

Finally, the Fourth Column was ordered to attack the Enemy's Position at Kloster and Keeblis, immediately to detach Major Count Stahremberg to Davos, and with the Remainder to hasten to the Drawbridge and to reinforce General Hiller. It was further to post a Battalion near Federis and Conters in order to block up the new established Road in the Schafiger Valley.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Columns had to scramble up the highest and steepest Mountains, and to overcome incessant Difficulties; to make their Way through Snow Six Feet deep, and thus to march for Twelve Hours before they could reach the Rendezvous from which the Attack was to be made. The extreme Cold which reigned on the Summits of the Alps of Mayenfeld, Sevis, and Slapin rendered it impossible to fix upon any other Point for the Rendezvous; and the undaunted Firmness and Courage with which the Troops, encouraged by the Example set them by their Officers, braved all these Difficulties cannot be sufficiently admired.

The excellent Inhabitants of the Valley of Montafuner exerted themselves to the utmost in facilitating

tating the March, and were particularly useful in transporting the Ammunition and Provisions which followed the Troops. The oldest and most experienced of the Inhabitants expressed their Surprise at the Security with which the Passage of the Artillery and Cavalry of the Fourth Column was effected across the Summit of Mount Slapin.

Companies formed of the brave Inhabitants of Vorarlberg and Montafuner, were distributed to each Column, who not only served as Guides, but were upon all Occasions most useful in Action.

On the 14th at Daybreak, each Column reached the Enemy's Advanced Picquets. The First Column remained prepared in Front of Balzers, waiting the Attack to be made by the Second upon the Enemy's Rear.

General Zellachich had directed the March of his Column in such Manner as might enable Major Elvös, commanding the Fourth Peterwardein Battalion, with Two Companies of Riflemen under Lieutenant Raiacsech, to pass over the Klek, and attack the Steig from the Rear.

The General took Post on the Heights betwixt Mayenfeld and Zenins. took Possession of these Places, and attacked Mattans. while another Detachment advanced to the Lower Zoll Bridge on the Rhine. The Enemy retreated into the Wood, leaving behind One Cannon, One Ammunition Waggon, and Three Artillery Men.

As soon as Major Elvös heard the Fire of General Zellachich's Column, he ordered Lieutenant Raiacsech with his Riflemen, supported by Three Companies of Peterwardeiners, to attack the Right Flank of the Steig; Captain Mirich, of the Fourth Peterwardein Battalion, to advance directly against the Enemy's Camp, while Lieutenant Rovich made an Attack along a very narrow Road on the Left.

Although the Enemy directed the Fire of his whole Artillery against these Divisions, still such  
was



was the Vigour and Impetuosity of their Attack, that the Garrison was obliged to lay down their Arms. Six Pieces of Cannon, Two Howitzers, and Nine Ammunition Waggon, were found on the Steig: the Commandant, a Number of Officers, and Seven Hundred Men were made Prisoners. The Remainder of the Garrison, consisting of Three Hundred Men, fell into the Hands of the Division of the Regiment of Kaunitz, which General Hotze had stationed on the Left Flank to make a Diversion.

As soon as the Gate of the Steig was open, General Hotze and General Bay advanced with the Cavalry in order to reach the Langwart, and secure that Position.

The Enemy had burnt the Upper Bridge on that River; but Captain Bredtschneider, with a Detachment of Hulus, forded the Stream in spite of its extreme Rapidity, and forced Two Companies of the Rear Guard to lay down their Arms. Captain Kiselevski pursued the Enemy with his Squadron of Hulus as far as the Lower Bridge, but could not prevent its being set on Fire at both Ends. As soon as Captain Garneka of the Dragoons of Modena observed this, he put himself at the Head of some Detachments of the Regiment of Kerpen and of the Third Peterwardein Battalion, and in spite of a heavy Fire of Musketry, passed the burning Bridge, dispersed the Enemy, and took One Cannon.

Lieutenant Serpes of the Dragoons of Waldeck, assisted by the Armed Peasants of the Vorarlberg, drove the Enemy over the Rhine near Flasch: he then sent Corporal Platz of the Dragoons of Waldeck across the River, who, with the Aid of the Peasants, carried off Three Guns, although fired on with Grape Shot by the Enemy.

General Hiller having assembled the Third Column about Midnight near Geneier P-de, sent a  
Battalion

Battalion of Bender under Captain Bach, supported by another Battalion of the same Regiment under Major Rhineck, to attack the Enemy's Abatis and strong Redoubts near Sevis; he followed with the Rest of the Column at the same Time: in order to facilitate this Attack he detached Lieutenant Bilbaker, with a Company of Bender, over a very high Mountain in the Enemy's Rear:—the whole Operation was conducted with such Spirit that the Redoubts were almost immediately carried. Ensign Krafft of Bender, who commanded the Volunteers, and contributed much to the Success, was wounded. Captain Bach pursued the Enemy to the Schloß Bridge, and as he there attempted some Resistance, Lieutenant Foulon, with the Volunteers of Bender, carried the Bridge by Storm, and made several Prisoners; Captain Bach was unfortunately killed. General Hiller, in order to cut off the Enemy from the Roads still open to him, sent at the same Time several Detachments into the Mountains, advanced with his Column to Zitzers, and ordered Lieutenant Metzmacher to push on with the Volunteers of Bender, who entered Chur the same Evening. The Enemy, thus surrounded on every Side, was obliged to surrender, to the Amount of Twenty-six Officers and One Thousand One Hundred and Ten Privates: considerable Magazines of Arms, Ammunition, and Cloathing, were found in Zitzers and Chur.

The Fourth Column advanced from Slapin at Break of Day through a narrow Path, which they were obliged to pass in single Files, against the Enemy's Out-Posts. Colonel Plunket detached Two Hundred Men of the Regiment of Neugebauer in order to drive in the strong Picquet which guarded the Mouth of the Defile. This Detachment was observed: the Enemy took the Alarm, and in spite of every Exertion made good his Retreat across the

Langwart to Schrins, in order to join the Rest of the Corps. Colonel Plunket also detached Major Colloredo over the Mountain of Gavia towards Keeblis and Conters, in order if possible to cut off the Enemy's Retreat; but he too was discovered, and found it impossible to effect his Purpose.

Colonel Plunket immediately sent a Battalion of Gemingen along with his Cavalry and the Armed Peasants, to join General Hiller at the Schloß Bridge; and, as soon as he was assured that General St. Julien had reached Dörfli, he ordered Major Stahremberg to join him, and advanced himself to the Schloß Bridge.

On the 15th Lieutenant General Hotze occupied Chur with Two Battalions of Bender and Two Squadrons of Modena, and reconnoitred the Enemy's Position near Reichenau. A heavy Cannonade ensued, and the Enemy burnt the Bridge of Reichenau. Major Jacobi of Walbeck also advanced with a strong Escort towards Ragatz, in order to reconnoitre it; this produced an Attack, which ended in the Retreat of the Enemy, after burning the Village of Ragatz. Major Jacobi pursued the Enemy through Pfeffers to Vetis, occupied that Debouché of the Pass of Kunkels, and pushed his Advanced Posts near to Sargans. These Advantages were the more important, as there now remained no Retreat open to the Enemy, excepting the Foot Road to Illentz and Disentis, which the Rising of the Peasants of the Upper League must have rendered very insecure.

Two dismounted Guns were found in Ragatz. The Enemy retired in the greatest Confusion towards the Lake of Wallenstadt and Disentis. Many of his Detachments, dispersed in the Mountains, have since surrendered.

On the 16th the Enemy abandoned Reichenau and Sargans, which were immediately occupied by  
our



our Troops. The Precaution which the Enemy took of burning or destroying all the Bridges on his Route, made it difficult to follow him quickly.

All the Troops distinguished themselves by their Perseverance and Steadiness, and those who were particularly engaged gave signal Proofs of their Courage. Lieutenant General Hotze commends in a particular Manner the Conduct of the Regiment of Bender, the Major's Division of the second Uhlan Regiment, the Third Battalion of the Peterwardainers, and the Division of Brooder (Riflemen). In the Opinion of Lieutenant-General Hotze, General Hiller gave fresh Proofs of his extensive military Knowledge, great Resolution, and exemplary Steadiness, which he had manifested on so many previous Occasions. To the good Conduct and unwearied Activity of Generals Zellachich and Count Bay, as well as of Colonel Plunket, and to the Precision with which they executed the Orders entrusted to them, is in a great Measure to be imputed the fortunate Result of the Undertaking.

Major Wachtenburg of the Artillery gave great Satisfaction in the Measures he took, and in the judicious Manner in which he posted the Guns.

Captain Romberg of the Quarter-Master-General's Department distinguished himself on the 1st Instant by his personal Bravery, and by the great Judgment he evinced in the Attack at Fläsch; and in the Action of the 14th, his Conduct was so meritorious that Lieutenant-General Hotze thought himself in Justice obliged to send him from the Field of Battle to his Royal Highness the Archduke with the first Account of the Victory.

Lieutenant General Hotze in a very particular Manner praises Captain Meyer of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, whose accurate Knowledge of the Ground decided him in his Disposition



position for the Attack, and who contributed by this Means very much towards the Defeat of the Enemy.

Captain Gratzel of the First Wallachian Regiment, who ever since the opening of the Campaign had been most usefully and actively employed by Lieutenant-General Hotze, is mentioned by that General in high Terms of Commendation. The Commanding Officers of the several Columns have praised the Conduct of the following Officers for their particular good Conduct:

In the First Column—Of the Major's Division of the Second Uhlán Regiment, Major Count Trautmannsdorf, Captains Kissellevski and Bredschneider, Lieutenants Koniasch and Czerna: of the Modena Dragoons, Major Petz and Captain Garnika: of the Dragoons of Waldeck, Major Jacobi, First Lieutenant Baron Serpes, and Corporal Platz: of the Regiment of Infantry of Kerpen, Colonel Count Gavasini, Captain Niederman, and Ensign Count Kinburg: of the Horse Artillery, First Lieutenant Karnpf: of the Militia, Captain Wochener and his whole Company.

In the Second Column—Major Etvös of the Fourth Battalion of Peterwardein, to whom Lieutenant-General Hotze gives the Credit of the taking Possession of the Post, Captain Mixich, Second Lieutenant Waffich, and Serjeant Kovacs of the Third Battalion; First Lieutenant Novich, and Second Lieutenant Geigen of the Fourth Battalion of Peterwardein; First Lieutenant Raiacsich, and Ensign Illich, of the First Brooder Battalion. Captain Gerbeth of the Grenadiers of Breschainville, who commanded the Militia of Oberland, distinguished himself very much by his good Conduct and Bravery.

Of the Regiment of Bender Infantry, Major Rhineck, Captain Bach, First Lieutenants Lagoutte, Metzmacher,

Metzmacher, Sodan, Billharts, and Maldini, Second Lieutenant Foulon, and Ensign Krafft.

General Hiller speaks of Captain Baumgarten of the Quarter-Master-General Department in the highest Terms.

Of the Militia of Montafuner, Captain Patlock and his Company.

In the Fourth Column—Major Richter of the Quarter-Master-General's Staff, and Count Stahrenberg of the Third Regiment of Neugebauer: of the Militia, Captains Fournier and Kossler.

Our Loss in all does not amount to more than One Hundred killed and wounded; that of the Enemy may be reckoned at One Thousand killed, wounded, and drowned. The Prisoners brought in amount to nearly Three Thousand Men, among whom are One Hundred Officers. No precise Account can yet be sent, as Numbers are daily brought in.

Thirteen Pieces of Cannon, Two Howitzers, and Twenty-two Ammunition Waggons have fallen into our Hands. The Enemy in their Retreat set fire to and blew up a Number of the latter.

Lieutenant-General Hotze finally praises the good Conduct and active Services of his Aide-de-Camp Captain Nestor.

*Vienna, May 31, 1799.*

GENERAL COUNT HOHENZOLLERN, who was entrusted with the Siege of the Citadel of Milan, has sent Captain Ottol of the Engineers, with a Report, that, in consequence of the Orders he had received on the Night of the 14th to blockade the Citadel of Milan, and to support Colonel Prince Rohan against whom the Enemy was advancing with very superior Numbers, he, on the 15th, left General Lattermann at Milan, with Five Battalions and One Squadron, and hastened with the remaining

Five Battalions to join the Prince, whose Advanced Posts were opposite to those of the Enemy at Ponte Ceresa in Anio.

Notwithstanding the great Distance, General Count Hohenzollern on the 17th had advanced beyond Ponte Ceresa, and formed a Junction with the Prince.

The Enemy's Position was immediately reconnoitred, and the Attack to be made upon them, in Three Columns near Caverna, was fixed for the 18th. It was accordingly made, and with such Vivacity, that the Enemy was driven back for the Space of Five Leagues, and forced over the Rivulet Ancre. A detailed Report of this Operation will follow.

From the Extent of the Position to be occupied by Colonel Prince Rohan, Count Hohenzollern reinforced him with One Battalion, and left his Corps posted near Luciono, Ponte Ceresa, and Lugano, with his Advanced Posts in Caverna. His March back to Milan with the remaining Four Battalions was so expeditious that he reached it early on the Morning of the 20th.

In the Night between the 20th and 21st the Trenches were opened before the Citadel of Milan. On the 23d, notwithstanding the very heavy Fire from the Besieged, the Batteries were in a sufficient State of Forwardness to begin playing upon the Works. Upon a Second Summons being sent, the Enemy agreed to capitulate; and the Garrison, consisting in the Whole of Two Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty Men, of which Nine Chiefs of Battalions, One Hundred and Fifty-eight Officers, are not to serve against their Imperial Majesties for the Space of One Twelvemonth. One Hundred and Ten Pieces of Cannon, and a Quantity of Ammunition and Military Stores of every Description were found in the Citadel.

The



The total Number of killed on our Side does not exceed Forty-six Men. Major General Count Hohenzollern praises in the strongest Terms the Conduct of all the Officers and Men employed in the Siege.

The Inhabitants of Milan expressed the greatest Joy upon this Occasion, and were very liberal in their Presents of Money, &c. to the Troops.

General Melas, in a Report of the 19th from Cusa Fisma, states, that the Enemy had abandoned the Position near Valenza, which the Austro-Russian troops had occupied. General Vukassovich reported on the 17th that the Movements he had made had obliged the Enemy to abandon Cuzale and its Citadel. His Corps marched out of the Camp at Tose di Gurafolo, and early on the 19th encamped behind the Rivulet of Copa, whence he will proceed to Mortanu.

In the Night between the 18th and 19th Two Deputies arrived in the Camp from Mortoni, with an Account that the Armed Peasants, to the Number of Ten Thousand, had, after a Blockade of Nine Days, taken the Piedmontese Fortress of Ceva, the French Garrison of which, of Three Hundred and Twenty-five Men, they had made Prisoners of War, and conveyed to Mondovi to be there confined in the Citadel.

At the Request of these Deputies an adequate Detachment was immediately marched to occupy the above important Fortress. One of the Deputies proceeded with it as a Guide, while the other offered to remain as an Hostage with our Troops. Indeed the Inhabitants of every District in Italy have given Proofs of the most favorable Disposition towards the great just Cause in which we are engaged.

General Kray in a Report of the 22d states, that General Count Klenau had taken Ferrara by Capitulation, and was proceeding to attack its Citadel. The Particulars of the Capitulation will appear shortly.



*Head-Quarters near Winterthur,*  
 MY LORD, 31st May, 1799.

I Have the Honor to inform your Lordship that on the 21st Instant the Advanced Guard of the Archduke's Army (commanded by General Nauendorff) passed the Rhine without Opposition between Dissenhofen and Schaffhausen, and moved forward to Andelfingen on the Thur. The Army passed in the following Days, and encamped near Paradics.

On the 22d the main Body of General Hotze's Corps also crossed the Rhine at different Points between Balzers and the Lake of Constance, and on the 23d the General took his Head-Quarters at St. Gallen. Lieutenant General Petrarsch, who during the Operations against the Grison Country had been posted with the Right Wing of General Hotze's Corps for the Defence of the Rhine from Feldkirch to the Lake, marched in the Night from the 24th to the 25th with Six Battalions of Infantry and the Regiment of Kinsky Chevaux Légers, from St. Gallen towards Frauenfeld, in order to form a Junction with the Archduke's Army, the Advanced Posts of which were already pushed forward to Nefelbach. The Rest of Lieutenant General Hotze's Corps marched in the Forenoon of the 25th to Schwartzenbach, where it encamped behind the Thur, and its Advanced Guard took Post Two Leagues in Front of that River on the Road towards Elgg.

In the Course of this Day (25th) the Enemy attacked all the Corps that had passed the Thur. He drove back Lieutenant General Nauendorff's Advanced Posts from Nefelbach, and obliged them to repass the river at Andelfingen.

Lieutenant General Petrarsch's Corps was attacked just as it arrived on the Heights behind Frauenfeld; the Affair lasted the whole Day, and in the Evening the Enemy succeeded in obliging Lieutenant General Petrarsch to retreat, and to take a Position

about

about Halfway between Frauenfeld and Wyll. During this Affair the Enemy had pushed forward a Column to the Bridge of Pfyn, with a View of covering the Left Flank of the Corps that was engaged with General Petrarich. The Advanced Guard of General Hotze's Left was also attacked, but it repulsed the Enemy and drove him as far as Elgg; in consequence however of the Retreat of General Petrarich's Corps it was also ordered to fall back.

Early in the Morning of the 26th, a Column of the Archduke's Army under Lieutenant-General Prince Reufs, arrived at Pfyn, and in the Course of the Day encamped near Frauenfeld, where it was joined in the Evening by Lieutenant-General Petrarich's Corps. In the Night from the 26th to the 27th, General Hotze's and Prince Reufs's Columns advanced in Connection with each other, to attack the Enemy's Position near Winterthur. The Manœuvre was executed with great Precision, and the Attack was made soon after Daylight of the 27th with much Regularity and in a very Military Manner. The Enemy was driven from his Position, but the Ground being extremely favorable and much intersected with Wood, he effected his Retreat in tolerable Order, and took Post behind the Tress, where he remained till the Evening; the Bridge over the Thur at Andelfingen had been destroyed on the 25th, and an unfortunate Delay in the Construction of the Pontoon Bridge in the Night from the 26th to the 27th prevented the Archduke's Right Wing (under Lieutenant General Nauendorff) arriving in Time to take Part in the Affair of this Day, which otherwise might have been more decisive.

The Banks of the Tress are so steep that it affords an excellent Position; but Massena did not think proper to make any further Attempt to defend it. He

He therefore retreated, and took Post behind the Glat; to which he was induced not only by the Affair of Winterthur, but perhaps also by the March of General Nauendorff's Column towards his Left Flank. The Advanced Posts of the Two Armies are now separated by the Glat, and the Enemy has an Entrenched Camp, said to be advantageous, about a League on this Side of Zurich; but I have no Doubt of his soon being obliged to abandon it. He has retired from Raperswil, and destroyed the Bridge.

Colonel Rovorea, with the Swiss Corps, is at Notre Dame d'Einsidlen in the Canton of Schweitz: he has been joined by some of the Inhabitants, and is supported by an Austrian Corps under Colonel Cavasini.

Official Accounts have been this Day received of Part of General Bellegarde's Corps having passed the St. Gothard.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBERT CRAUFURD.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY**  
OF JUNE 22d, 1799.

No. XIV.

*Downing-Street, June 21, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD,

*Zurich, June 7, 1799.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of a very severe Action which took place on the 4th Instant, Massena has been obliged to abandon his Entrenched Camp before this Place, and that the Austrians took Possession of the Town Yesterday Afternoon.

In my Dispatch of the 31st Ultimo, I had the Honor to acquaint your Lordship that after the Affair of Winterthur the Enemy retreated behind the Glat. In the subsequent Days the Right Wing of the Archduke's Army under General Nauendorf, advanced towards Buelach, the Centre of Prince Reufs's Column towards Kloten, and General Hotze's to Basserisdorf.



In order to threaten the Enemy's Right Flank, and in hopes of thereby inducing him to quit the Position of Zurich, (the real Strength of which was not known,) General Zellachich was sent with a Column round the Greifensee, and afterwards advanced towards Zurich, in Connection with another Part of General Hotze's Corps, which crossed the Glat below Greifensee, but considerably to the Enemy's Right. As these Demonstrations, however, were without Effect, an Attack was determined upon.

Between the Glat and Limmat is a considerable Chain of Hills, running nearly parallel to these Rivers, and covered in most Parts with thick Woods. On this Ridge, just in the Front of Zurich, Massena had chosen a most excellent and not very extensive Position, which for several Weeks past he had caused to be strengthened by numerous Entrenchments, and in which, after the Affair of Winterthur, he collected a considerable Part of the Army. The Right Wing was posted on the Hill called the Zurich-Berg, which is greatly elevated above every other Part of the Ridge within its Reach, and is covered with very thick Woods, in which the Enemy had made considerable Abbatis, entirely surrounding the Hill, and defended by Redoubts: and this being the most interesting and decisive Point of the Position, it was occupied by a large Body of Infantry; the Right Flank of which was thrown back en Potence towards the Town. The Left Wing of the Army was placed on the Continuance of the above-mentioned Chain of Hills; likewise protected by extensive Woods, Abbatis, and Entrenchments:—in the Centre the Ground was much lower, quite free from Wood and of easy Access. Through this open Space (which is not quite a Cannon-shot in Extent from Wood to Wood), pass the Roads leading from  
Kloten

Kloten and Winterthur to Zurich. This is the only Part of the Position in which Cavalry could have acted; but it was completely covered by a Chain of Closed Redoubts, considerably retired, and serving as a Curtain to connect the Two Wings, by which it was so flanked and defended as to render the Attack of this Line extremely difficult so long as the Wings of the Army maintained the Heights on each Side of it. The Left Flank was further covered by a Corps posted between Regensberg and the Glat, having its Retreat towards Baden. The only Defect of the Position in Front of Zurich was, that in case of Defeat the Whole would have been obliged to defile through the Town, situated close behind the Right of the Position, and in which there is but One Bridge over the Limmat; for (whether owing to the Rapidity of the River or what other Cause I know not) the Enemy had not, as it was supposed he would have done, constructed any Pontoon Bridges in the Rear of his Centre or Left.

From the above-mentioned Circumstances of the Enemy's Situation, it was evident that, if the Zurich-Berg was forced, it must have brought on the total Defeat of their Army; whose Retreat through the Town, just at the Foot of this Hill, would have been attended with the greatest Difficulty.

Early in the Morning of the 4th Instant the Army marched to attack the Enemy. General Hotze's Corps marched off to the Left, crossed the Glat, formed on the Enemy's Right Flank, and began the Attack of the Zurich-Berg. The Enemy defended this Post with the greatest Obstinacy, and although a considerable Part of Prince Reuss's Column was afterwards sent to assist in the Attack, it was found impossible to force it. The Enemy was driven indeed from some of the Abbatis and Entrenchments, but maintained his principal Position

on

on the Zurich-Berg, till Night put an End to the Action.

During the Night and the whole of the next Day, both Parties remained exactly where they had stood at the End of the Affair, the Austrian Infantry of the Left Wing being in many Places almost within Musket-Shot of the Enemy's Abbatis and Works. The great Fatigue which the Troops had undergone on the 4th, determined the Archduke to defer till the 6th the Renewal of the Attack. But the Enemy, whose Loss in the Affair of the 4th had been very great, and who foresaw the total Ruin of his Army if the Zurich-Berg should be forced, retired in the Night from the 5th to the 6th, leaving in his Entrenchments Thirty-five Pieces of Cannon, Three Howitzers, and a great Number of Ammunition Waggons. In the Afternoon of the 6th, the Austrians occupied the Town.

In the Attack of the 4th Instant the Austrian Infantry suffered a considerable Loss in Killed and Wounded; among the latter were General Wallis, Lieutenant-General Hotze, and Major-General Hiller. General Hotze received a Musket-Shot in the Arm early in the Affair, but it did not hurt the Bone, and fortunately does not prevent his continuing to command his Corps. His Absence at this Moment would have been sensibly felt and sincerely regretted.

Cherin (General of Division and Chief of the Staff); together with Two other French Generals, were severely wounded, and Two Adjutant-Generals are among the Prisoners, of which there are a considerable Number.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. CRAUFURD.



FROM THE

## LONDON GAZETTE OF JUNE 22d, 1799.

*Downing-Street, June 22, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, to Lord Grenville, dated June 1, 1799.*

**I** HAVE now the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship the Extraordinary Gazette of this Place, containing the Official Relation of the Surrender of the Castle of Milan.

**CAPITULATION** *between Major-General I. and R. C. Hohenzollern, and the French Commander of the Citadel of Milan, Bechaud, concluded May 24, 1799.*

**Art. I.** All the Garrison shall march out on the 25th May, Drums beating, and with all the Honours of War: All that make Part of the Garrison shall be conducted to the French Advanced Posts, and given up to the General who commands the French Army in Italy.

**Answer.**—The Garrison shall not serve during a Year and a Day against the Troops of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, unless the Whole or Part of them shall be exchanged in the Interval. The Officers shall keep their Arms; the Garrison shall march out To-morrow Morning at Nine o'Clock with



with the usual Military Honors and Drums beating, and shall lay down their Arms upon the Glacis.

Art. II. All those in general who have not carried Arms, as well as the Women and Children, shall be conducted to the French Advanced Posts.—Granted.

Art. III. Ten small Carts, which are with their Equipages in the Citadel, shall depart with the Officers without being searched.—Granted.

Art. IV. The necessary Waggons shall be furnished to transport the Sick, the Women, and Children, if the small Carts are not sufficient.—Granted.

Art. V. Those Officers who have Horses shall be allowed to take them with them freely, and the Troops shall keep what belongs to them.—Granted.

Art. VI. Every Attention that Humanity demands shall be shewn to the Sick of the Garrison, and proper Attendants shall remain with them till their perfect Re-establishment.—Granted.

Art. VII. The Garrison, during their March as far as the French Advanced Posts, shall be under the Protection of the Austrian Troops; and the Officer who shall command them shall be responsible for all the bad Treatment and all the Injuries that the Garrison may suffer on the Part of the Inhabitants.—Granted.

Art. VIII. The Troops of the Allies, of whatever Nation, belonging to the Garrison, shall be treated with the same Attention as the French Troops.—Granted.

#### ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Lieutenant Jankovich shall be immediately exchanged for an Officer of the Garrison; both of them may serve forthwith.

#### 2d ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

A Commissary at War shall remain in the Fortrefs to deliver up all the Magazines, and in a  
Word

Word every Thing which belongs to the French Republic.

Done at the Citadel of Milan the 12th May, 1799.

LATTERMAN, Major-General, I. and R.

BECHAUD, Chief of Battalion and Commandant.

COUNT HOHENZOLLERN, Major-General, I. and R. and Commandant of the Siege.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Morton Eden, dated Vienna, June 4, 1799.*

I HAVE the Honor of inclosing to your Lordship, Two Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, the One with a Supplement published Yesterday Evening, the other this Day.

*Vienna, June 3, 1799.*

GENERAL BARON KRAY has sent Lieutenant Diferiski, of the Regiment of Nauendorf, with the Intelligence of the Capture of the Citadel of Ferrara on the 23d of May.

Major-General Count Klenau states in his Report, that not having succeeded in his Endeavours, when he took Possession of the Town, to make the Enemy evacuate the Citadel, a regular Pentagon in perfect Repair, abundantly supplied with Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, he was induced to direct Colonel Oreskovich to order Captain Victora of the Artillery to erect Two Batteries; which Work was carried on with so much Activity and Spirit, that they were finished in the Evening of the 22d.

On the 23d, at Three o'Clock in the Morning, the Enemy had already evacuated the Town, which General Klenau garrisoned with the Light Battalion of Bach. At Eight o'Clock Count Klenau summoned the Commandant of the Fortress to surrender, but a negative Answer was returned.

1799.

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The Batteries being ready, and the Artillery and Ammunition having been conveyed into them at Day-break, General Klenau ordered Shells to be thrown both from Mortars and Howitzers into the Citadel. Two Magazines in the Fortrefs having caught Fire, the Commandant was summoned a second Time, and after some Delay, a Flag of Truce was sent about Nine o'Clock in the Evening with Proposals of Capitulation, which were concluded at One o'Clock in the Morning. The Enemy's Fire killed Two Privates of the Artillery, and wounded an Artificer.

On the 24th in the Morning the Copies of Capitulation were exchanged, Hostages mutually delivered up, and the Gate of Soccorso was occupied an Hour after.

Seventy-two new Brass Cannon, with their Ammunition, and Six Months Provisions, were found in the Fortrefs. The Hospital Stores alone are estimated at One Million Five Hundred Thousand French Livres.

General Klenau gives Praise to Colonel Oreskovich, Captain Victora, and Lieutenant Cantori, the Two latter of whom not only erected their Batteries One Hundred and Twenty Feet from the Covered Way, but by their Skill and Bravery also set Fire to the Enemy's Magazines, which obliged them so soon to surrender.

Count Alberti, Lieutenant Diferiski, and others, distinguished themselves upon this Occasion, but particularly Colonel Skall, who joined General Klenau as a Volunteer, and who proved both an able Engineer and an experienced Negotiator.

**CAPITULATION** concluded on the 23d May, 1799, between the Austrian General Count Klenau and the French Commandant La Pointe, for the Surrender of the Citadel of Ferrara.

Art. I. The Citadel of Ferrara shall be surrendered to General Klenau.

Answer.

Answer.—The Citadel shall be occupied by the Austrian Troops within Thirty Hours after the Signature of the present Capitulation.

Art. II. The Troops of which the Garrison consists shall march out with all the Honors of War, namely, with their Arms, Baggage, and One Field Piece, and its Tumbril for each Battalion.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march through the Gate of Soccorfo, with the Honors of War, namely, with Arms, Baggage, and a Field Piece as far as the Glacis, but shall there lay down their Arms, and the Cavalry give up their Horses. Officers will be permitted to keep their Swords.

Art. III. The Garrison shall be forwarded to the Head Quarters of the French Army, under such Escort as the Austrian General shall order, with whom it will also rest to decide upon the Route by which they are to march, observing however that it should be by the shortest Way.

Answer.—The Garrison engage not to serve against the Troops of His Imperial Majesty or of his Allies, during Six Months.

Art. IV. The Troops shall be provided with the necessary Means for the Conveyance of their Effects, either by Land or Water, whether these Effects are the Property of the whole Corps, or of Individuals; also for the Removal of the Horses belonging to Officers and such other Persons as are entitled to have any.—Granted.

Art. V. The Garrison shall be supplied from Station to Station with the necessary Provisions at the Rates and according to the Rules observed in the French Service.—Granted.

Art. VI. The Sick and Wounded, whose immediate Removal is impracticable, will remain in the Hospital at Ferrara until their entire Recovery, when they shall, together with the Medical Officers who are left to attend them, be escorted to the French Advanced Posts.

Answer.



Answer.—Granted. These Sick and Wounded, however, when they recover, to be subject to what is specified in the Answer to the Third Article.

Art. VII. Engineer and Artillery Officers shall be reciprocally appointed to take Inventories of the Writings and Plans in the Fortress, and of the Artillery and other Articles which they exchange.

Answer.—These Individuals will meet in the Citadel immediately after the Exchange of the present Articles.

Art. VIII. Commissaries shall be named on both Sides to take Inventories of the Magazines of every Description, and to receive or deliver them up.

Answer.—Granted on the same Condition as above.

Art. IX. All Persons not being Military who are shut up in the Fortress, and may wish to accompany the Garrison, will either be permitted to do it, or to repair to wherever they please.—Granted.

Art. X. The Cisalpine and Piedmontese Troops shall be treated in every Respect as the French.—Granted.

Art. XI. The Officers, or other Persons belonging to the Army Departments, whom their Affairs may detain for a short Time in Ferrara, shall be permitted to remain there as long as the Austrian General shall think fit.—Granted.

Art. XII. No Soldier or other Individual belonging to the Garrison shall, upon any Account, be molested or detained.—Granted.

Art. XIII. The Austrian Troops will, immediately after the Signature of the present Capitulation, occupy the Town Side of the Half-Moon at the Entrance of the Citadel.

Answer.—The Austrian Troops will take Possession of the Gate of Soccorfo.

Art.

Art. XIV. Hostages will be exchanged as Securities for the Execution of the above Articles.

Answer.—Of Course.

ALBERTY, Captain of the Austrian Engineers.

DESAU, Chief of Battalion Triqueur.

SKALL, Colonel of the Quarter-Master-General's Staff.

Confirmed by the Commandant of the Citadel of Ferrara. LA POINTE.

*Ferrara, May 23, 1799.*

As it is a Principle in the Austrian Service to distinguish brave Soldiers, I consent to the Request of the Commandant La Pointe, that Non-commissioned Officers may keep their Side-Arms; and I approve in general of the above Articles of Capitulation.

Count KLENAU, Major-General.

The French Garrison consisted of Fifteen Hundred and Twenty-five Men. Ammunition of every Sort, and in great Abundance, was found in the Place.

Whilst this Operation was carried on against Ferrara, Lieutenant Grill was ordered upon another Expedition against Ravenna.

According to his Report of the 26th to General Kray, he embarked on the 24th, with Four Companies of the Regiment of Stuart, and entered Porto di Goro on the 25th.

On the 26th he landed his Troops at Porto Primaro with Two Three-Pounders, having previously concerted upon the Mode of Attack with Major Pooz, the Commander of the Flotilla, and Jacobi, the Chief of the Insurgents at Commachio.

Major Pooz entered the Canal of Ravenna with his Flotilla, and landed his Sailors. Lieutenant Grill marched to Ravenna through Pozzuolo with Three Companies and Two Pieces of Cannon; and

Three Hundred of the Insurgents marched at the same Time from St. Alberto.

On his Approach the Enemy shut their Gates and defended themselves, but the Gates were soon forced open, and, after a short Resistance, the Enemy retreated by the Gate of Lugo. They lost in their Retreat One Piece of Cannon, a Lieutenant-Colonel, an Officer, and about One Hundred Prisoners. Major Pooz was very active in the landing, and soon after the forcing of the Gates, he came to the Assistance of Lieutenant Grill with Sixty armed Sailors.

Lieutenants Stromada and Frankenbush, of the Regiment of Stuart, distinguished themselves particularly.

To support the Expedition against Ravenna, General Kray also detached a Squadron of Hussars, Two Companies of Infantry, and a Battalion of Light Infantry from Ferrara. The Capture of this Place secures the whole Road along the Coast, and the Subsistence of the Troops in the Province of Ferrara.

An Account from General Melas of the 21st May, from Candia, states, that after some very fatiguing Marches, the Three Divisions of Kaim, Frölich, and Zoph, with the Russian Troops under the Command of General Förster, had entered the Camp between Langasco and Candia on the Sefia, where the Russian General Rosenberg was already stationed with the Rest of his Troops, who, together with General Vukassovich, occupied the strong Points of Valenza and Casale.

#### SUPPLEMENT.

CONFORMABLE to a Report from His Royal Highness, dated Head-Quarters, Winterthur, 28th May.

General Massena, Commander in Chief in Switzerland, made a general Attack on our Troops on the

the 25th, and occupied Frauenfeld at the Moment when Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Petrasch, who had been detached by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze, with the Dragoons of Kinsky, and the Brigade of General Prince Rosenberg, arrived there to occupy that Post. The Engagement lasted the whole Day with the greatest Obstinacy. Our Infantry, who had marched the Whole of the preceding Night, distinguished themselves by their intrepid Conduct notwithstanding their Fatigue:—they were supported with Energy by the Dragoons of Kinsky's Regiment, under the Command of General Prince Rosenberg, who, on account of the Ground being unfavourable for Cavalry, served on Foot in the hottest Fire with distinguished Bravery. The Prince received a Contusion, which, however, did not prevent him from continuing the Command.

The Loss was considerable on both Sides. Night coming on put an End to the Engagement; but the Post was abandoned to the Enemy, who had attacked it with Three Divisions.

Field-Marshal Lieutenant Petrasch highly commends the Steadiness of the Regiments of Kaunitz, and Gemmengin. He extols particularly the Bravery of General Prince Rosenberg, and the Skill displayed by him in availing himself of every Advantage that the Ground afforded. He praises, in the highest Terms, the Co-operation and the Efforts of the Officers of the Staff, and more especially the Courage displayed by the whole Regiments during the Action.

The Number of Prisoners taken on this Occasion, at first stated to be only Three Hundred Men, amounts to more than Five Hundred.

The Archduke Charles having determined to quit Fyn and Vyll, in order to attack the Enemy with the Left Wing of the Army, ordered Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Prince Reufs to march on the



26th with his Division by Fyn, and form a Junction with Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze, for the Purpose of acting in Concert.

The Attack took place on the 27th, under the Orders of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze and Prince Reufs, whilst the Right Wing of the Army remained upon the Fyn.

This Attack had the wished-for Success. The Enemy was driven back every where with considerable Loss. All our Troops acting in Swisserland formed a Junction on the 27th near Winterthur and Heffenbach, and our Columns arrived at Winterthur at Eleven o'Clock in the Morning. This obliged the Enemy to retreat to their Position near Zurich. We took on that Day Three Hundred Prisoners and Four Pieces of Cannon.

This first Success of our Troops in Swisserland determined General Massena to recall General Lorche with his Division, who was already on his March for Italy.

*Vienna, June 4, 1799.*

BY Accounts received from General Melas, of the 26th, it appears that the Two Divisions of Kaim and Frölich had passed the Stura and advanced against Turin, the Capital of Piedmont, the Left Wing being placed upon the Reggio and Barco, and the Right behind Madonna Della Campagna.

The Suburb was occupied by Two Battalions of Giulay. The Russian Troops, with the Division of General Karaiczay also passed the Stura and the Dora, and placed themselves in Front of La Certosa, so that their Right Wing extended to Cruliasko.

General Vukassovich, being reinforced with One Battalion, advanced on the Right Bank of the Po, and occupied the Heights; and at Nine o'Clock at Night

Night every Thing was prepared for the Bombardment of the Town.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General Thelen arrived here Yesterday Morning, with a farther Account from Field-Marshal Suwarrow, that on the 27th General Vukassovich, who commanded the Advanced Guard, summoned the Town of Turin to surrender. Being refused, General Vukassovich ordered some Shells to be thrown into the Town, which set Fire to One of the Houses near the Gate of the Po, when the well-disposed Citizens, notwithstanding the Opposition of the French, opened the said Gate to General Vukassovich.

Two Squadrons of the Seventh Regiment of Hussars immediately forced their Way into the Town, and pursued the Enemy as far as the Gate of the Citadel and made Forty Prisoners. In the mean Time General Vukassovich occupied the Town with his Infantry and opened the Rest of the Gates. Captain Veczay took this Opportunity to pursue the Enemy with a Detachment of Cavalry and the Piquet of Giulay, in the Suburb of Palino, and took several Prisoners.

The Enemy having thrown themselves into the Citadel, General Kaim's Division was ordered to blockade it from within the Town, and the Russian General Prince Pankrazion with Five Battalions, Four Companies of Rangers, and Four Squadrons of Lewenohr from without.

The Division of General Frölich has been stationed on the Road of Pignerolo near Orbassano, to which Place Zoph's Division and the Rest of the Russian Troops have also been ordered.

Upwards of Three Hundred and Sixty Pieces of Cannon, a considerable Quantity of Ammunition and Stores of every Kind were found on the Ramparts and in the Arsenal. The Enemy left Two Hundred and Fifty Sick in the Hospital. General

neral Melas entertains no Doubt that he will be able to discover an additional Quantity of Stores.

Immediately upon our entering Turin, the Enemy cannonaded the Town from the Citadel for upwards of an Hour; and commenced the Cannonade again at Daybreak, which lasted till Five o'Clock. A Convention was afterwards agreed upon, by which the Enemy engaged to do no farther Injury to the Town.

General Seckendorff, who advanced with his Troops against Alessandria between the Orba and Bormida, whilst the Russian Lieutenant-General Schweikowsky invested the Citadel on the Left Bank of the Tanaro, is now blockading it from the Side of the Town, and his Advanced Posts extend from the Serivia through Novi Casine and Carantino to Masso upon the Tanaro; the Russian Cossacks being also stationed between Masso and Casale.

It is reported that the Enemy are collecting their Main Force near Cuneo.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF JUNE 26th, 1799.

No. XV.

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*Downing-Street, June 26, 1799.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from the Right Honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Vienna, June 12, 1799.*

I HAVE the Honor of inclosing to your Lordship Two Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, one published Yesterday Evening, the other this Day.

*Vienna, June 11, 1799.*

BEFORE communicating to the Public the Statement of His Royal Highness which was brought Yesterday by the First Lieutenant Leiber of the Regiment of Spleny, we will give in their Order the preceding Reports, hitherto delayed from the Irregularity of the Post.

On the 25th May the Enemy, probably with the Intention of preventing us from forming a Junction with



with Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze, attacked the whole Line of our Out-Posts with so superior a Force as to oblige them to fall back as far as Thur, and enabled the Enemy to occupy the Bridge of Andelfingen.

Our Artillery, which was planted on the Banks of the River, checked their Progress; they were at length dislodged from the Bridge and driven back with considerable Loss.

General Kienmayer and Colonel Mersery greatly distinguished themselves by the almost total Destruction of a Regiment of the Enemy's Hussars which endeavoured to surround them in the Beginning of the Affair.

General Piatfchek was wounded in the very Outset.

Nevertheless the Enemy attacked Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze's Advanced Guard with great Impetuosity and alternate Success Five different Times:—the Regiments of Kaunitz and Gemmingen particularly distinguished themselves on this Occasion; but towards Evening we were obliged to yield to the superior Numbers of the Enemy, and to fall back upon Field-Marshal Lieutenant Hotze. The Enemy then took the Direction of Pfyn and occupied the Bridge.

General Simschon was sent with a Battalion of Callenberg and a Detachment of Cavalry to dislodge the Enemy. He could not arrive before Night-fall. The Attack was made after Dark by General Pfacher, and with such Success, that the Enemy were not only dislodged from the Bridge, but also driven back with great Loss.

The Enemy, finding that their Attempts had failed, retired the 26th on all Sides. They were followed up by our Advanced Guard. The Enemy, notwithstanding, attacked the Advanced Guard of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Nauendorff on the 27th at Embrach,

Embrach, with the Design of forcing the Passage of the Thoss, and penetrating by that Means to the Rear of our Communication. This Attack was repulsed. The Enemy were driven from Embrach, and we took Post at this large Village.

In the Night of the 28th, the Enemy withdrew entirely behind the Klatt; in consequence of which the Advanced Guard of our Left Wing took Post before Basserdsdorff, and that of our Right Wing before Bulach. These Checks, and the Appearance we shewed, induced the Enemy to detain the Columns which were already in Motion to join the Army of Moreau in Italy.

The above-mentioned Lieutenant Leibinger was sent on the 6th Instant by His Royal Highness from Klatten, with Accounts that the Enemy had abandoned all the Right Bank of the Klatt, and, after destroying all the Bridges in the Rear, had taken Post on the Left Bank of that River.

In order to approach the strong Entrenchments which the Enemy had raised near Zurich, and to drive them from the Right Bank of the Klatt, for the Purpose of forming a considerable Advanced Guard there, His Royal Highness ordered Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze and General Prince Rosenberg to pass the Klatt near Tubendorff at Four in the Morning, and to drive the Enemy from the Bridge of Klatt, which was executed notwithstanding a most obstinate Resistance. At the same Time Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Prince Joseph of Lorraine advanced from Villiken, and General Jellachich from Zullikon, with such Vigour against the Flank of the Entrenchments, that General Jellachich penetrated into the Upper Suburbs of Zurich, and the Prince of Lorraine as far as the Abbatis upon the Zurich-Berg, which was defended by Redoubts and Flèches.

It being of the utmost Importance to the Enemy to keep us as far distant as possible from their entrenched

trenched Camp, they sent such powerful Reinforcements to their Troops posted on the Klatt, and brought such a Number of Batteries to bear upon us, that they not only checked the Progress of the Division under Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze before Schwammendingen, but also repulsed the Troops which had advanced to the Abbatis, and even threatened the Right Flank of Prince Rosenberg's Corps near Seebach. This induced His Royal Highness to reinforce the Advanced Guard near Seebach with a Brigade of Infantry under Prince Reufs and Part of Prince Anhalt Cöthen's Division of Cavalry. At the same Time Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Wallis was ordered to march with Two Battalions of Grenadiers and the Archduke Ferdinand's Regiment of Infantry, by Schwammendingen to the Zurich-Berg, and to carry the Enemy's Entrenchments and Abbatis by the Bayonet. The Grenadiers speedily gained Possession of the First Flèche, and penetrated into the Abbatis, where General Hiller was wounded, as well as Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Wallis.

The Enemy being posted behind the Abbatis in superior Force, it was impossible to advance; but they were however prevented from attacking the Prince of Lorraine. This gave an Opportunity for Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Petrasch (who commanded in the Place of General Hotze, who was wounded in the First Attack) to push forward the Advanced Guard under Prince Rosenberg to within Musket-Shot of the Entrenchments, and to form there at Dusk.

His Royal Highness reconnoitred the Enemy's Entrenchments on the 5th, and, notwithstanding their Strength and their advantageous Situation, he resolved to attack them at Two o'Clock in the Morning, and to take them by Storm. His Royal Highness in consequence ordered his Troops to be refreshed, and to take Rest in Sight of the Enemy.

This

This unexpected and menacing Aspect disconcerted them; and to avoid the Risk of this fresh Attempt they retired on the 5th with the Main Body of their Army in the greatest Precipitation towards Baden, leaving in their Entrenchments Twenty-five Cannon, Three Howitzers, and Eighteen Ammunition Wag-gons.

The following Day His Royal Highness took Possession of the Entrenchments with a strong Advanced Guard, and soon after the Town of Zurich. He gave Orders to the Commanders of the Out-Posts to send out numerous Patroles to watch the Motions of the Enemy.

All the Generals and the Officers of the Staff who commanded the Troops deserve the highest Praise. The Success of this Day is to be attributed to their Courage and Skill.

One Chief of Brigade and Two Adjutant-Generals are among the Prisoners.

The Enemy estimates their Loss at Four Thousand Men. Ours will be made known immediately.

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*Vienna, June 12, 1799.*

AS already mentioned, the Corps under the Command of the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, has, in consequence of the fortunate Change of Affairs in the Tyrol and the Grison Country, received Orders to advance into Italy to support the Operations of the Army there. The Arrival of Count Bellegarde in Chiavenna is already known.

In conformity to particular Orders since received from the Commander in Chief of the Italian Army, a Part of the Count's Corps was to operate in the Right Flank of the Army of Italy, and to take a Post near Migliandone and Domo d'Afola; by this Means to secure a Communication between the Italian Army and that under the Command of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles; and he himself



himself to proceed expeditiously with the Remainder of his Corps to Como, and thence through Milan and Pavia against Tortona.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Hadik having already placed himself at the Head of the Troops collected at Bellinzone, the greatest Part of which consisted of the Brigades of the Colonels Prince de Rohan, Strauch, and Count Saint Julien, Count Bellegarde has destined this Corps to the above-mentioned Operations on the Right Wing of the Army, and he himself has embarked with the Rest of the Troops on the Lake Como, to proceed to his further Destination.

By Three Reports from the Count, dated Como, May 30, 31, and June 3, we learn, that Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Hadik had received Advice of the Intention of the French General Loison to get Reinforcements, and to maintain his Position near Airolo and on the Mount Saint Gotthard, and he thought it expedient to counteract this Design.

With this View, on the 28th of May, in the Evening at Six o'Clock, he attacked the Enemy on this Side at the Foot of the Mount Saint Gotthard; the obstinate Defence of the Enemy fully demonstrated how important this Post was to them. The Centre had the most difficult Part of the Battle on account of the perpendicular Rocks, and the Left Column could not immediately give any Support, because the Enemy had broke down the Bridge over the Ticino. Finally, the Perseverance of the Light Infantry under the Command of its Chief Lieutenant Colonel Le Loup, supported by a Division of Banalis's, surmounted all those Obstacles which opposed the Centre. Now the Battle became general. The Enemy using every Means that could result from Number, local Advantage, and Courage, and it remained for some Time doubt-

ful; but when the Colonel Prince Victor de Rohan had crossed the Ticino with the Left Column, and ascended the steepest Rock on the Right Flank of the Enemy, and the Major Siegenfeld with his Column posted himself upon that Mountain which commands the Left of the Mount Saint Gotthard, it was impossible for the Enemy to maintain their Position in this important Pass.

In this critical Situation the Enemy was attacked on the following Morning, the 29th, by Colonel Count Saint Julien on the other Side of Mount Saint Gotthard, who sat off in the Morning at Half past One o'Clock from Selva in Upper Rhinethal, ascended Mount Ursula, drove down the Piquets of the Enemy, and leaving behind him a Battalion in case of a Retreat on his Part, he descended with Impetuosity to attack the Enemy's Position at the Devil's Bridge, and to Urseren, compelled the Enemy, by the Briskness of the Attack, to abandon this advantageous and important Post with such Precipitancy, that even the Battalion destined to cover their Retreat, by a well-directed Fire in its Flank from a Division of De Vins, commanded by the Lieutenant Kall of the General-Quarter-Master-Staff, fell in Disorder, and the Commander of it, with some Officers and many Privates, by a quick Pursuit, were made Prisoners.

In the Heat of the Pursuit our Troops, animated by Victory, forgot all the Fatigues of the preceding nocturnal March over Mount Ursula and the Exertions of the Battle, and followed the Enemy over Gestina and Waasen, a Space of Five Leagues, to the Stile, and prevented the Enemy from taking a Position; took Prisoners several Divisions of its Rear, and would have driven the Enemy to Altdorf at the Lake of Lucerne, if the Battalion placed at the Stile had not collected the Fugitives, and prevented our further Pursuit by breaking down the

Bridge, which was prepared and preconcerted in case of a Flight. In that they could the better succeed, as the Column who had Orders to pass the Mount Kritzly to the Stile found the Road impassable, and could not arrive in Time, even by the Acknowledgment of the People of the Country.

The principal View of the Attack (the Junction with Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Hadik, and the Possession of Mount Saint Gotthard, with all the Passes leading there from the Rûsstal) having completely succeeded, the Colonel Count Saint Julien contented himself with taking a Position near Waafen and Gertina, and supporting it by all necessary Means.

In these continued and obstinate Battles our Loss is not inconsiderable, but that of the Enemy much greater. A more minute Account will in Time be given. When the Report was sent off, Five Hundred and Thirty-one Prisoners were brought in, among whom are a Commander of a Battalion and Twelve Officers.

The Enemy left behind in Airolo Four Hundred Sacks of Rice, One Hundred Casks of Wine, some Casks of Brandy, and other Provisions, together with One Four-Pounder, and a considerable Quantity of Ammunition ready for the Infantry.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Hadik and the Colonel Count Saint Julien universally extol the Courage and Perseverance of the Troops. Count Hadik particularly praises the Lieutenant-Colonel Le Loup, the Major Siegenfeld, and the Captain Sokolovich of the Staff of the General-Quarter-Master, who commanded the Columns which chiefly contributed to the Decision of the Battle, by their accurate Judgment of the local, by leading them to the most essential Points, and by their personal Examples of Bravery. Further the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hadik praises the Intrepidity of Captain

Loßberg

Losberg of the Regiment of Michael Wallis, who, with the forementioned Captain Sokolovich, leaped the first into the Ticino, by which they inspired the Troops with Resolution to follow.

The Colonel Count St. Julien particularly acknowledges the judicious and spirited Conduct of Captain Wesslich of Mungatfi, Captain Bubna of De Vins, and Captain Lehn of Neugebauer, Commanders of Battalions; and that of Lieutenant Kall of the General-Quarter-Master-Staff, who facilitated not only the Victory, but much contributed to secure the Prisoners, of which Two Companies were compelled by Captain Saint Ivany of De Vins to surrender their Arms in the Wood.

The Colonel also applauds the Conduct of Corporal Zerini of the Third Battalion of Artillery, who not only invented Frames of Ordnances for the Eight One-Pounders belonging to the Brigade, to apply them in all Places, but personally attended them on every Occasion, and particularly in these latter Actions, with as much Ability as Effect.

Finally, a considerable Quantity of Silk and other Merchandise, which the Enemy had confiscated, was found in Airolo, but which our Troops have left untouched, although the Place was taken by Assault. The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hadik took upon him to restore the Goods to the former Proprietors.

In consequence of the Reports to the 3d of June from the General of the Cavalry De Melas, the Position of the Army in Turin, and surrounding it, has not been considerably altered.

The Division of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Frolich has extended itself over Pignerol, Boncaliere, and Carignan, and the General Vukassovich has beset, with his Van, Carmagnol, Alba, and Cherasco.

In Cherasco he has taken Six Metal Eight and Sixteen Pounders, Five of 12 lb, heavy Artillery, One Howitzer, Three Metal, and Ten Iron Guns,



Two Bombs, and a Quantity of Ammunition and Stores.

According to a farther Report of the General of the Cavalry Melas, the Preparations for besieging the Castle of Turin are urged on with Vigour. To this Purpose some of the Guns found in this Town and Ammunition are applied.

The Two Companies of the Regiment of Anton Esterhazy, sent to the Fortrefs Ceva, (taken from the Enemy by the Country People of Piedmont,) have happily arrived there by the judicious Guidance of the Inhabitants, notwithstanding the Enemy patrolled that whole Country, and the Fortrefs was supplied with Provision for Thirty Days.

Since that Time the Enemy has collected Troops round this Place, blockaded it, and thrown Shells in it since the 28th of May. But the General Vukassovich has advanced with his Van towards Ceva, and forced the Enemy to raise the Blockade, and to quit Mondovi.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Frolich has occupied Fossano with his Division. He staid near Savigliano, and sent his Patroles towards Cuneo.

The General Lusignan has Orders to repulse the Enemy, which is at Fenestrell, and the General Alcaini has already commenced the Bombardment of the Citadel of Tortona.

The General of the Artillery Kray reports from Castelucio, dated the 4th of June, that the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, who had received Reinforcements from him, is posted very advantageously near Fornovio, which Position covers Parma and Piacenza, and that he himself is incessantly urging forward the most serious Preparations for the Siege of Mantua.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 9th, 1799.

No. XVI.

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*Downing-Street, July 9, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from the Right Honorable Lord Henley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Zurich, June 24, 1799.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that a Courier arrived this Afternoon from Turin with official Dispatches from General Kray to the Archduke Charles, informing his Royal Highness, that Marshal Suwarrow had marched with a Part of his Army against General Macdonald, who was attempting to effect a Junction with Moreau, and had defeated him in an Action which took place at Gioani, near Bobbio.

General Haddick has received Orders from Marshal Suwarrow to return by the Simplon into the Valais, which will, no Doubt, occasion a material Alteration in the Position of the Armies.

*Vienna, June 23, 1799.*

I THINK it right to lose no Time in informing your Lordship, that, by Accounts just arrived from Marshal Suwarrow, dated the 13th, from Asti, the Intelligence of the Enemy's Fleet having effected a Disembarkation at Genoa, appears to have been unfounded, as well as that of the exaggerated Amount of the Force of General Moreau's Army.

Letters were at the same Time received from General Kray of the 15th, which agree with those of the Marshal in stating, that the Enemy were moving, with a Force, which the most authentic Accounts made to amount to about Thirty-five Thousand Men, through the Modenese, in the Direction of Mantua, probably with the View of raising the Siege of that Fortrefs. General Kray, who had already marched with a few of his Cavalry, in Obedience to Marshal Suwarrow's Orders, had in consequence determined to return to his Station before Mantua: The Marshal had detached to him Re-inforcements, and intended immediately to march himself to Valentia: And the Austrian Troops, which occupied Reggio, Parma, and Modena, &c. had retired, and were concentrating themselves towards Mantua.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF JULY 10th, 1799.

No. XVII.

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*Downing-Street, July 10, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been this Day received from the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD, *Placenza, June 22, 1799.*

**B**EFORE I begin to relate the different Actions which have taken place, and which I am happy to say have terminated in the most complete Success, it will be necessary previously to state to your Lordship the Situation of the Allied Army, by which you will be better able to understand the Views of the Enemy, and the Movements by which they have been defeated. The great and extensive Plan of Operations undertaken by Field-Marshal Suwarrow have necessarily very much divided his

Force.



Force. Besides the Siege of Turin; Mantua, Alexandria, and Tortona, were blockaded. The Passes of Susa, Pignerol, and the Col D'Affiette, have been occupied. Major-General Hohenzollern was posted at Modena with a considerable Corps: Lieutenant-General Ott with Ten Thousand Men, at Reggio, observed the Movements of the Enemy on that Side, while Field-Marshal Suwarrow remained at Turin with the Rest of the Army. This divided State of the Army appears to have presented to General Moreau the most favorable Opportunity of retrieving the French Affairs in Italy. He hoped, by strongly reinforcing the Army of Naples, that General Macdonald would be able to defeat the separate Corps of Generals Ott and Hohenzollern, and afterwards to effect a Junction with the Army under his own Command; and he probably conceived that the Field-Marshal was too distant to afford Assistance. With this View the Army of Macdonald, which had advanced very far to the North of Italy, was joined by the Division of Victor, and, from the Report of the French Officers taken, must have amounted to near Thirty Thousand Men, composed entirely of French, with the Exception of One Polish Legion. Field-Marshal Suwarrow having received Information of the Intentions of the Enemy, immediately collected all the Force at Alexandria, whence he marched on the 15th with Seventeen Battalions of Russians, Twelve Battalions of Austrian Dragoons, and Three Regiments of Cossacks. In the meantime General Macdonald had fallen upon Major-General Hohenzollern, and had obliged him to cross the Po with considerable Loss. Lieutenant-General Ott had also been obliged to retire from Reggio to Placenza. On the 17th, the French attacked General Ott, and compelled him to fall back upon Castel S. Giovanni, when the

Arrival

Arrival of the Army, under the Command of Field-Marshal Suwarrow, enabled Lieutenant-General Ott to repulse the French behind the Tidone River with the Loss of One Piece of Cannon and several Prisoners.—On the 18th, the Army marched in Three Columns to attack the Enemy.—The Russian General Rosenberg commanded the Right Column, the Russian General Foerster, the Centre, and General Melas the Left.—The Russian Major-General Prince Prokration commanded the Advanced Guard, Prince Licktenstein the Reserve.—The Columns moved at Twelve o'Clock.—The Country is perfectly flat, and very much intersected with Ditches and Rows of Vines. It does not appear that the Enemy occupied any particular Position. An advanced Corps of Two Battalions and Two Guns at Cassaleggio was attacked by the Russian Grenadiers, and the whole made Prisoners. The French Line retired behind the Trebbia. It was too late, and the Troops were too much fatigued to make a general Attack, which was ordered for the next Morning. The Trebbia is the most rapid Torrent in Italy. The Distance from One Bank to the other is near a Mile. The intermediate Space is an open Sand, divided by several Streams, which at this Season are fordable anywhere. The French occupied the Right Bank, the Allies the Left. On the 19th, while the Allies were preparing to make the Attack, the French began a very heavy Fire upon the whole Line. For a Moment they succeeded in turning the Right of the Russians at Cassaleggio, and obliged them to fall back; but at this Instant Prince Prokration, who had been detached with the same Intent on the Enemy's Left, fell upon their Rear and Flank, and took One Piece of Cannon and many Prisoners. The French did not, however, give up their

their Object. They renewed the Attack repeatedly upon the Village of Cassaleggio, but they were always defeated by the obstinate Valour of the Russians. The Attack upon the Centre and Left was equally violent. For some Time the Success was doubtful, but at Night the whole French Line was repulsed behind the Trebbia. It was the Intention of the Field-Marshal Suwarrow to have followed up this Success the next Morning, but the French Army retired in the Night. On the 20th in the Morning the Army pursued the Enemy in Two Columns. The Russians in the Night marched by Settima, Montaruno, and Zena, where the Rear Guard of the French, after an obstinate Resistance, laid down their Arms. The Left Column, composed of Austrians, marched on the great Road from Placenza to Parma as far as Ponte Nura. On the 21st the Army moved on to Fiorenzola. Lieutenant-General Ott was detached with a Corps of Austrians in Pursuit of the Enemy. Several Prisoners have already been sent in. General Ott has reported, that the French are retiring in Two Columns, One upon Parma, the other upon Forte Novo. Prince Hohenzollern has again advanced to Parma. Seven Pieces of Cannon, Four French Generals, and above Ten Thousand Prisoners have fallen into the Hands of the Allies. General Moreau has advanced to Tortona, where he gained a slight Advantage over the Advanced Posts of General Bellegarde. General Moreau's Army, from all Report, does not exceed Twelve Thousand Men, among whom are a vast Number of Genoese. Not having seen any Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Austrians, it is impossible for me to say what their Loss has been; it must have been considerable.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.

MY LORD, *Placenza, June 23d, 1799.*

SINCE I had the Honor of writing to your Lordship Yesterday, the very important News of the Surrender of the Citadel of Turin has arrived. The Garrison is to return to France immediately to be exchanged for an equal Number of Austrian Prisoners. General Fiorella, the Commandant of the Citadel, and all the French Officers taken with him, are detained as Hostages till the Articles of the Capitulation are executed. Field-Marshal Suwarrow arrived here this Morning with the Main Army; he will march To-morrow towards Alexandria, in order to cover the Sieges of that Town and of Tortona. General Ott has formed a Junction with Major-Generals Klenau and Hohenzollern at Parma. General Macdonald has retreated with his whole Corps by Forte Novo towards Genoa.

I have the Honor, &c.

WILLIAM BENTINCK.



# BULLETIN.

No. XVIII.

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*Vienna, July 1, 1799.*

**S**INCE the Three last successful Battles at Castel Saint Giovanni and at the Trebbia, the Army of Italy has been in constant Movement; consequently it has not been yet found possible to transmit the detailed Account of these Battles.

In the mean Time, Intelligence of the 22d Instant has been received from General Melas from Fiorenzolo, by which it appears, that our Van Guard under General Ott had marched from Saint Tonino early in the Morning of the same Day, and advanced to the Taro; had there overtaken the Enemy's Rear Guard, and made Sixty of his Cavalry Prisoners;—that a Part of our Troops passed that River, and that the Remainder followed as quickly as the State of the Water, which was very much swollen, would permit, in order to form a Junction with General Count Hohenzollern, and to proceed to Parma.

In addition to this Intelligence, Accounts of the 23d from General Kray state, that the Enemy had actually abandoned Parma, which was immediately occupied by General Count Hohenzollern;—that General Ott had arrived soon after, and had immediately sent on his Van Guard under General Gottesheim after the Enemy to Reggio; and had made  
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the necessary Dispositions for following with his Corps.

By these Accounts it is confirmed that the Enemy is in full Retreat on that Side; which Retreat, according to Information transmitted by General Klenau, is made near Modena in Two Columns; of which the One takes the great Road, and the other marches along the Hills.

General Melas mentions, that on the 20th, General Bellegarde, stationed at Alessandria, had been attacked on the Right Bank of the Bormida, by the whole Force which General Moreau had been able to bring together, and which much exceeded that of General Bellegarde's Corps; but that the latter had notwithstanding, during the Space of nearly Fourteen Hours, opposed to the Enemy the most gallant Resistance, and had taken a more concentrated Position behind the Bormida, only for the Purpose of covering with greater Security the Blockade of Alessandria.

In this Engagement Two Hundred and Sixty of the Enemy were made Prisoners. General Bellegarde particularly commends the skilful Conduct of Generals Seckendorf and Alcaïni, and the Bravery of Colonel and Brigadier La Marseille, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Prohaska, of the Quarter-Master-General Staff, who received a Wound in his Head.

Field-Marshal Suwarrow having entrusted to General Ott, in Conjunction with General Count Hohenzollern, the Charge of pursuing General Macdonald, set out on the 23d from Fiorenzolo, with the greatest Part of the Imperial Royal and Imperial Russian Troops, in order to proceed by forced Marches towards the Scrivia, for the Purpose not only of checking the further Progress which General Moreau might perhaps make, but also of undertaking such further Operations as may be adapted to Circumstances on that Side.

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It appears from a Report brought in to General Kray, that the famous Cisalpine General La Hoos has quitted the French Party, declared himself against it, and collected a Body of Twenty Thousand Peasants.—He makes excursions, as this Report states, along the Coast of the Adriatic, has taken and occupied Senigaglia and Loreto, and has pitched his Camp at Jezi before Ancona.

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*Vienna, July 3, 1799.*

*Particulars of the Surrender of the Citadel of Turin, as sent by General Melas.*

ON the 18th of June, as soon as the Works necessary to besiege the Citadel were completed, the Bombardment commenced, and continued with such Vigour during the 19th and till Eight o'Clock A.M. of the 20th, that in this short Space of Time Nine Officers and Eighty-five Artillery Men belonging to the Garrison were killed, the Buildings in the Garrison were for the most Part demolished, and the Cannon of the besieged silenced.

In this Situation the Austrian Commander offered Terms of Capitulation to the Garrison, and they were ratified and exchanged the same Night by Twelve o'Clock.

On the 22d the Garrison marched to the Glacis of the Citadel, where they laid down their Arms. Four Hundred Pieces of Cannon, Five Thousand Hundred Weight of Powder, and Forty Thousand Firelocks, were taken in the Citadel, besides a Quantity of the Ammunition that was set Fire to by the Besiegers.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim, who commanded at the Siege, gives particular Praise to the Russian Colonel Kardni of the Engineers, (who was wounded upon this Occasion,) for his cordial and active Co-operation ; as well as to Major Chilet  
and

and Captain Perzel, for the skilful and effectual Manner in which the Artillery under their Command was directed.

Our Loss consists in One Officer and Twenty-four Privates killed, and a few wounded. The Loss of the Enemy is by far greater, owing to an extraordinary Fire, directed at a concentrated Point.

*CAPITULATION of the Garrison of the Citadel of Turin, concluded between Field-Marshal-Lieutenant the Baron de Kaim, in the Service of His Majesty the Emperor and King, and the French General Fiorella.*

ART. I. The Garrison shall part with its Arms, Baggage, and Horses by the Gate called *Port de Secours*; and a sufficient Number of Carriages shall be supplied them for the Transport of their Effects.

Answer.—The Garrison shall depart with the Honors of War by the said Gate, but shall lay down their Arms on the Glacis, and return to France on their Parole not to serve against His Imperial and Royal Majesty, or His Allies, until finally exchanged: it shall preserve its Baggage, Horses, and the Effects of Individuals. The Commander in Chief of the Citadel, his Staff, the Chiefs and all the Officers of Artillery, Engineers, Miners, and Troops, as well as the whole Staff of the Fortrefs, shall, in order to secure the Return of the Garrison to France, remain, agreeably to their own Proposal, Prisoners of War, and be conducted to Germany, until they shall be exchanged. They may retain their Swords, Baggage, and all Property belonging to them.

Art. II. The Garrison shall be dismissed upon Parole, and a sufficient Escort shall be provided for it, to secure it from any Ill-treatment.

Answer.—Granted; and an Escort shall be provided without Delay.

Art.



Art. III. The Garrison shall be escorted by Austrian Troops to the Out-Posts of the French Army.—Granted.

Art. IV. The Garrison shall be permitted still to occupy the Citadel for Eight Days, to make the necessary Dispositions for surrendering and quitting it, and in the mean Time the Officers shall be allowed to visit the City upon their private Affairs.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march on the 22d of June at Day-break from the Citadel, to be conducted into France in the aforesaid Manner. The Gates of the Citadel to be given up to the Austrian Troops immediately after the Capitulation is signed. The Officers, Commissioners, and other Persons appointed to deliver up the Military Effects, shall remain in the Citadel till the necessary Arrangements are finally settled.

Art. V. The Sick and Wounded in a Condition not to be removed, shall be taken Care of till cured, and then sent to France in the same Manner as the Garrison.—Granted.

Art. VI. The Property of the Officers and Privates, which may be deposited either in the City or the Territory occupied by the Austrian Army, shall be allowed to be reclaimed under the Protection of General Kaim, who engages to execute this as well as the above Articles, provided, however, that he shall not be answerable for any Property that may be taken away.

Answer.—Private Property belonging to Officers left behind, and deposited in the City of Turin, and its Territory occupied by us, shall be restored upon Demand, provided that they have not been sequestered; and the same shall extend reciprocally to the Piedmontese Officers who may have any Property in the Citadel.

Art. VII. The Provisions and Stores, Utensils, and the Military Effects, shall be given up according to the Inventory.

Answer.—Granted. But it must be understood that in these Military Effects shall be comprised all the Plans, Charts, and Instruments of Engineering and Artillery which shall be found in the Citadel, as well as the Archives belonging to it.

Art. VIII. The same is to be understood with Respect to every Thing that relates to the Artillery and Armaments of every Description whatever.—Granted.

Art. IX. The Hostages detained in the Citadel for the Security of the Patriots shall be set at Liberty; and those who may be detained in the City on Account of their Opinions shall be released by the General, and shall not be persecuted in any Tribunal, Civil or Military.

Answer.—The Hostages detained in the Citadel shall be set at Liberty immediately after the signing of the Capitulation.

No Answer can be given to the other Part of the Article, as the Austrian Commander has caused no Person to be arrested.

Art. X. The Commissaries of War and the Persons attached to the Civil Administration, as well as those who have not been employed in active Operations, shall have full Permission to leave the Citadel.—Granted.

Art. XI. As soon as the present Articles are agreed upon, an Officer of the Garrison shall be permitted to repair to the Head-Quarters of General Moreau, with a proper Escort, by the shortest Route.—Granted.

Art. XII. Those Articles which may admit of any Difficulty shall be interpreted in Favor of the Garrison.

Answer.—The Articles which might admit of any Difficulty shall be subject to a reciprocal Adjustment, and be fairly decided.

Art. XIII. By this Capitulation the Commander in Chief shall give up the Citadel in good Condition, and without sustaining any other Damages than what were occasioned by the Siege.—Granted.

#### ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. XIV. All the Military Chests belonging to the French and Cisalpine Republics, and the Piedmontese Government, shall be faithfully given up.

Answer of the Commandant of the Citadel.—There are none of that Description to be found in the Citadel.

Art. XV. Immediately after the reciprocal Signature of this Capitulation, there shall be given up on both Sides One or Two Officers, as Hostages, to be kept until the final Evacuation of the Citadel by the French Troops.—Agreed.

Two Copies of the same Tenor shall be made of the present Capitulation, signed by both Parties, and exchanged after its Execution.

Done and signed at Turin on the 20th of June, 1799.

KAIM, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant.  
FIORELLA.

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*Vienna, July 3, 1799.*

TWO Battalions of Stuart's Regiment garrisoned the Citadel after the Troops of the Enemy had evacuated it. With the Rest of the Division Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim put himself in March to join the Army; and as they were to arrive on the 25th at Castel Nuovo di Scrivia, and consequently the Junction with Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde  
by

by Bormida would have taken place, the Siege of the Citadel of Alessandria is to be begun, for which Purpose the Park of Artillery has already been ordered towards Valenza.

ACCORDING to Advice received from His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, the Enemy had already evacuated on the 17th a Place called Joster-Hoehe and Morgarten, and commenced to retreat hence towards Zug; several Detachments have been sent closely after them, who overtook Part of the Enemy's Rear by Ober Egeri, drove them from this Place, and took Post there.



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BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of July 20th, 1799.

No. XIX.

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*Downing-Street, July 20, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copy and Extract, have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD,

*Zurich, July 6, 1799.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that on the 3d Instant, a considerable Corps of the Right Wing of General Massena's Army under the Command of the General of Division Le Courbe, attacked General Yellachitz's Position in the Canton of Schweitz, on the whole Extent of his Front, from the Sill to Schweitz and Brunnen.

The Affair lasted the greater Part of the Day; and although the French at first gained some Ground, they were afterwards completely repulsed; and General Yellachitz's Corps re-occupied all its former Posts, except Brunnen, of which the Enemy retained

tained Possession on the Evening of the 3d, but from whence he was also repulsed the next Morning.

Major-General Yellachitz bestows great Praise on the Conduct of the Contingent Troops of the Cantons of Glavis and Schweitz.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

ROBT. CRAUFURD.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd to Lord Grenville, dated Zurich, 7th July, 1799,*

I HAVE much Satisfaction in being able to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of the total Defeat of General Macdonald's Army and the Retreat of Moreau, General Haddick's Corps, the Destination of which has been so frequently changed, is now decidedly on the Point of entering the Valais.

BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of JULY 23d, 1799.

No. XX.

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*Downing-Street, July 23, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, were this Day received from the Right Honorable Lord Henley by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 6, 1799.*

**T**HE Letters from Constantinople of the 18th past state, that Official Intelligence had been received by the Turkish Government from Acri, that the Garrison of that Place had made, on the 21st of May, a general Sally against the Army of General Buonaparte, had completely defeated it, and put a great Part of it to the Sword; that General Buonaparte had, in consequence found himself obliged to set Fire to his Camp and Baggage, and to avail himself of the Darkness of the Night to retire towards Joppa; that Gezzar Pacha had immediately not only sent his Cavalry in pursuit of him, but

but had dispatched Orders to the proper Places, in as far as might be possible to straiten or cut off his Retreat; and that the Heads of Thirteen French Generals and Three Hundred French Officers, sent by different Tartars, had arrived at Constantinople, and had been exposed, according to Custom, on the Gate of the Palace, with a suitable Inscription.

A second Messenger from Marshal Suwarrow, dispatched from Aleffandria on the 1st Instant, is just arrived. I am informed that, besides a detailed Relation of the brilliant Successes of the Imperial Army on the 17th, 18th, and 19th past, and by which it appears, that the Loss of the French amounts in all to Twenty Thousand Men Killed and taken Prisoners, he brings an Account of the Austrians having re-occupied the Town of Tortona.

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*Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated July 9, 1799.*

**A**N Express arrived Yesterday with Dispatches from General Kray of the 1st Instant, mentioning the Surrender of Bologna, by Capitulation, to General Klenau, on the preceding Day.

In Addition to the Intelligence which I lately conveyed to your Lordship of the Defeat of General Buonaparte, and his Flight towards Joppa, I have now to state, that this Government has received Official Accounts from Constantinople, dated the 22d past, that Joppa had been taken by the Allied Force (meaning, it is to be supposed, that under Sir Sidney Smith and a Body of Turks); that Buonaparte had reached El Arish, on the Frontier of Syria, in his Flight; and that it was scarcely to be believed that in his present Circumstances of Distress he would be able to gain in Safety the Egyptian Side of the Desert.



*Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 11, 1799.*

**I**T is with great and unfeigned Pleasure that I inform your Lordship, that a Messenger arrived here about an Hour ago from Florence, with Letters dated the Evening of the 6th Instant, stating, that on the preceding Day the People having assembled in great Force, and cut down what is styled the Tree of Liberty, the French Sentinels and Corps de Garde had retired into the Forts, and that the following Day all the French Troops had left that Town and Pistoia, and marched towards Leghorn; the old Magistrates had immediately resumed their Functions, and had replaced the Arms of the Grand Duke in the Places from which they had been taken down. No Disorder whatever had taken place, and the greatest Demonstrations of Joy had been exhibited by all Ranks of People.

General Klenau writes on the 7th from Bologna, that in consequence of the Instances of the Magistrates of Florence, he had sent thither a Detachment of Troops under the Command of Colonel D'Aspre; these Troops were attacked by the French Garrison that marched out of Bologna, but succeeded in repelling them.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 27th, 1799.

No. XXI.

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*Vienna, July 8, 1799.*

*Further Particulars of the Battles which were fought on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, between the Rivulet of Tidone, and the River Trebia; and of the Pursuit of the Enemy, on the 20th, over the River Nura.*

WHILE the Royal Imperial and Russian Troops were in the Neighbourhood of Turin, and making Preparations to besiege the Citadel, Advices were received that General Macdonald, with a Reinforcement from Florenec, and the Division of General Victor, which had been sent to join him by the Way of Lucca, was advancing towards the Lower Po.

Field-Marshal Count Suwarrow committed the Siege of the Citadel of Turin to the Care of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kaim, with Nine Battalions, Six Squadrons, and Two Regiments of Cossacks, to watch the Passages from Savoy and the Riviera towards Piedmont; and led the Army by forced Marches to Alessandria. News arrived here that Macdonald had already appeared on the 12th before

before Modena, had forced General Hohenzollern to retreat with his small Corps with some Loss over the Po; and General Klenau to remain inactive; that he had afterwards advanced through Reggio and Parma; in which last Place he had been joined by a Battalion of the Duke's Troops, and had threatened to attack Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, who was posted at For-Novo, and between Parma and Piacenza.

Field-Marshal Ott had, however, received Orders not to weaken his Force by a hazardous Battle, but to yield to a superior Force, and to retreat towards the Army which was advancing to his Support.

The Field-Marshal marched with the Army from Alessandria, leaving Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde for the Blockade of the Citadel and that of Tortona, and hastened to the Support of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott; he arrived on the 17th at Four o'Clock P. M. with the Van Guard above St. Giovanni, at the Moment when General Ott had, with great Judgment, given way. Two Regiments of Cossacks, Gócgow and Basdeyew, and the Van Guard of Prince Pangrazion, reinforced the Right Wing of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott; the first threw themselves, with a Velocity peculiar to them, into the Left Wing of the Enemy; during which Time the said Right Wing of the Infantry, in spite of the Hedges and Ditches, attacked the Left Wing of the Enemy with fixed Bayonets. The Right Wing and Flank of the Enemy were attacked by the Russian General Prince Gorzakow with Two Regiments of Cossacks, Semernikow and Moltzanow, Two Battalions of Russian Grenadiers, Ten Companies of the Regiment of Froelich and of the Imperial Russian Grenadier Battalion of Wonwormann, while Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott advanced upon the Centre with his Troops on the High Road; every Obstacle was surmounted;

surmounted; the most impassable Ground did not prevent the Companies of General Froelich from marching against the Enemy with fixed Bayonets, and the Hussars of the Archduke Joseph were every where ready to support the Attack of our Infantry, and make the Retreat of the Enemy as destructive as possible. The Regiments of Karaczay, Loevenehr, and Lobkowitz contributed in the most effectual Manner to the Victory, and pursued the Enemy as far as over the Stream of the Tidone with great Loss.

The Infantry arrived on the Left Bank of Tidone about the Close of the Evening, but were prevented from rallying on the other Side by a brisk Fire of Artillery and small Arms. The Battle did not cease till late at Night. The Fruits of this Victory, gained over the Enemy on the 17th, are One Thousand Men killed, a proportionable Number wounded, and Four Hundred made Prisoners.

The Army broke up from the Left Bank of Tidone at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of the 18th, forded the River in Three Columns, and found the whole Force of the Enemy (which, according to their own Report, consisted of Six Divisions and more than Thirty Thousand Men) drawn up in a Line of Battle along the River Trebia.

The Country being crossed with Hedges and Ditches made our Attack infinitely difficult. The Van Guard, under the Command of Prince Pangrazion, with Four Squadrons of Karaczay and Four Regiments of Cossacks, could not reach the Left Wing of the Enemy till One o'Clock P. M. It was immediately attacked by the Infantry with fixed Bayonets, turned, and overtaken by the Cavalry; Five Hundred remained dead in the Field of Battle; the Adjutant-General, Two Colonels, and Six Hundred Privates, of the Polish Division of Dembrowsky, were made Prisoners, and Two Pieces of Cannon and One Pair of Colours taken.

In



In the mean Time the Enemy received new Reinforcements, and put himself again into a Posture of Defence with a Body of Fifteen Thousand Men. General de Rosenberg, attentive to the Designs of the Enemy, added the whole Division of Sweykowsky to the Van Guard of Prince Pangrazion. The Attack was renewed, and the Enemy driven over the River Trebia. The Loss of the Enemy in this Affair consisted of One Thousand Men killed and Three Hundred taken Prisoners. The Centre Column, under the Command of General-Lieutenant Foerster, with its Light Van Guard, consisting of One Regiment of Cossacks and One Squadron of Loevenehr, fell in with the Van Guard of the Enemy, which consisted of One Thousand Horse, supported by some Hundreds of Infantry, posted Half-way between Tidone and the River Trebia; it was attacked, and, by the Assistance of some Companies, under the Command of Colonel Lawarrow, was forced to give Way. The Centre of the Enemy was then attacked with fixed Bayonets, and driven to the other Side of the River.

The Enemy, being determined to hazard the utmost, and having received fresh Reinforcements, with a strong Division of Cavalry, broke through the Ranks of our Infantry, and crossed the River with a Body of Ten Thousand Men. The Imperial Russian Column waited its Arrival with Courage, threw themselves with Impetuosity upon the advancing Enemy, and forced them once more, with the Loss of Six Hundred killed and Sixty taken Prisoners, on the other Side of the River, where they were forced to remain, being kept in Check by the Fire of our Cannon and Musquetry, which continued till Eleven o'Clock at Night.

The Third or Left Column, consisting of the Divisions of Generals Ott and Froelich, commanded by General of Cavalry Melas, with Fourteen Squadrons and One Regiment of Cossacks, had in the  
mean

mean Time attacked the Enemy with equal Resolution, and, although they were Ten Thousand Men strong, had driven them back to the other Side of the River Trebia, with the Loss of Twelve Hundred killed and Seven Hundred Prisoners. This Attack was decided in an Hour; but the Fire of the Artillery was continued till Eleven o'Clock at Night.

All the Troops which arrived on the Left Bank of the River Trebia that Evening were, after having passed the Night and recruited themselves, to attack the Enemy again on the next Day. The Enemy had the same Intention, perceiving how important it was to them to defend this Position, and wishing to give Time to a Legion of Ligurians, under the Command of General la Poipe, to come up from the Mountains of Genoa, above Bobbio, and to fall upon our Right Flank, and entertaining some Hopes that General Moreau's Army coming up and falling upon our Rear, might enable them to make some fresh Attempt.

The Fatigues of the last Battle having made it necessary for both Parties to take some Rest, the Battle did not begin before Ten o'Clock A.M. The Left Wing of the Enemy was the first that attempted to cross the River, but were driven back by Prince Pangrazion. They again renewed the Attack with redoubled Violence upon the Column of General Lieutenant Sveykowsky; the Battle became obstinate and bloody; General Dahlheim was the first who made the Enemy give way, yet without being discouraged they attempted a second Attack. And though General Rosenberg broke through their whole Line, this did not prevent them from attempting a Third Attack.

Nothing but the greatest Courage and an unshaken Perseverance could withstand the Force and Obstinacy of the Enemy. The battle was at length decided

decided by the Advance of Prince Pangrazion; when the Enemy abandoned the Field of Battle to our victorious Troops, with the Loss of Fourteen Hundred Killed, Seven Hundred Prisoners, some Cannon, and Three Pair of Colours. They retreated to the Right Bank of the River Trebia.

During the Time that the Enemy made the most violent Attempts with their Left Wing, they endeavoured, by means of their Artillery, to keep in Check the Centre Column of Lieutenant-General Foerster, and ventured at last, under the Cover of some considerable Batteries, to cross the River; they were however waited for with determined Courage, attacked with fixed Bayonets, pursued by the Regiment of Loevenehr, and after a Loss of Four Thousand Killed, and Six Officers and One Hundred and Twenty Privates made Prisoners, were again driven back to the Right Bank of the River.

General Melas of the Cavalry, who watched the Preparations which the Enemy was making for an Attack upon our Left Wing, brought up all his Artillery, and occasioned a considerable Loss to the Enemy. The Left Wing in the mean Time got ready to receive their Attack. The Enemy crossed the River with Two Thousand Horse, and was followed by a strong Column of Infantry on the high Road, detaching at the same Time a Second Column along the Po towards the Left Flank of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott. But General Prince Lichtenstein, without considering its superior Force, attacked them, and drove the Van of the Cavalry back upon the Infantry, leaving the Enemy scarce Time to form a Line. They however rallied again and advanced a second Time to the Attack. Prince Lichtenstein charged them again, and pursued them till under the Fire of their Batteries, which the Prince's Troops were obliged

to

to avoid by fling through Wouvermann's Battalion of Grenadiers; they however formed again with the greatest Valour, and, led on by their brave Commander Major Olivier, advanced with fixed Bayonets upon the Enemy, who were in Pursuit of our Cavalry, broke entirely through their Lines, and, with the Assistance of the Prince who had been previously joined by the Regiment of Lobkowitz, forced them back to the other side of the River. The Enemy's Column on the Po experienced the same Fate, being driven back with great Loss by Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott. The Loss of the Enemy amounted to upwards of Nine Hundred Killed and Five Hundred and Fifty taken Prisoners.

This memorable and obstinate Battle was terminated on the Third Day by this decisive Blow; and the Consequences of the Victory have since repaid us in the most glorious Manner for the extraordinary Efforts with which it was contested. The Enemy feeling their Loss, and unable to make any longer Resistance, abandoned the Hopes they had conceived of Moreau's Junction, and took Advantages of the Night to escape a severer Disaster; leaving behind them at Piacenza in Wounded and taken Prisoners, Two Generals of Division, Olivier and Ruska; Two Generals of Brigades, Salm and Cambrecy; Four Colonels; Three Hundred and Fifty Officers of the Staff and Commissioned Officers; and Seven Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-three Non-commissioned Officers and Privates. The Field-Marshal, allowing his victorious Troops only the necessary Rest of the Night, followed the retreating Enemy next Morning in Two Columns with all possible Speed; the Right Column overtook them on the River Nura near Saint Giorgio. This Event revived the exhausted Spirits of our Troops; and General Clusbarrow,  
after



after repeated Attacks, made Prisoners half of the Seventeenth Brigade of the Enemy's Rear, consisting of Two Colonels, One Lieutenant-Colonel, Twenty-six Officers, and about One Thousand Men, being the greatest Part of them the Enemy's best troops, belonging to the ci-devant Regiment of Auvergne; the Cossacks took the whole Baggage of the Enemy's Column. The Left Column on the high Road of Piacenza came up with the Enemy by the River Nura, and forced them to a more speedy Retreat.

It was not till our Arrival on the Nura that we received Information of the Motions of the Ligurian Legion, which General Macdonald had for the Three preceding Days so ardently expected: and as the greatest Part of our Baggage had before the 16th been removed to the other Side of the Po, a Part only of the Baggage of our Right Column remained exposed to this Legion.

The Field-Marshal sent through Georgio for its Protection Two Regiments of Cossacks: but the Legion, without waiting their Arrival, retreated again towards Bobbio. General Betetzky, having in the mean Time advanced from the River Trebia towards the Mountains of Bobbio with One Battalion of Royal Imperial Troops and Fifty Dragoons of Karaczay, met this Legion at the said Place, and although their Force amounted to more than Three Thousand Men, attacked them with fixed Bayonets, dispersed the Whole except Five Hundred killed and One Hundred and Three taken Prisoners; in this Affair the Column experienced only the Loss of Twenty-three killed and Forty-six wounded.

The Army continued the Pursuit to Fiorenzolo where they arrived on the 21st; Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott reached Borgo St. Tonino the same Day, and pursued the Enemy next Day as far as

Parma, where General Hohenzollern had already arrived from Mantua and found Two Hundred of the Enemy's Wounded; Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott took One Hundred and Twenty Prisoners on his March there.

The 22d, the Army rested at Fiorenzolo; but as the News of General Moreau advancing with Eighteen Thousand Men from Genoa by Bochetta into the Plains between Tortona and Alessandria, had reached them, the Army broke up on the 23d from Fiorenzolo, and got by forced Marches already as far as the River Scrivia by the 25th, but Moreau did not find it prudent to wait their Arrival. General Csubarrow in consequence of this, took Possession of the Town of Tortona with Four Battalions, and blockaded the Citadel as before.

Moreau had been engaged on the 20th with Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Bellegarde, had but an inconsiderable Body of Men to oppose to the superior Force of the Enemy, being obliged to keep Alessandria blockaded. He however succeeded, though with the severe Loss of Two Hundred and Three killed, Five Hundred and Seventy-eight wounded, and One Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Prisoners, in such a Manner that the Enemy remained full Four Days inactive, and on the Fifth commenced their Retreat through Novi, and on the 26th were continuing their Retreat over Bochetta.

Thus was the Army of the Enemy in the Space of Ten Days almost entirely annihilated, the Siege of the Citadel of Mantua once more secured, the Whole of the River Po liberated, Tortona again blockaded, and Moreau driven back to his former Position.

The Advantages gained during the Whole of this Contest consist in a Loss on the Part of the Enemy of Six Thousand killed, Five Thousand and

Eighty-five taken Prisoners on the Field of Battle, Seven Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-three wounded, made Prisoners in Piacenza, amongst whom are Four Generals, Eight Colonels, Five Hundred and Two Officers of the Staff and Commissioned Officers; in the Whole, Eighteen Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty-eight Men; lastly, Seven Cannons and Eight Standards. The Loss on our Side consists in Killed, Ten Staff and Commissioned Officers, and Two Hundred and Forty-four Non-commissioned Officers and Privates; in Wounded Eighty-seven Officers of the Staff and Commissioned Officers, and One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen Non-commissioned Officers and Privates. The Imperial Russian Army lost in Killed, One Lieutenant-Colonel, Four Officers, and Six Hundred and Seventy-five Privates; in Wounded, Three Generals, Three Colonels, One Lieutenant-Colonel, Five Majors, Thirty-five Commissioned Officers, and Two Thousand and Forty-one Privates.

*Vienna, July 10, 1799.*

ACCORDING to the Information sent here the 1st Instant by the General of Artillery Kray, the Van Guard of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Ott, commanded by General Count Klenau, came up with the Rear of General Macdonald at Bologna on the 30th June, and compelled General Hulin, Commander of it, to evacuate immediately, and surrender that Place on the following Terms of Capitulation:

Art. I. I demand Two Hours to march out of the Town with the Garrison and the Sick.

Answer.—I shall occupy immediately all the Gates, except that of Florence.

Art. II. The Inhabitants shall not be interrogated or persecuted for their Opinions and Principles.

Answer

Answer.—This Article is of a political Nature with which the Military are not to interfere.

Art. III. The French, who have been made Prisoners of War in the Attack of the Bridge and the other Posts, shall be immediately returned on their Parole not to serve.—Granted.

Art. IV. The Baggage of the Officers and of the Staff, as well as the Chest of the Garrison, shall march out at the Head of the Troops, and be accompanied by an Austrian Officer.

Answer.—Granted; as far as the Entrance of the Mountains Pietro Mali.

HULIN, General Commander of the Rear of the Third Division of the Army of Naples.

COUNT DE KLENAU, Imperial Royal Major-General.

Farther Particulars concerning the Ammunition and Provisions found in Bologna, and other Circumstances of this Undertaking, are expected.

His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles has sent Accounts dated the 28th and 29th Ultimo, that General Count Meerveld has advanced over Haslach, by the Orders of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Count Sztarray, on a reconnoitring Party, by which the Enemy have been driven from the Environs of Offenbourg, which Town General Meerveld had occupied the 26th.

The Enemy retired to Kehl; and the Generals Meerveld and Goerger posted themselves, the first at Gengenbach, the latter at Oppenau.

By this Expedition One Colonel, Six Officers, and Two Hundred and Forty Privates have been brought in Prisoners; the Tenth and Twenty-third French Regiments of Cavalry have been nearly cut to Pieces. Our Loss was not considerable.



The Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Sztarray purposes to send in the Names of those who have signally distinguished themselves on this Occasion.

We communicate here the detailed Relation of the Battle near Zurich on the 4th of June, sent in by His Royal Highness.

The French Army after their Losses near Winterthur on the 27th of May, having been compelled to retire over the Klatt, and having unsuccessfully attacked our Right Wing on the Thoes by Rohrbach and Under Embrach on the 1st of June, with a Body of Ten or Twelve Thousand, and having been forced to withdraw their Rear Guard from the Right Bank of the Klatt, His Royal Highness determined to dislodge them, and to drive them, if not beyond the Limat, at least into their entrenched Position of Zurich; in order to put himself in a Condition to ascertain exactly that Position, of which his Royal Highness had received such various Accounts, and to be enabled to arrange and order an Attack upon it.

Immediately after taking Winterthur His Royal Highness ordered General Jellachich to march to Pfeffikon to cover the Left Flank of the Army; and as soon as the Enemy had passed the Klatt, the General Count Bey was ordered to march to Greifensee, and General Jellachich to Grimmingen, to proceed from thence to the Lake of Zurich, and along the Lake to Kufnacht.

On the 2d of June the Army advanced to the Klatt and took the Bridge of Tubendorff. The General Count Bey dispersed the Enemy and passed the Klatt in the Environs of Schwerzenbach, whence he proceeded to Wittikon, at the same Time that General Jellachich drove the Enemy from Zollikon with great Loss, and took Post there.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze had placed the Field-Marshal Prince Joseph of Lorraine near  
Tubendorff,

Tubendorf, with Orders to render himself Master of the Heights of Wittikon in conjunction with Count Bey; he himself with his Column was at Wallisellen upon the Chaussée, from Winterthur to Zurich; His Royal Highness had conferred on him the Command of all the Troops on his Left, and Conduct of the Attack.

The Field-Marshal Prince of Reufs was placed on the 4th, before Day-break, with his Division upon the Heights on the Right Bank of the Klatt at the Chaussée, leading from Klotten to Zurich, the General Prince Rosenberg, who commanded the Van Guard, having already possessed himself of the Klatt Bridge. Early in the Morning of the 4th, the Enemy succeeded in setting fire to the Bridge over the Klatt, by Wallisellen, and it was neither possible to extinguish the Flame or to form another Bridge across, because the Enemy, with a numerous Artillery upon the Declivity of the Mountains called the Zurcherberg, commanded the whole Space from Stettbach to Schwammerdingen, so that all Attempts to form a Bridge would have been vain. The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze, in consequence of this, left behind the Sixtieth Hungarian Regiment, with a Division of Cavalry and a Battery of Reserve Artillery, under the Direction of the Colonel Count Plonquet, with Orders to make continual Feints, as if it was seriously intended to pass there; in the meanwhile the Field-Marshal marched with the Column to Tübendorf to attack from that Side the Right Flank of the Enemy posted from Stettbach of Schwammerdingen.

The Left Wing was already engaged with the Enemy; General Jellachich took several Forts from them, and drove them over the Riefbach as far as the Ramparts of Zurich; the General Count Bey drove them from Wittikon and dislodged them from the Village of Kirchland; the General

Count Oreilly, who commanded the Van Guard of the Prince Joseph of Lorraine, compelled them to abandon Adlersbergen and Dobelhof, and maintained himself there, while the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Prince of Lorraine took his Position at Wittikon, and by that Means formed his Junction with the Count Bey.

This Movement of the Column of the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant had the completest Effect; the Attack was made with as much Judgment as Valour and Order, and the Enemy retired on all Sides; but much to the Regret of His Royal Highness, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Hotze was slightly wounded in the Arm by a Musket Ball at Stettbach, notwithstanding which he remained for some Time with the Column, and led them to Schwammerdingen, where he was obliged to resign his Command to Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Petrasch.

His Royal Highness, in order to approach the Left Wing of the Position of the Enemy, and by that Means favour the Advance of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Petrasch, placed the Division of the Prince Reufs in a Column, and the Prince of Rosenberg received Orders to cross the Klatt with his Van Guard to drive back the Enemy from Seebach and its Environs.

The Corps de Reserve took place of the Division of Reufs; the Prince of Rosenberg drove the Enemy from Seebach, and advanced towards Orliken and Affoltern: in the meanwhile Prince Reufs followed with his Division, and formed a Line upon the Heights of Seebach.

When the Column of the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Petrasch had advanced to Schwammerdingen, the Colonel Count Plonquet crossed the Klatt with his Regiment, and rejoined the Column.

From our continual Advance the Enemy began to entertain Apprehension for the Security of their Position; they advanced the Grenadiers which had been

been placed as a Reserve behind them, principally to strengthen the Right Wing, where General Massena was: but all their Exertions were ineffectual against the Ardour of our Troops.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Petrasch advanced from Schwammerdingen so far, that his Van Guard came nearly in the midst of the Enemy's Abattis, which ascends from the Chaussée of Schwammerdingen to the Zürcherberg. The Prince of Rosenberg at the same Time obliged the Enemy to quit the Village of Orliken, in spite of their advantageous Position on the rising Ground, protected by the Artillery of all the surrounding Batteries. He occupied the Village, the rising Ground, and the little Forest before Orliken. By which Means a complete Junction was effected between the Prince of Rosenberg and the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Petrasch: immediately after which Four Divisions of Cavalry were placed along a gentle Acclivity between Orliken and the Chaussée leading from Schwammerdingen to Zurich. This Eminence protected them from the Fire of the Enemy, and they were in a Situation to fall on the Flank of the Enemy, in case of their attempting any Thing from the Centre of their Position. They did not, however, make any Attempt of the Kind, but from their Left Wing attacked the Division of Prince of Reuss on the Heights of Seebach, in order to force the Prince of Rosenberg to retire, by taking the Heights.

They repeated this Attack several Times, but were always repulsed with a great Loss.

In the interim His Royal Highness observed that the Fire on the principal Eminence toward the Zurichberg, where the Right Wing of the Position of the Enemy and their Abattis were, remained always at the same Place by the Adlersberger Hof. He therefore ordered the Battalions of Grenadiers Tegetthof and Tuch under the Command of the General



ral Hiller, and the Two Battalions of Archduke Ferdinand under the Command of the General Sebottendorf, to march to Schwammerdingen and to proceed to the Abattis, and if possible to break through, in order to enable General O'Reilly to advance on his Side,

His Royal Highness conferred the Command of this Column, and of the whole Left Wing, on the General of Artillery Count Wallis, who advanced at the Head of the Grenadiers, sallied out of the Forest by the Zurichberger Hof, formed his Troops, and marched with the greatest Bravery towards the Enemy. But he soon received a Contusion in the Leg by a Cartridge Ball, and shortly after General Hiller was wounded in the same Manner by a Musket Shot.

Both were obliged to quit the Field of Battle, because the Difficulties of the Ground were such that they could not lead on their Troops except on Foot. The Attack however was continued under the Command of the General Baron Sebottendorf. The Grenadiers, with a Battalion of Archduke Ferdinand's, attacked with the Bayonet, broke through the Abbatis and took a Fort ; but they were obliged to relinquish these Advantages, because the Enemy, with their Corps de Reserve, made at the same Time an Attack on the Head of the Columns which had partly entered the Abattis, and on the Rest who were endeavouring to follow them.

The Approach of the Night rendered every farther Attempt impossible, for which Reason General Sebottendorf retired with the Column, lined the Wood towards the Zurichberger Hoff with a Battalion of Archduke Ferdinand's, and posted the Rest of the Troops near Schwammerdingen. The Battle lasted till Nine o'Clock in the Evening.

We obtained the Advantage of driving the Enemy back to their Position, and approached so near as

to enable His Royal Highness to examine it, and to form a Plan of Attack.

On this Day all the Troops most eminently signalized themselves.

The Generals, particularly the General of the Artillery Count Wallis, the Field-Marshal-Lieutenants Baron Hotze, Prince Reufs, and de Petrasch, the Major-Generals de Jellachich, Count Bey, Count Oreilly, and Prince of Rosenberg, most contributed to the happy Issue of the Battle by their Military Knowledge, and their own Example of distinguished Bravery.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenants Hotze and Petrasch praise particularly the Activity and Zeal of the Colonel Count Plonquet of the Sixtieth Regiment of Infantry; of the Lieutenant-Colonel de Wiederberg and the Captain Froelich of the Slavonian Hussars; of the Lieutenant-Colonel Altsaeten of Bender; of the Major Etvoes of the Fourth Battalion of Peterwardein; of the Captains Romberg and Baumgarten; of the General-Quarter-Master-Staff; of the Captain Gratze of the First Regiment of Wallachians; and of the Major Wachenburg of the Artillery, who performed all that could be expected from the greatest Zeal and Knowledge.

The Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Prince of Lorraine, who distinguished himself by the greatest Activity, recommends particularly the Captain Sarette; of the General-Quarter-Master-Staff, who was constantly along with the General Count Oreilly at the Head of the Van-Guard, and animated the Troops by his own Example; the First-Lieutenant de Dalquen of the Regiment of Dragoons of Coburg, Adjutant of the Count Oreilly; of the Lieutenant Prince of Bernburg Witkenstein, of the same Regiment; and of his Adjutant the First Lieutenant Baron of Thuillen.

The

The General Jellachich recommends the Colonel Jonson and the Lieutenant-Colonel Lamarine of Emperor Infantry, the Captains Brettschneider and Harnischer of the Second Regiment of Uhlans, the Major Baron Jacobi, and the Captain Steigert of Waldeck, the Lieutenant-Colonel de Schoenthal, the Captains Zaruba and Bermanns, and the Lieutenant Munzhausen of Stein Infantry, the Captain Count Bartolozzi of Modena Dragoons, and the Engineer Kuten of the Artillery; the First Lieutenant Petrichevich, his Adjutant, and the Captain Meyer of the Quarter-Master-Staff.

The General Sebottendorf praises in general the Bravery of the Grenadiers, and the Regiments of Archduke Ferdinand, and particularly the Colonel Candiani and the Major Mellitz of Archduke Ferdinand, the Lieutenant-Colonel Tegetthoof, the Captains Hammer and Helmoes of the Grenadiers, the Captain Czolich, and the First Lieutenant Fier of the General-Quarter-Master-Staff, and his Adjutant the First Lieutenant Kuherr of De Vins.

The Loss of the Enemy in Killed and Wounded amounts to Four Thousand Men; amongst the latter, as it is said, are the Generals Cherin, Oudinot, and Humbert, the General of the Engineers de Ville, and the Adjutant-General de Billy. We made Five Hundred Prisoners, amongst whom are Two Adjutant-Generals.

Our Loss, in Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, may amount to Sixteen Hundred Men.

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The Day after the Battle, namely, the 5th, the Position of the Enemy was reconnoitred: it had every Thing that Nature and Art could afford to strengthen a Military Position. The Extremity of the Right Wing extended to the Lake, and was covered by the Batteries of the Ramparts of the Town of Zurich. From thence, up the Ascents as  
far

far as the Right Side of the Abattis, upon the Zurcherberg, before the Villages Hottingen and Fluntern towards Hirschland, the Ground is so broken by deep hollow Ways, Ditches, and Ravines, that in most Places it would have been impossible to reach the Enemy's Position on Foot.

Along the steep Declivities of the Zurcherberg, as far as the Chaussée of Schwammerdingen, was formed an Abattis well defended by Redoubts and Artillery: before the Right Side there was an open small Plain, in which the Enemy could make their Cavalry operate with much more Advantage, because all the Avenues leading from Adlesberger Hof and Dobelhof to this Plain, were entirely exposed to the Fire of the Batteries.

It was impossible to make an Attack on that Side, because our Artillery and Cavalry could not be brought to oppose theirs, and the Infantry could not be formed to the Attack under the Cartridge-Fire of the Enemy.

The Centre of the Position of the Enemy was placed upon a deep and open Chain of Mountains, whose Surface, declining towards Orliken en Glacis, formed a gentle Curve, defended by the Fire of the Artillery from Twelve Redoubts and Fleches. The Left Wing of the Enemy was upon a woody Elevation equally advantageous, and was strengthened in the same Manner with a good Abattis and with Redoubts. The Left Wing terminated in the Rear of Hong with Three Batteries, commanding the Avenue along the Limat. To all these Advantages was added, that of having the Position strongly concentrated, and that from every Point of it the whole Country around could be seen for Three Miles distance.

In spite of these Obstacles, which appeared insurmountable, His Royal Highness had made all the Dispositions for the Attack, and had fixed upon the



6th of June with the more Confidence, as our Troops were already assembled so near the Position on all Sides, and had rendered themselves Masters of the Ground, that in all Probability, without much Loss of Time, they might have approached the Forts and storm them with their usual Courage.

The Enemy, however, did not wait for this Attack, but retreated during the Night with such Precipitancy, that at the Break of Day they had entirely abandoned their Position, and left behind in their Entrenchments Twenty-five Cannon, Three Howitzers, and Eighteen Powder Carts.

At Noon the Prince of Rosenberg entered Zurich with the Van Guard, and made the Cavalry of his Right Wing advance towards Wittikon, Albisried, and Altstæten. In the Town were found One Hundred and Forty-nine Pieces of Artillery of different Sizes and Calibres, which made in all One Hundred and Seventy-seven Pieces of Cannon.

The Army of the Enemy retreated over the Mountain Albis towards Zyg, and along the Limat.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 30th, 1799.

No. XXII.

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*Vienna, July 10, 1799.*

IT is already known how the armed Peasantry in Piedmont took Possession of the Fortrefs of Ceva, and by their Deputies requested the Commander in Chief of the Army to send Austrian Troops into the Fortrefs.

The following is the Journal of the March of Captain Schmelzer of Anton Esterhazi, as well as of the Attack of the Enemy on the Fortrefs, and its Defence.

*Journal, from the 19th of May to the 2d of June, of the taking Possession of the Piedmontese Fortrefs Ceva by the Imperial Royal Troops ; of their Preparations of Defence ; of the Circumstances attending the Blockade and Bombardment of the Fortrefs, and its Deliverance.*

On the 19th of May, Orders were issued by the Major-General, Baron Sekendorf, to the Regiment Esterhazi, to send a Division of Two Hundred and Fifty Men by forced Marches, with the necessary Ammunition, a Corporal of the Artillery, Eight Gunners, and Fourteen Assistants, to Ceva, to gar-  
rison this Fortrefs.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning on the same Day, Captain Schmelzer set off with the Division to which he was appointed, and marched over Tresonaro,

naro, Rivolta, to Acqui; the Imperial Royal Troops, however, were not permitted to pass here, because they were mistaken by the People for French dressed in Imperial Uniform.

Although Captain Schmelzer adduced every possible Testimony of Veracity, yet he could not succeed in removing this Error from the Minds of the People. He therefore took a Position upon an Eminence before the Town, placed his Picquets, sent out Patroles from the Peasantry in the adjacent Country, and, on account of the Proximity of the Enemy, ordered his Troops to be partly under Arms. He himself went to Acqui; and, by the active Mediation of the Archbishop of that Town, he succeeded in obtaining the Passage for the following Day.

On the 20th he continued his March with all necessary Circumspection. But because the Report had spread itself over the whole Country to Ceva, that his Troops were French disguised, he always sent, half an Hour before him, several Peasants, who had been previously fully convinced that they were Imperial Soldiers, in order to pacify the armed Peasantry, who had threatened to assail them. This was the more necessary, as Captain Schmelzer received Information that the French Soldiers, of the Division of General Grouchy, who were plundering in the Mountains of Cassano, had been acquainted with his March, and collected themselves to pursue him.

In order that Captain Schmelzer might have timely Information of the Motions of the Enemy, he sent about Fifty Peasants to the Mountains, with Directions to impede their March as much as possible, and to inform him of their Approach by Signal Shots. In the meanwhile he proceeded with forced Marches along the Left Bank of the Bormida, after he had sent before him some Peasants across the

River to observe General Victor, who, with his Division, was posted between Acqui and Spigna.

In this Manner he fortunately passed with his Detachment through Two Columns of the Enemy to the Environs of Monastero and Césule, where he rested his Troops till the repeated Fire from the Peasants in the Mountains gave the Signal to break up. He now went forward to Corte Miglia, where he again halted. But an Hour after some Peasants arrived with the Intelligence that the Enemy were approaching; he therefore during the Night passed the Mountains to Cara Vanzana, where his Troops rested till the Break of Day.

On the 21st of May he passed over Niela and Belbo and arrived at Ceva, where they made some Scruples of receiving him, occasioned by the above-mentioned Report. He therefore went into the Fortrefs, and convinced the Commandant Francolino, and several other Chiefs of the armed Peasantry, of their Mistake, that his Detachment was sent to them from the Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army in Italy. He then, conformable to his Orders, entered the Fortrefs, Drums beating, &c.

Captain Schmelzer observing great Disorder in the Fortrefs reproached the Commander Francolino, who apologised by saying, that he was unable to keep the People in Order and Subordination, and that a serious Exertion to restrain them had frequently endangered his Life.

In order to make every necessary Arrangement for Defence with the greatest Energy, Captain Schmelzer took on himself the Command of the Fortrefs, but retained the late Commandant to avail himself of his local Knowledge. This Officer, who, as Chief of the Peasants, by taking the Fortrefs, shewed his Attachment to the good Cause, fulfilled every Expectation of the Captain Schmelzer by his Willingness to undertake every Service during the Blockade.

On



On the 22d of May he made Application to the Magistrates of the Town to supply the Fortrefs with Provisions, having found there only Sufficiency for Three Days. The Magistrates complied very willingly, and requested a Memorial of the Necessaries, which he sent.

Then he went to the Magazines of Ammunition, where he found much Neglect, the Floor being covered with Powder. Although the Peasants had taken a vast Quantity of Ammunition, and more than Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Cartridges, yet there still remained a copious Supply. To establish Order in the Magazines, he permitted no Ammunition to be taken without his Knowledge; for which Purpose he placed Sentinels before them. He ordered the scattered Powder to be collected, and the Magazines to be cleaned. This was performed by the Corporal Stowasser and Eight Gunners in the most expeditious Manner.

In the Fortification he every where found Traces of the Destruction committed by the Peasants; Palisades, great and small Gates of the Out-Works, were burnt, the Iron-Works demolished, even the Fascines torn up in such a Manner, that whole Traverses had fallen.

To remedy this, in some Degree, he sent for Three Cartwrights, One Joiner, Two Smiths, Two Locksmiths, and One Gunsmith of the Town, whom he kept in the Fortrefs. He succeeded in replacing the Palisades and the most essential Gates, being supplied with every Thing he wanted by the Town.

The greatest Part of the Gun Carriages upon the Ramparts and in the Magazines being unserviceable, the Captain Schmelzer placed them on those Places where an Attack was least probable, and disposed the Rest in the most eligible Manner.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 3d, 1799.

No. XXIII.

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Admiralty-Office, August 3, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir William Sydney Smith, Knight, Captain of His Majesty's Ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated at Acre, the 3d of May, 1799.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to enclose you Copies of my Letters to Earl St. Vincent, of the 7th of April and 2d Instant, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; as also a Sketch of the Position of the Forces. The Enemy have made Two Attempts since Yesterday Morning to force the Two English Ravelines, but were repulsed with Loss. The Works have now Cannon mounted on them, and are nearly completed. We have thus the Satisfaction of finding ourselves, on the Forty-sixth Day of the Siege, in a better State of Defence than we were the First Day the Enemy opened their Trenches, notwithstanding the Increase of the Breach which they continue to batter with Effect; and the Garrison, having occasionally closed with the Enemy in several Sorties, feel greater Confidence

1799. M

fidence that they shall be able to resist an Assault, for which they are prepared.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Tigre, Saint Jean D'Acre Bay,*

MY LORD,

*April 7, 1799*

I HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that as soon as the Return of fine Weather, after the Equinoctial Gale, allowed me to approach this unsheltered Anchorage, I resumed my Station in the Bay with the Squadron under my Orders. I found the Enemy had profited, by our forced Absence, to push their Approaches to the Counterscarp, and even into the Ditch of the North East Angle of the Town-Wall, where they were employed in mining the Tower, to increase a Breach they had already made in it, and which had been found impracticable when they attempted to storm on the 1st Instant. The Alliance and Prize Gun-Boats, which had been caught in the Gale, had fortunately rode it out except One; and Captain Wilmot had been so indefatigable in mounting the Prize Guns, under the Direction of an able Officer of Engineers, Colonel Phelipeaux, that the Fire therefrom had already slackened that of the Enemy; still, however, much was to be apprehended from the Effect of the Mine, and a Sortie was determined on, in which the British Marines and Seamen were to force their Way into it, while the Turkish Troops attacked the Enemy's Trenches on the Right and Left. The Sally took place this Morning just before Daylight; the Impetuosity and Noise of the Turks rendered the Attempt to surprise the Enemy abortive, though in other Respects they did their Part well. Lieutenant Wright, who commanded the Seaman-Pioneers, notwithstanding he received Two Shot in his Right Arm as he advanced, entered the Mine with the Pikemen,

Pikemen, and proceeded to the Bottom of it, where he verified its Direction, and destroyed all that could be destroyed in its then State, by pulling down the Supporters. Colonel Douglas, to whom I had given the necessary Step of Rank to enable him to command the Turkish Colonels, supported the Seamen in this desperate Service with his usual Gallantry, under the increased Fire of the Enemy, bringing off Lieutenant Wright, who had scarcely Strength left to get out of the Enemy's Trench, from which they were not dislodged, as also Mr. Janverin, Midshipman of the Tigre, and the Rest of the Wounded. The Action, altogether, speaks for itself, and says more than could be said by me in Praise of all concerned. I feel doubly indebted to Colonel Douglas for having preserved my gallant Friend Lieutenant Wright, whose Life, I am happy to say, is not despaired of by the Surgeon. We have, however, to lament the Loss of a brave and tried Officer, Major Oldfield, who commanded the Theseus's Marines, and fell gloriously on this Occasion, with Two of the Men under his Command. Our Loss in Wounded is Twenty-three, among which is Lieutenant Beatty, of the Marines, slightly. The Turks brought in above Sixty Heads, a greater Number of Musquets, and some intrenching Tools, much wanted in the Garrison. A further Attack on the Enemy's Second Parallel was not to be attempted without a greater Number of Regular Troops. The Return of the Detachment was well covered by the Theseus's Fire, Captain Miller having taken an excellent Position to that Effect.

The Result of our Day's Work is, that we have taught the Besiegers to respect the Enemy they have to deal with, so as to keep at a greater Distance. The Apprehensions of the Garrison are quieted as to the Effect of the Mine, which we have besides learnt how to countermine with Advantage, and more



Time is gained for the Arrival of the Reinforcements daily expected.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Right Honorable Earl St.*

*Vincent, Commander in*

*Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

*Tigre, moored under the Walls of*

MY LORD,

*Acre, May 2, 1799.*

THE Enemy continue to make the most vigorous Efforts to overcome our Resistance in the Defence of this Place. The Garrison has made occasional Sorties protected by our small Boats on their Flank with Field Pieces, in which the most essential Service has been performed by Lieutenant Brodie and Mr. Atkinson of the Theseus, and Mr. Joes, Master of the Tigre, who commanded them.

Yesterday the Enemy, after many Hours heavy Cannonade from Thirty Pieces of Artillery brought from Jaffa, made a Fourth Attempt to mount the Breach, now much widened; but were repulsed with Loss. The Tigre moored on one Side, and the Theseus on the other flank the Town Walls; the Gun Boats, Launches, and other Rowing Boats continue to flank the Enemy's Trenches to their great Annoyance. Nothing but Desperation can induce them to make the Sort of Attempts they do to mount a Breach practicable only by the Means of Scaling Ladders, under such a Fire as we pour in upon them; and it is impossible to see the Lives even of our Enemies thus sacrificed, and so much Bravery misapplied, without Regret. Our Loss is as per List enclosed, and we have therein to lament some of the bravest and best among us. Captain Wilmot was shot on the 8th Ultimo, by a Rifleman, as he was mounting a Howitzer on the Breach: his Loss is severely felt.

We

We have run out a Ravelin on each Side of the Enemy's nearest Approach, in which the Marines of the Tigre and Theseus have worked under a heavy and incessant Fire from the Enemy in a Way that commands the Admiration and Gratitude of the Turks, as it is evident the Flanking Fire produced from them contributed much to save the Place Yesterday. Colonel Phelipeaux, of the Engineers, who projected and superintended the Execution, has fallen a Sacrifice to his Zeal for this Service; Want of Rest and Exposure to the Sun having given him a Fever, of which he died this Morning; our Grief for his Loss is excessive on every Account. Colonel Douglas supplies his Place, having hitherto carried on the Work under his Direction, and is indefatigable in completing it for the Reception of Cannon. I must not omit to mention, to the Credit of the Turks, that they fetch the Gabions, Fascines, and those Materials which the Garrison does not afford, from the Face of the Enemy's Works, setting Fire to what they cannot bring away. The Enemy repair in One Night all the Mischief we do them in the Day, and continue within Half Pistol Shot of the Walls in spite of the constant Fire kept up from the Ramparts under the Direction of Lieutenant Knight.

I hope I need not assure your Lordship that we shall continue to do our Duty to the utmost of our Power, in spite of all Obstacles; among which, Climate, as it affects Health, and the exposed Nature of our rocky Anchorage, are the most formidable, since they are not to be overcome, which I trust the Enemy are by our Exertions.

I am, &c. &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*The Right Honorable Earl  
St. Vincent, Commander  
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

*Return of the Killed and Wounded belonging to His Majesty's Ships Tigre, Theseus, and Alliance, at the Sortie from the Town of Acre, against the French besieging that Town, on the 7th Day of April, 1799.*

*Tigre.*—Lieutenant Wright, Mr. Janverin, Midshipman, and Eleven Men, wounded.

*Theseus.*—Major Oldfield, of Marines, and Two Private Marines, killed; Lieutenant Beatty, of Marines, Mr. James M. B. Forbes, Midshipman, (slightly,) Serjeant Cavanagh, and Four Private Marines, wounded.

*Alliance.*—One Seaman and Two Marines, wounded.

*Total.*—One Major and Two Private Marines, killed; One Lieutenant, One Lieutenant of Marines, Two Midshipmen, One Serjeant, Six Private Marines, and Twelve Seamen, wounded.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*On board His Majesty's Ship  
Tigre, off Acre, the 8th  
Day of April, 1799.*

*Return of the Casualties, Killed, and Wounded, belonging to His Majesty's Ships Tigre, Theseus, and Alliance, between the 8th Day of April, 1799, and the 2d Day of May following, employed in the Defence of Acre.*

*Tigre.*—Mr. Edward Morris, Midshipman, and James Maugham, Andrew Wall, and Robert Bennet, Seamen, killed: Lieutenant Knight, a Contusion on his Breast; John Bolton, Boatswain's Mate, William Hutchinson, William Pickard, James Bailey, Joseph Hudson, Joseph Vincquez and William Price, Seamen, wounded.

*Theseus.*—John Rich, Seaman, killed; John Childlow, Marine, wounded.

*Alliance.*—Captain Wilmot, killed by a Rifle Shot as he was mounting a Howitzer on the Breach.

Total

Total. — One Captain, One Midshipman, and Four Seamen, killed; One Lieutenant, One Boat-swain's Mate, Six Seamen, and One Marine, wounded.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*On board His Majesty's Ship  
Tigre, St. Jean d'Acre  
Bay, the 2d Day of May,  
1799.*



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
of AUGUST 17th, 1799.

No. XXIV.

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*Downing-Street, August 16, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES from the Right Honorable Lord Henley and the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, of which the following are Copies and Extract, have been this Day received by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Copy of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville,  
dated Vienna, July 31, 1799.*

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE the Honor of enclosing to your Lordship Two Extraordinary Gazettes of this Place, the one published Yesterday Evening with the important Intelligence of the Surrender of the Citadel of Alexandria on the 21st past, and the other published this Afternoon with the Articles of Capitulation of that Fortrefs.

The Batteries against Mantua were finished on the 23d; and on the following Day a most formidable

able and tremendous Fire was opened upon that Place from One Hundred and Eleven Pieces of Artillery.

M. Fiorella, late Commandant of the Citadel of Turin, having endeavoured to inculcate into the Minds of the Inhabitants of a small Place near to Verona, where he resided on his Parole, his own seditious Principles, has been sent to the Castle of Ruffstein; and it has been notified to some of the principal Cisalpine Prisoners for the Information of the French Directory, that if any Cruelty be exercised on any of the French Emigrants in the Service of this Country made Prisoners by the French, severe Reprisals will be made on them (the Cisalpines) and such other Prisoners as are not Natives of France.

It is with great Pleasure that I mention that the Report of M. de Chastelet's Death, which was confidently reported, is not true.

I have the Honor to be, &c. HENLEY.

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*Vienna, July 30, 1799.*

GENERAL MELAS has sent from the Head-Quarters at Alexandria the agreeable News of the Surrender of that Citadel. An Approach was made from the second Parallel against the Glacis on the Night between the 19th and 20th, and by this Means Thirty Paces were gained from the Glacis towards the Covered Way.

As the Batteries of the second Parallel were now finished, and the Artillery placed in them, the Firing was recommenced with the utmost Energy.

The Enemy then abandoned the Covered Way, and retired within the Works. As the Assault projected against the Covered Way was now no longer necessary, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde determined on the following Day to attack the Counter-Guard, to maintain himself there, and in the mean  
Time

Time to crown the salient Angles of the Covered Way, and to re-establish the necessary Communications.

On the 21st this Work was completed upon the salient Angles, and especially upon that of the Counter-Guard of the Ravelin between the Bastions Beato Amadeo and St. Carno. A Demi Sappe was also pushed forward in the Centre, to within Twenty Paces of the Angle of the Bastion Amadeo, and by Means of Three Boyaux on the Left Wing, to within Thirty Paces of the Pallisades.

In the mean Time our Batteries continued firing in the Two Parallels, and the Enemy answered them briskly.

General Gardanne, Commander of the Citadel, seeing the approaching Danger, and probably unwilling to sustain an Assault, sent, at Three in the Afternoon of the 21st, his Adjutant-General Louis, with a Letter to Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Bellegarde, to the following Effect :

“ That the Answer which he had given him to his first Summons to surrender was such as his Duty required of him, and such as the Field-Marshal-Lieutenant would have made had he been in his Situation :—but that now, being enabled to listen to the Voice of Humanity without acting against his Conscience or Fear of Reproach, he was disposed to enter into Negotiation for a Capitulation upon Conditions which Frenchmen could accept, who knew how to sacrifice every Thing for their Honour.”

As the Bearer had no full Power, he was immediately sent back with Injunctions to procure Instructions and full Powers within Two Hours, and to inform the Commandant that he should be responsible for any Loss occasioned by his Delay.

At Eight in the Evening the firing on both Sides ceased: the Capitulation was concluded: the Garrison in consequence was made Prisoners of War;

War; they marched out on the 22d at Four in the Afternoon, laid down their Arms, on the Glacis, and were sent by Pavia into the Hereditary States.

General Melas means hereafter to transmit the Articles of Capitulation, together with a List of the Effects found in the Citadel, and an Account of our Loss during this obstinate Siege.

By an unfortunate accident General Chastelet was severely wounded by a Ball in quitting the Trenches.

Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray writes under Date of the 22d, that Eleven Batteries had been constructed before Mantua, and that the Artillery would be placed in them the following Night in order to batter the Body of the Fortress.

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*Vienna, July 31, 1799.*

GENERAL MELAS has dispatched Baron Ertel with Six Pair of Colours, taken from the Garrison of Alexandria, and with the following Articles of Capitulation:

*CAPITULATION of the Citadel of Alexandria, between Field-Marshal Count de Bellegarde, in the Service of His Majesty the Emperor and King, and the French General Gardanne, Commander of the Citadel.*

Art. I. The Garrison of the Citadel of Alexandria shall march out of the Gate of Afti with all military Honors, Drums beating, Colours flying, and Matches lighted, carrying with them Two Four-Pounders, with the necessary Carts, Horses, Ammunition, and Artillery.

The Garrison shall take Post upon the Glacis, from the Gate of Afti to the Gate of Alexandria, without laying down their Arms. They shall return to France, but not to serve against the Armies  
of



of His Majesty the Emperor and of His Allies until their Exchange, which is to take Place before any other, and with a Preference of Austrian and Russian Prisoners of War, except such Persons as are distinguished in the Second Article as not in the Number of Prisoners of War.

Answer.—The Garrison shall march out with all military Honors, Drums beating, Colours flying, Matches lighted, and Two Guns, through the Gate of Asti; but upon the Glacis they are to lay down their Arms, and Surrender as Prisoners of War, to be sent to the Dominions of His Majesty the Emperor.

Art. II. The following Persons shall not be considered as Prisoners of War: the General of Brigade Gardanne, Commander of the Division of Tonaro, General-Adjutant Lewis, the other Adjutants, the Officers belonging to the Staff, together with Three Hundred military Persons whom General Gardanne is to select from the Garrison.

Answer.—The Commander, the Adjutant-General Lewis, the other Adjutants, and the whole General Staff must share the Fate of the Garrison.

Art. III. The Officers shall keep their Arms, Horses, Military Equipage, and in general, all their Property: the Men shall keep their Knapfacks, and the other Officers and Persons following the Army, their Horses, and other Effects. Care shall be taken that the Officers recovering from Illness, and the other Military Persons that have no Horses, shall be provided with them from one Stage to another. The Garrison of the Piedmontese, Cisalpine, and Swiss, making a Part of the French Army, shall enjoy the Advantages of this Article equally with the French Troops.

Answer.—The Officers of higher Ranks, as General Gardanne, General-Adjutant Lewis, the Chiefs of Artillery and of the other Corps, shall keep

keep their Arms; the Officers in general will retain their Horses and military Accoutrements; the Men their Knapfacks, and the Officers and other Persons their Horses and Effects. Care shall be taken to supply them with Horses upon their March. The Piedmontese, Cisalpines, and Swiss are Prisoners of War equally with the French.

Art. IV. There shall be granted Ten covered Waggon, to contain the Effects of the Staff, and of the different Corps, and the Military Chest: in case some Corps should not be provided with Ammunition Waggon or Horses, the Austrian Army will provide them with these Articles from One Stage to another to the Borders of Genoa.

Answer.—The Possession of the Personal Effects is granted, but as for the Rest it is understood that all Military Chests or Magazines, Plans, Archives, and Military Stores whatever, whether they belong to the French or Piedmontese Government, must be most faithfully delivered.

Art. V. The Sick shall be treated with Humanity in the Hospitals of Alexandria; the necessary Surgeons and Attendants shall be left, and after their Recovery they are to enjoy the Benefit of the Capitulation equally with those who remain at Alexandria on account of their Business. — The Sick are not to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Answer.—The Sick and Wounded are Prisoners of War, and shall be treated with our usual Humanity. The Garrison are to leave behind the necessary Surgeons and Attendants.

Art. VI. Three Hours after the signing of this Capitulation the Outer Guards of the Gate of the Vineyard, and of the Gates of St. Michael and of St. Antonio, shall be given up to the Austrian Troops; but the Entrance into the Citadel is only to be granted to the Austrian Commissaries, and to those

those who are sent by the Commander of the Siege. The Austrian Army are not to enter into the Citadel, till it is evacuated by the French Garrison.

Answer.—Three Hours after the signing of this Capitulation the Forces of His Majesty shall garrison the Inner Gate of Asti, as well as the Outer Guard-Posts of the Gate.

Art. VII. In case that the French Army should not return to the Neighbourhood of Genoa, Leave will be granted to send an Officer to the Headquarters of the Commanding General with a Copy of this Capitulation.—Granted.

Art. VIII. If there should be found in the Capitulation any dubious Article, it is to be explained in Favor of the Garrison.

Answer.—On this Head a fair Explanation and Agreement shall take Place.

Art. IX. The Garrison are to be allowed a sufficient Escort to the Borders of Genoa.

Answer.—The Garrison, in Conformity to the Capitulation, will be furnished with a sufficient Escort.

### ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Directly after the signing of the Capitulation, the Hostages of Piedmont secured in the Citadel, together with their Effects, are to be delivered. Two Hostages, an Officer of the General Staff and a Captain, are to be exchanged, until the complete fulfilling of this Capitulation. An Officer of the Artillery Corps and a Commissary shall be sent into the Citadel, to whom are to be given up, without the least Reserve, all Plans, Magazines, and all other Military Effects belonging to Government. The Horses of the Cavalry, and all others belonging to the French Government shall be restored.

The

The Garrison are to march out To-morrow the 22d of July 1799, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, through the Gate of Asti: those that remain on Account of the Surrender of the Military Effects, may stay in the Citadel till the complete Execution of their Business.

All Horses or other Effects belonging to the Emperor, to the Austrian Officers, or to any Body that serves in the Armies, shall be restored.

In witness of this, Two Copies have been made, signed, and ratified and exchanged.

In the Camp before the Citadel of Alexandria,  
July the 24th, Ten o'Clock at Night, 799.

COUNT DE BELLEGARDE, Field-Marshal.

GARDANNE, }  
A. LEWIS, } Generals of Brigade.

There were found in the Citadel One Hundred and Three Guns of a different Calibre; the other Stores were not particularized at the Departure of the Express. The Number of Prisoners of War of the Garrison was Two Thousand Four Hundred, except the Sick that were left behind.

According to the Reports of General Klenau to General Melas, dated the 20th, from Florence, the People of Tuscany, encouraged by the Victories of the Imperial Armies, and by the Love of their Country and of their Prince, and a Hatred of the Enemy, have invested Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, and Pescia.

According to this Report, the Insurgents of Florence have invested the Fortresses of Antignano and Pombino, made Two Hundred Frenchmen Prisoners of War, took Eight Guns, and a French Privateer with Three Guns and Twenty-one Men. Volterra and the whole Country about Rome are free; and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia are occupied by  
the



the Enemy, of whom, however, a great Number are fled to Ancona.

*Extract of a Letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, August 3, 1799.*

**I**T gives me the greatest Satisfaction, to be enabled to close my Official Correspondence from this Place, with the important Intelligence of the Surrender of Mantua to the Imperial Arms. A Courier is just arrived from General Kray with Dispatches of the 30th inst, stating, that on the 27th the Horn-Work was taken; on the 28th the Town was summoned; on the 29th the Capitulation signed; and on the 30th the Place was occupied by the Imperial Troops. The Garrison are Prisoners of War; the Privates have Liberty to return to France, on the Condition of not serving against the Emperor or his Allies, till they are exchanged against an equal Number of Austrians. The Exchange, it is stipulated, shall take Place immediately; and the Officers are to be kept for Three Months in this Country as Hostages for the exact Fulfilment of this Stipulation.

Permit me, my Lord, to convey to you my most sincere Congratulations on this most fortunate and important Event, which will furnish such Facilities to the further Progress of the Allied Arms; and to add my most cordial Wishes, that the Successes of the Allies may be continued with the same Brilliancy and Rapidity which have distinguished all the Operations of this remarkable Campaign.

*Head-Quarters, Bosco,*

*July 30, 1799.*

**MY LORD,**  
**I**HAVE the Satisfaction to inclose the Capitulation of Mantua. The Trenches had been opened only Fourteen Days. The Garrison I am informed amounts

amounts to near Thirteen Thousand Men; the Sick, including the Non-combattans, are about Five Hundred. The Loss of the Austrians does not exceed more than Two Hundred Men.

I have the Honor to be,

W. BENTINCK.

*Right Honorable Lord Grenville.*

**CAPITULATION** made between *His Excellency Baron Kray, General of Artillery, and Commander in Chief of the Troops of His Imperial Majesty at the Siege of Mantua, and the General of Division Foissac la Tour, Commandant of the Town and Citadel of Mantua.*

Art. I. The Garrison of Mantua will march out the 30th of July 1799, at Twelve o'Clock, with the Honors of War, Six Pieces of Cannon in Front. The Garrison shall be Prisoners of War; and, in order to prevent the Disgrace and Misery of Confinement, the General commanding in Chief, the other Generals under his Orders, the Officers of the Staff, and all the Officers of the Garrison consent to remain Prisoners in the nearest Part of the Hereditary States in Germany, in order to serve as Hostages for the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, who shall be sent back into France by the shortest Road, and shall not serve against the Troops of the Emperor or his Allies till after their Exchange.

Answer.—Granted in its fullest Extent; and in consideration of the open, brave, and honorable Conduct of the Garrison of Mantua, the Commandant, the Officers of the Staff, and the other Military Officers of the Garrison, after having remained Three Months in the Hereditary States, shall be at Liberty to return to their respective Countries upon their Word of Honor not to serve against His Imperial Majesty or his Allies until they are reciprocally exchanged.

1799.

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The Period of Three Months shall begin from the Day on which the Capitulation is signed.

The Garrison will lay down their Arms upon the Glacis of the Citadel. The Officers will keep their Swords, Baggage, and the Number of Horses allowed by their own military Regulations. The Non-combattants shall be sent back to France. The Generals shall keep their Secretaries, and all the Officers their Servants. A Pair of Colours shall be granted to the General of Division Foissac la Tour, in consideration of the Energy of his Defence.

Art. II. The Cisalpines, Swiss, Poles, and Piemontese shall be considered and treated in every Respect as Troops of the French Republic.—Granted.

Art. III. Three covered Waggon's shall be allowed the Commandant for the Carriage of his Papers, Baggage, and personal Property. These Waggon's shall not be examined, and shall be subject to his Orders only.—Granted.

Art. IV. The Chief of the Staff, and the other Chiefs of Departments, shall have the Power of taking with them all Papers relating to their own Concerns, and shall have the sole Charge of the Waggon's destined for this Purpose, and for the Carriage of their own personal Effects. The Commissaries shall be responsible that nothing belonging to the Place is taken away.—Granted.

Art. V. An Appeal is made to the Justice and Generosity of the Austrian Government, in Favor of those Citizens who have been employed in the Cisalpine Republic, (which was formally acknowledged by the Emperor at the Treaty of Peace concluded at Campo Formio,) as well as of all those who have manifested Republican Opinions, the Imperial Commissaries, and the Citizens who acted as Artillery Men, having been treated in the same Manner,

Manner, according to the Terms of the noble Capitulation made by Buonaparte with General Wurmser.—Granted.

Art. VI. Engineer and Artillery Officers shall be appointed to receive all Articles relating to their Departments.—Granted.

Art. VII. Commissaries shall also be named to take Charge of the Magazines of Provisions.—Granted.

Art. VIII. The Sick and Wounded who cannot be removed shall continue to receive the necessary Care; for which Purpose the French Surgeons and Physicians who now attend them shall remain. The General in Chief shall name an Officer who shall have the particular Charge of the Sick; and as soon as they may be sufficiently recovered to travel, they shall be furnished with the Means of following the Army if it is exchanged, or of going into France or Germany according to the same Conditions with all the Rest, every one complying with what is decided for his Rank.—Granted.

Art. IX. There shall be furnished by the Austrian Troops Escorts sufficient to protect all Individuals whatever comprised in the present Capitulation, against Insult or popular Commotion, for which the Commander of the Escort shall be made particularly responsible.—Granted.

Art. X. All Doubts that may arise out of the present Capitulation shall be explained in Favor of the Garrison consistently with the Laws of Equity.—Granted.

Art. XI. After the Signature of the present Capitulation, Hostages shall be mutually exchanged.



On the Part of the French, a Brigadier and a Captain,—on that of the Austrians, a Colonel and a Captain.—Granted.

Art. XII. During the Management of the Capitulation, there shall be Cessation of Hostilities on both Sides.—Granted.

Art. XIII. Migliarello shall be occupied by a Battalion of Austrians, from which Fifty Men shall be detached to occupy the outer Part of the Gate of Ceresè.—The Two Armies shall have no Communication with each other, Commanding Officers, and those who have Leave from their respective Generals, excepted.—Granted.

Art. XIV. The Commissary of the Executive Power, and the Inspector General of the Police of the Cisalpine Republic at Mantua, shall have Leave to go wherever they please.—Granted.

Art. XV. A sufficient Number of Carriages shall be allowed for the Carriage of the Effects, not only of the Officers composing the Garrison, but of all such as not being present may have left their Baggage.—Granted.

Art. XVI. Two Carriages shall be granted for the Suite of the General, and for such others as shall have been ordered by him to follow the Lot of the Garrison.—Granted.

Art. XVII. The Generals and other Officers may send any Part of their Baggage to France with the Troops :—unless indeed Général Kray, who always acts like a Man of the highest Honor and Liberality, consents that the Officers should share the same Fortune with the Men, and be permitted to return to France Prisoners on their Parole.

Answer.—Regulated by Article I.

ADDI.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

All Deserters shall be given up to their respective Battalions.—General Kray promises them their Life.

(Signed) FOISSAC LA TOUR, le General de Division.

(Signed) Baron KRAY, General d'Artillerie.

(Signed) MONBERT, Chêf de Brigade, Commandant en Chêf de Genie.

Le Chêf de Brigade BOITROU, Commandant d'Artillerie n'a pas signé des Motifs qui lui sont personels.

(Signed) FOISSAC LA TOUR.

*Head-Quarters, Castelleccio,*

*July 28, 1799.*

FROM THE

**LONDON GAZETTE** of **AUGUST 17<sup>th</sup>, 1799.***Downing-Street, August 17, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received by Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

*Extract of a Letter from the Honorable William Wyndham to Lord Grenville, dated Florence, July 15, 1799.*

DEPUTIES from all the principal Towns and from the Armies have been sent to Vienna to entreat His Royal Highness to return to Tuscany, or at least to send a Regent to act with full Powers in his Name; & profit of the Occasion of a Deputation from Arezzo going this Day to Vienna to send this to your Lordship.

The Aretin Army has really performed Wonders; in every Action it has beat the French, killing Numbers of them, making many Prisoners, and driving the Enemy from their strong Posts. The Army consists of about Forty Thousand Tuscans, chiefly Mountaineers, who encounter every Danger, and march forward with the firm Determination to conquer or die.

I can venture to assure your Lordship that in a few Days the French will be entirely expelled from Tuscany; and this Country will be happy in the Re-possession of its beloved Sovereign, the Re-establishment of its Laws, and the Return of Industry and Commerce.

*Extract*

*Extract of a Letter From Mr. Wyndham, dated Florence, July 18, 1799.*

THE Departure of a Deputation of the Senate of this City for Vienna this Evening, does not allow me Time to write so fully as I could desire.

The Victories of the Tuscan Army, which, by Degrees, was grown formidable, has enabled them to take a Position within a few Miles of Leghorn, in the mean Time the Austrians likewise increased their Forces in the Modenese, and threatened a considerable Invasion of Tuscany.

General Moreau's Army having been again completely beaten in the Riviera of Genoa, an Express arrived on the 15th instant to the French General commanding the Forces at Leghorn, to withdraw all the French Troops from Tuscany, and to march immediately towards Sarzana; in consequence of which he entered into a Capitulation with the Tuscan General Lävilette; a Copy of which I have the Honor to inclose for your Lordship.

I make no Doubt but in the present Situation of French Distress, a Capitulation more honorable and more advantageous might have been made; but, however, it is a great Consolation to know that all Tuscany is completely evacuated by the French, without Bloodshed or any Inconvenience.

This Night a Column of Austrians and Aretins united marched towards Lucca to dislodge the French, who are in small Numbers in that Country, and who it appears are disposed to evacuate it without Opposition.

In Tuscany there is no further Cause of Fear of the French, who are in every Part of Italy too weak to be able to return; besides, the People armed in Mass, already accustomed to the Use of Arms, and provided with plenty of Artillery and Ammunition, are determined to support their Religion and



Sovereign against any Force that could be sent against them.

I have sent off an Express to Lord Nelson at Naples with this Intelligence. The Presence of a Squadron off this Coast and that of Genoa, would prevent the French from carrying off immense Treasures robbed from the various States of Italy.

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*Head Quarters, Leghorn, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Messidor,  
( Messidor, ) 7th Year of the French Re-  
public.*

DARGOUBET, General of Brigade, Commandant of Leghorn, Pisa, and Lucca, proposes to General De Lavilette, Governor of Leghorn, and to the Chamber of Commerce, to evacuate that City on the following Conditions :

Art. I. The Chamber of Commerce and General De Lavilette shall promise Succour and Protection to all the French sick, and to those who shall remain in the Hospitals of the City of Leghorn: After their Recovery they shall be conducted to the French Army.

Art. II. General De Lavilette and the Chamber of Commerce shall bind themselves moreover to receive the Garrison of Porto Ferrajo; and the Day after their Arrival to permit them to evacuate the Town, and to afford them Security and Protection till they join the French Army.

Art. III. They shall moreover cause the Trading Companies to afford a just Indemnity and Compensation to the several Individuals, who have been ruined by the Requisitions of Lead and Salt-Petre furnished to the French Army; to which Purpose all the Magazines belonging to the French at Leghorn, and all other Effects belonging to them in Right of Conquest, shall be applied.

General

General De Lavilette, the Auditor Alliata, conjointly with the Deputies of the Chamber of Commerce, have subscribed the Articles of the above-mentioned Treaty, and will guarantee the Execution of it to the French General Dargoubet, Commandant of Leghorn, Pisa, and Lucca; in Faith of which they have hereunto set their Hands.

DE LAVILETTE, General.

GIOV. ALLIATA, Auditor, President of the Comm.

GIOV. GRACOMO RILLIET, President of the Department of Commerce.

DARGOUBET, French General.

(A true Copy.)

GIOV. ALLIATA, Auditor.

Admiralty-Office, August 13, 1799.

*Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B. to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated Bay of Naples, 27th June, 1799.*

I AM happy in being able to congratulate their Lordships on the Possession of the City of Naples. St. Elmo is yet in the Hands of the French; but the Castles of Ovo and Nuovo I took possession of last Evening, and His Sicilian Majesty's Colours are now flying on them.

*Extract of another Letter from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B. to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated Bay of Naples, 14th July, 1799.*

HEREWITH I have the Honor of sending you Copies of my Letters to the Commander in Chief, and the Capitulation granted to the French in

in St. Elmo. All the Chief Rebels are now on board His Majesty's Fleet. Capua and Gaeta will very soon be in our Possession, when the Kingdom will be liberated from Anarchy and Misery.

*Foudroyant, Bay of Naples,*  
13th July, 1799.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you of the Surrender of Fort St. Elmo, (on the Terms of the inclosed Capitulation,) after open Batteries of Eight Days, during which Time our heavy Batteries were advanced within One Hundred and Eighty Yards of the Ditch. The very great Strength of St. Elmo, and its more formidable Position, will mark with what Fortitude, Perseverance, and Activity the Combined Forces must have acted. Captain Troubridge was the Officer selected for the Command of all the Forces landed from the Squadron. Captain Ball assisted him for Seven Days till his Services were wanted at Malta, when his Place was ably supplied by Captain Hallowell, an Officer of the most distinguished Merit, and to whom Captain Troubridge expresses the highest Obligation. Captain Hood, with a Garrison for the Castle Nuovo, and to keep good Order in the Capital, an arduous Task at that Time, was also landed from the Squadron: and I have the Pleasure to tell you, that no Capital is more quiet than Naples. I transmit you Captain Troubridge's Letter to me with Returns of Killed and Wounded. I have also to state to your Lordship, that although the Abilities and Resources of my brave Friend Troubridge are well known to all the World, yet even he had Difficulties to struggle with in every Way which the State of the Capital will easily bring to your Idea, that has raised his great Character even higher than it was before. I am, &c.

NELSON.

*Right Hon. Lord Keith, Commander  
in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

*Antigniano, near Saint Elmo,*

My LORD, July 13, 1799.

**A** GREEABLE to your Lordship's Orders I landed with the English and Portuguese Marines of the Fleet on the 27th June; and after embarking the Garrisons of the Castles Ovo and Nuovo, composed of French and Rebels, I put a Garrison in each, and on the 29th took post against Fort Saint Elmo, which I summoned to surrender; but the Commandant being determined to stand a Siege, we opened a Battery of Three Thirty six Pounders and Four Mortars, on the 3d Instant, within Seven Hundred Yards of the Fort, and on the 5th, another of Two Thirty-six Pounders. The Russians, under Captain Baillie, opened another Battery of Four Thirty-six Pounders and Four Mortars against the opposite Angle, intending to storm it in different Places as soon as we could make Two practicable Breaches in the Work. On the 6th I added Four more Mortars; and on the 11th, by incessant Labour, we opened another Battery of Six Thirty-six Pounders within One Hundred and Eighty Yards of the Wall of the Garrison, and had another of One Eighteen Pounder and Two Howitzers, at the same Distance, nearly completed. After a few Hours cannonading from the last Battery, the Enemy displayed a Flag of Truce, when our Firing ceased, and their Guns being mostly dismounted, and their Works nearly destroyed, the inclosed Terms of Capitulation were agreed to and signed.

In performing this Service I feel much Satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that I received every possible Assistance from Captain Ball for the first Seven Days, when your Lordship ordered him on other Service, and did me the Honor to place Captain Hallowell under my Orders in his Room, whose Exertions and Abilities your Lordship is well acquainted with, and merits every Attention.

Lieutenant-



Lieutenant-Colonel Stricklands, Major Creswell, and all the Officers of Marines and Men merit every Praise I can bestow, as does Antonio Saldineo de Gama and the Officers and Men belonging to Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal: their Readiness on all Occasions does them great Honour. The very commanding Situation of St. Elmo rendered our Approaches difficult, or I trust it would have been reduced much sooner; the ready Acquiescence to all our Demands, and the Assistance received from the Duke de Solandre, I beg may be made known by your Lordship to His Sicilian Majesty.

I feel myself also much indebted to Colonel Tschudy for his great Zeal and Exertions on all Occasions. I have Honor to be, &c.

J. TROUBRIDGE.

*Right Honorable Lord Nelson, K. B.*

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *agreed upon between the Garrison of Fort Saint Elmo and the Troops of His Sicilian Majesty and his Allies.*

Art. I. The French Garrison of Fort Saint Elmo shall surrender themselves Prisoners of War to His Neapolitan Majesty and his Allies, and shall not serve against any of the Powers actually at War with the French Republic until regularly exchanged.

Art. II. The English Grenadiers shall take Possession of the Gate of the Fort in the Course of the Day.

Art. III. The French Garrison shall march out of the Fort To-morrow with their Arms, and Drums beating. The Troops shall lay down their Arms on the Outside of the Gate of the Fort; and a Detachment of English, Russian, Portuguese, and Neapolitan Troops shall take Possession of the Castle.

Art. IV. The Officers shall keep their Arms.

Art.

Art. V. The Garrison shall be embarked on board the English Squadron, until the necessary Shipping are provided to convey them to France.

Art. VI. When the English Grenadiers take Possession of the Gate, all the Subjects of His Sicilian Majesty shall be delivered up to the Allies.

Art. VII. A Guard of French Soldiers shall be placed round the French Colours to prevent their being destroyed. That Guard shall remain until all the Garrison has marched out, and it is relieved by an English Officer and Guard, to whom Orders shall be given to strike the French Flag, and hoist that of His Sicilian Majesty.

Art. VIII. All private Property shall be reserved for those to whom the same appertains; and all public Property shall be given up with the Fort, as well as the Effects pillaged.

Art. IX. The Sick not in a State to be removed shall remain at Naples with French Surgeons, and shall be taken care of at the Expence of the Republic. They shall be sent back to France as soon as possible after their Recovery.

Done at Fort St. Elmo, the 22d Messidor, in the 7th Year of the French Republic, or 12th July, 1799.

(Signed) The Duke DELLA SALANDRA, Captain-General of the Forces of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies.

THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, of His Majesty's Ship Culloden, and Commander of the British and Portuguese Troops at the Attack of St. Elmo.

Chevalier BELLE, Captain-Lieutenant, commanding the Troops of His Imperial Russian Majesty at the Attack of St. Elmo.

JH. MEJAU, commanding Fort Saint Elmo.

*Return*

*Return of Killed and Wounded at the Siege of the  
Castle St. Elmo, which surrendered July 12, 1799.*

Five Officers, Thirty-two Rank and File, killed.

Five Officers, Seventy-nine Rank and File, wounded.  
*Foudroyant, Naples-Bay,*

*July 13, 1799.*

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson,  
K. B. to Vice-Admiral Lord Keith, K. B., dated  
Foudroyant, Naples-Bay, July 13<sup>th</sup>, 1799.*

MY LORD,

**H**IS Sicilian Majesty arrived in this Bay on the  
10<sup>th</sup>, and immediately hoisted his Standard on  
board the *Foudroyant*, where His Majesty still re-  
mains with all his Ministers.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

NELSON.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 27th, 1799.

No. XXV.

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*Extract of the Vienna Gazette of the 10th August, 1799.*

ACCOUNTS of the 31st July have been received from His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, which state, that on the 29th the Enemy attacked the Chain of Posts entrusted to the Care of General Kienmager, near Brinder Zell and Wehr, with a Body of Four Thousand Men; but without Success.

On the same Day the Garrison of Old Brisac made an Attack upon our Out Posts in that Neighbourhood for the Purpose of carrying away the Grain that had been cut the Night before at Gingslingen, Upper and Lower Rimsingen, Irringen, Achbaan, and Rothwell; but the Enemy was driven back with Loss by General Ginlay, who had the whole Harvest removed behind this Line of Out Posts.

Our Loss in the Two Affairs is trifling.

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*Extract of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of the 11th August, 1799.*

THE State of the Magazines that the French had collected at Mantua was not completely ascertained



tained at the Departure of Baron Kray (the General's Son), but all Accounts concur in representing them as very considerable.

The Garrison of Mantua consisted of Six Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-two French, Six Hundred and One Cisalpines, and Four Hundred and Sixty-seven Swifs, and of about One Thousand Galicians, partly Deserters and partly Prisoners, whom the French had persuaded to serve in their Army. These latter have been sent back to their respective Regiments. And the Swifs and Cisalpine Commanders have declared their Determination not only not to return to France, but to quit the Service of the French Republic.

About One Thousand Two Hundred and Twenty Sick remain at Mantua, who are to be sent to France as soon as they are able to perform the Journey.

Six Hundred and Sixty-five Cannon, Mortars, Howitzers, &c. were taken in the Fortrefs of Mantua, as well as Twelve Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-nine Stand of small Arms, besides One Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Pistols and *Doppelbaken*.

The Loss of His Imperial Majesty's Troops during the Course of the Siege amounts to Seventy-seven killed and Two Hundred and Thirty-five wounded.

According to Accounts received from General Melas, and dated the 1st of August, the necessary Preparations for the Siege of Tortona were carrying on with great Activity, so much so that the General thinks it not unlikely that the Siege of that Fortrefs may be actually begun.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 31<sup>st</sup>, 1799.

No. XXVI.

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*Admiralty-Office, August 31, 1799.*

**L**IEUTENANT CLAY, of His Majesty's Ship Kent, arrived this Morning with a Dispatch from Admiral Lord Duncan, K. B. to Mr. Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a Copy :

*Kent, at Anchor off the Texel,  
August 28, 1799.*

**S I R,**  
**B**E pleased to acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I shall go on from my Letter of the 25th instant, and say it blew so fresh on Sunday that we could not approach the Land, but the Weather becoming more moderate on Monday, the Whole of the Fleet, with the Transports, were at Anchor close in Shore by Noon on that Day. I shall not enter into Detail of the landing the Troops, or what happened on Tuesday, as their Lordships will have that stated by Vice-Admiral Mitchell; suffice it to say, the Troops rowed towards the Shore at Day break, and landed, though immediately  
1799. opposed

opposed by Numbers, and from that Time till Half past Four P. M. were continually in Action. However, the Gallantry of the British Troops surmounted all Difficulties, and drove the Enemy wherever they met them.

The Ratvizan Russian Ship got a-Shore on the South Haik, in coming to the Anchorage, where she remained some Time in great Danger, but by timely Assistance and Exertion of her Captain and Officers, in getting out some of the Guns and lightening her, she was got off; and last Night reported to be again fit for Service.

At Five P. M. the Bellicieux, with her Convoy from the Downs, anchored.

This Day it blows strong from the Westward with a great Surf, so that I fear little can be done; but I am sure the Vice-Admiral will avail himself of every Opportunity to carry on the Service, as I never witnessed more Attention and Perseverance in spite of most unfavourable Weather, to get the Troops landed; and nothing shall be wanting on my Part towards furnishing him with every Aid in my Power, in order to bring the Business to a happy Termination.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. Eight P. M. The Weather is still bad; but a Lugger is just returned with an Answer to a Letter I wrote Vice-Admiral Mitchell this Morning, by which I find the Helder Point was last Night evacuated and the Guns in it spiked up. The Lieutenant of the Lugger likewise reports that the General and Vice-Admiral had not sent off their Dispatches; and as I think it of the greatest Consequence that Government should have the earliest Notice, I detach a Cutter with this interesting Intelligence, although it was my original Intention only to have sent one away after the General and Vice-

Vice-Admiral had forwarded their Dispatches; and as I have not Time to alter my other Letter to you of this Date, I beg to refer their Lordships to Lieutenant Clay, of His Majesty's Ship Kent, an intelligent and deserving Officer, for further Particulars.

**DUNCAN.**

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*



FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY**  
 of SEPTEMBER 3d, 1799.

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*Downing Street, September 2, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby, K. B.

SIR,

*Helder, August 28, 1799.*

**F**ROM the First Day after our Departure from England, we experienced such a Series of bad Weather, as is very uncommon at this Season of the Year.

The Ardour of Admiral Mitchell for the Service in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his Example of Zeal and Perseverance, in which I was encouraged by the Manner that he kept a numerous Convoy collected.

It was our Determination not to depart from the Resolution of attacking the Helder, unless we should have been prevented by the Want of Water and Provisions.

On the Forenoon of the 21st instant, the Weather proved so favourable that we stood in upon the Dutch Coast, and had made every Preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to Sea by a heavy Gale of Wind.

It was not until the Evening of the 25th that the Weather began once more to clear up.

On

On the 26th, we came to Anchor near the Shore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the Morning, the Troops began to disembark at Day-light.

Although the Enemy did not oppose our Landing, yet the First Division had scarcely begun to move forward, before they got into Action, which continued from Five in the Morning until Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Enemy had assembled a very considerable Body of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, near Callanstoog, and made repeated Attacks on our Right with fresh Troops.

Our Position was on a Ridge of Sand Hills, stretching along the Coast from North to South. Our Right Flank was unavoidably exposed to the whole Force of the Enemy. We had nowhere sufficient Ground on our Right to form more than a Battalion in Line; yet, on the Whole, the Position, though singular, was not, in our Situation, disadvantageous, having neither Cavalry nor Artillery.

By the Courage and Perseverance of the Troops, the Enemy was fairly worn out and obliged to retire in the Evening to a Position Two Leagues in his Rear.

The Contest was arduous and the Loss has been considerable. We have to regret many valuable Officers lost to the Service, who have either fallen or been disabled by their Wounds. The Corps principally engaged were the Reserve under the Command of Colonel Macdonald, consisting of the Twenty-third and Fifty-fifth Regiments.

The Regiments of Major-General Coote's Brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-fifth Regiments.

Major General Oyley's Brigade was brought into Action towards the Close of the Day, and has sustained some Loss.

As the Enemy still held the Helder with a Garrison of near Two Thousand Men, it was determined to attack it before Day-break on the Morning of the 28th, and the Brigade under Major-General Moore, supported by Major-General Burrard's, were destined for this Service; but about Eight o'Clock Yesterday Evening, the Dutch Fleet in the Mars Diep got under Weigh, and the Garrison was withdrawn, taking their Route through the Marshes towards Medemblick, having previously spiked the Guns on the Batteries, and destroyed some of the Carriages. About Nine at Night Major-General Moore, with the Second Battalion of the Royals, and the Ninety-second Regiment, under the Command of Lord Huntley, took Possession of this important Post, in which he found a numerous Artillery of the best Kind, both of Heavy and Field Train.

All that Part of the Dutch Fleet in the Nieuve Diep, together with their Naval Magazine at Nieuve Werk, fell into our Hands this Morning; a full Detail of which it is not in my Power to send. This Day we have the Satisfaction to see the British Flag flying in the Mars Diep, and Part of the Five Thousand Men, under the Command of Major-General Don, disembarking under the Batteries of the Helder.

During the Course of the Action, I had the Misfortune to lose the Service of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, from a Wound he received in his Arm, but not before he had done himself the greatest Honor, and I was fully sensible of the Loss of him. Major-General Coote supplied his Place with Ability.

Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the Reserve, and who was very much engaged during the Course of the Day, though wounded, did not quit the Field.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, returning to England, to go on another Service, and Major Kempt,

my

my Aid-du-Camp and Bearer of this Letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Notice and Protection, will be able to give any further Information which may be required.

A List of the Killed and Wounded, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, accompanies this Letter. I have the Honor to be, &c.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

*To the Right Honorable Henry  
Dundas, &c. &c. &c.*

Head-Quarters, Klein Keeten,  
August 28, 1799.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of His  
Majesty's Forces under the Command of General  
Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Action of the  
Helder, on the 27th August, 1799.*

Detachment of the Royal Engineers.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel killed, 2 Subalters wounded.

1st Brigade. The Grenadier Battalion of the Guards.—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 48 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

— 3d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the Guards.—1 Captain, 13 Rank and File, wounded.

2d Brigade. The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Regiment.—7 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

3d Brigade. The 2d (or Queen's) Regiment of Foot.—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

— 27th Regiment of Foot.—1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Serjeant, 43 Rank and File wounded; 7 Rank and File missing.



3d Brigade, The 29th Regiment of Foot.—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 30 Rank and File wounded.

— 69th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File wounded.

— 85th Ditto.—8 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 29 Rank and File wounded; 16 Rank and File missing.

The Reserve. 2d Battalion of the Royals.—18 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 5 Serjeants, 69 Rank and File wounded.

55th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File killed; 1 Colonel, 2 Captains, 5 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File wounded.

Total.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 51 Rank and File, killed: 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 18 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 334 Rank and File wounded; 26 Rank and File missing.

*Return of Officers Killed and Wounded.*

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smollett, of the 1st Regiment of the Guards, Brigade Major of 1st Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, of the Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Crow, of the 3d Brigade of the 27th Regiment of Foot.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Bart. Second in Command.

The Honorable Colonel John Hope, of the 25th Foot, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Murray of the 3d Regiment of Guards, Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

Captain

Captain Arthur M'Donald, of the 5th West India Regiment, Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

Captain Manners, of the 82d Regiment, Aid-du-Camp to Major-General Coote.

Lieutenant Chapman and Lieutenant Squire, of the Royal Engineers.

Captain Gunthorpe, of the 1st Brigade of the Grenadier Battalion of the Guards.

Captain Ruddock, of the 1st Brigade of the 3d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards.

Lieutenant Swan, of the 3d Brigade, of the 2d (or Queen's) Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, of the 3d Brigade of the 27th Regiment of Foot.

Captain Wyatt and Lieutenant Grove, of the 3d Brigade of the 29th Regiment of Foot.

Major Otley, Captain M'Intosh, Lieutenant Traverse, Lieutenant Berry, of the 3d Brigade of the 85th Regiment of Foot.

The Reserve.—Captain Berry, Captain Ellis, Captain Honorable G. M'Donald, of the 23d Regiment of Foot.

Colonel M'Donald, Captain Brown, Captain Power, Volunteer John M'Gregor, of the 55th Regiment of Foot.

One Non-Commissioned Officer and Four Gunners of the Royal Artillery : One Serjeant and Fourteen Rank and File of the 92d Regiment, drowned in landing.

*N.B.* The Casualties in the General Staff noticed in the Detail, but not in the Body of the Return.

ALEX. HOPE, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
A. A. General.

*Admiralty-Office, September 2, 1799.*

**C**APTAIN HOPE, of His Majesty's Ship *Kent*, and Captain Oughton, of His Majesty's Ship *Isis*, arrived this Afternoon with a Dispatch from Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan, of which the following is a Copy :

*Kent, off Aldborough, Sunday,  
1<sup>st</sup> Sept. 1799.*

SIR,

**I** TRANSMIT, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter to me from Vice-Admiral Mitchell, giving a distinct Detail of the great Success with which it has pleased Almighty God to crown His Majesty's Arms. The Boldness of the Vice-Admiral in running in on an open Shore with so numerous a Fleet, and in so very unsettled Weather, could only be equalled by the Gallantry of Sir Ralph Abercromby and his brave Troops, landing in the Face of a most formidable Opposition. During the whole of the Conflict on Tuesday I could plainly perceive the vast Superiority of the British Troops over those of the Enemy, though opposed with Obstinacy; and, in Justice to both the Land and Sea Service, I must say that I never in my Life witnessed more Unanimity and Zeal than has pervaded all Ranks to bring the Expedition to its present happy Issue.

Finding the *Kent* with several of the Russian Seventy-four Gun Ships to draw too much Water to be able to get into the Harbour, I have returned with them to this Anchorage; but previous to my getting under Weigh at Eight o'Clock on Friday Morning, I had the Pleasure to see Vice-Admiral Mitchell, with the Men of War, Transports, and Armed Vessels in a fair Way of entering the Texel, with a fair Wind, and have not the least Doubt but the

the Whole of the Dutch Fleet were in our Possession by Noon on that Day.

These Dispatches will be delivered by Captains Hope and Oughton, both able and intelligent Officers, and who will give their Lordships more satisfactory Information relative to our successful Operations.

I shall now only add my sincere Congratulations to their Lordships on this great Event, which, I think, in its Consequences may be ranked among One of the greatest that has happened during the War. I am, Sir, &c.

DUNCAN.

P. S. The Winds having proved unfavourable, has occasioned my anchoring here; but I shall proceed to Yarmouth as soon as the Weather moderates.

*Isis, at Anchor off the Texel,  
August the 29th, 1799.*

MY LORD,

IN a former Letter I had the Honor to write your Lordship, I there mentioned the Reasons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myself not to persevere longer than the 26th in our Resolution to attack the Helder and Port of the Texel, unless the Wind became more moderate. Fortunately the Gale abated that Morning; and although a very heavy Swell continued to set in from the Northward, I thought a Moment was not to be lost in making the final Attempt. The Fleet therefore bore up to take the Anchorage, and I was happy to see the Transports and all the Bombs, Sloops, and Gun Vessels in their Stations to cover the Landing of the Troops by Three in the Afternoon of that Day, when the Signal was made to prepare for Landing. The General, however, not thinking it prudent to begin disembarking



so late on that Day, it was determined to delay it until Two in the Morning on the 27th. The intervening Time was occupied in making the former Arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the Captains individually my Ideas fully to them, that the Service might profit by their united Exertions. The Troops were accordingly all in the Boats by Three o'Clock; and the Signal being made to row towards the Shore, the Line of Gun Brigs, Sloops of War, and Boombs opened a warm and well-directed Fire to scour the Beach, and a Landing was effected with little Loss. After the First Party had gained the Shore, I went with Sir Ralph Abercromby, that I might superintend the Landing of the Rest, and with the Aid of the different Captains, who appeared animated but with one Mind, the Whole were disembarked with as great Regularity as possible. The Ardour and glorious Intrepidity which the Troops displayed, soon drove the Enemy from the nearest Sand Hills, and the Presence of Sir Ralph Abercromby himself, whose Appearance gave Confidence to all, secured to us, after a long and very warm Contest, the Possession of the whole Neck of Land between Kick Down and the Road leading to Alkmaar, and near to the Village of Callanstoog.

Late that Night the Helder Point was evacuated by the Enemy, and taken Possession of by our Troops quietly in the Morning, as were the Men of War named in the enclosed List, and many large Transports and Indiamen by us the next Day. I dispatched Captain Oughton, my own Captain, to the Helder Point last Evening to bring off the Pilots, and he has returned with enough to take in all the Ships necessary to reducing the remaining Force of the Dutch Fleet, which I am determined to follow to the Walls of Amsterdam, until they surrender

surrender or capitulate for His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange's Service.

I must now, my Lord, acknowledge in the warmest Manner the high Degree of Obligation I am under to your Lordship for the liberal Manner in which you continued to entrust to my Directions the Service I have had the Honor to execute under your immediate Eye; a Behaviour which added to my Wish to do all in my Power to forward the Views of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my Admiration of the Bravery and Conduct of the General and the whole Army, or the Unanimity with which our whole Operations were carried on; the Army and Navy on this Occasion, having (to use a Seamen's Phrase) pulled heartily together.

Where the Exertions of all you did me the Honor to put under my Orders have been so great, it is almost impossible to particularize any; but Captain Oughton has had so much to do, from the first embarking of the Troops to the present Moment, and has shewn himself so strenuous in his Exertions for the Good of the Expedition, as well as given me much Assistance from his Advice on every Occasion, that I cannot but mention him in the highest Manner to your Lordship, and at the same Time express my Wish that your Lordship will suffer him to accompany whoever may bear your Dispatches to England, as I think the local Knowledge he has gained may be highly useful to be communicated to their Lordships of the Admiralty.

The Manner in which the Captains, Officers, and Seamen, landed from the Fleet, behaved, while getting the Cannon and Ammunition along to the Army, requires my particular Thanks; and here let me include in a special Manner the Russian Detachment of Boats, from whose Aid and most orderly

orderly Behaviour the Service was much benefited indeed.

I am also much indebted to Captain Hope for the clear Manner in which he communicated to me your Lordship's Ideas at all Times, when sent to me by your Lordship for that Purpose, as every Thing was better understood from such Explanation than they could otherwise have been by Letter.

It is impossible for me to furnish your Lordship at present with any List of the killed, wounded, or missing Seamen, or of those that were unfortunately drowned on the Beach in landing the Troops, having as yet no Return made me, but I am very sorry to say, that I was myself Witness to several Boats over-setting in the Surf, in which I fear several Lives were lost.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

A. MITCHELL.

*To the Right Honorable Ad-  
miral Lord Viscount Dun-  
can, Commander in Chief,  
&c. &c. &c.*

*A List of Men of War, &c. taken Possession of in the  
Nicueve Diep.*

Broederschap, (Guard-Ship,) of 54 Guns.

Veswagting, of 64 Guns.

Heldin, of 32 Guns.

Venus, of 24 Guns.

Dalk, of 24 Guns.

Minerva, of 24 Guns.

Hector, of 44 Guns.

And about 13 Indiamen and Transports.

A. MITCHELL.

*Admiralty Office, September 2, 1799.*

DISPATCHES of which the following are Copies, were this Morning received by Mr. Nepean, from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, commanding His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean:

*Foudroyant, Naples Bay,  
1st August, 1799.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to transmit you Copies of my Letters to the Commander in Chief, with its several Inclosures, and most sincerely congratulate their Lordships on the entire Liberation of the Kingdom of Naples from the French Robbers, for by no other Name can they be called, for their Conduct in this Kingdom. This happy Event will not, I am sure, be the less acceptable from being principally brought about by Part of the Crews of his Majesty's Ships under my Orders, under the Command of Captain Trowbridge. His Merits speak for themselves: his own Modesty makes it my Duty to state, that to him alone is the chief Merit due. The Commendation bestowed on the brave and excellent Captain Hollowell will not escape their Lordships' Notice, any more than the exceeding good Conduct of Captain Oswald, Colonel Strickland, Captain Creswell, to whom I ordered the temporary Rank of Major, and all the Officers and Men of the Marine Corps; also the Party of Artillery, and the Officers and Men landed from the Portuguese Squadron.

I must not omit to state that Captain Hood, with a Garrison of Seamen in Castle Nuovo, has for these Five Weeks very much contributed to the Peace of the Capital; and Naples, I am told, was never more quiet than under his Directions.

I send Captain Oswald, of the *Perseus* Bomb, with this Letter, and I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton



Compton (who has served with me since January 1796 as a Lieutenant) into the *Perseus*; and I beg Leave to recommend these two Officers as highly meriting Promotion.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

NELSON.

*Foudroyant, Bay of Naples  
August, 1799.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Honor to transmit you a Copy of Captain Trowbridge's Letter to me, and the Capitulation of Capua and Gaeta, &c. Too much Praise cannot be given to Captain Trowbridge, for his wonderful Exertion in bringing about these happy Events, and in so short a Space of Time. Captain Hollowell has also the greatest Merit. Captain Oswald, whom I send to England with a Copy of my Letter, is an Officer most highly deserving Promotion. I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton, who has served as a Lieutenant with me from January 1796, into the *Perseus* Bomb in his Room, and whom I recommend to your Lordship.

I sincerely congratulate your Lordship on the entire Liberation of the Kingdom of Naples from a band of Robbers; and am with the greatest Respect, &c. &c.

NELSON.

*To the Right Honorable Lord  
Keith, K. B. Cammander in  
Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

*Culloden, Naples-Bay, July  
29, 1799.*

MY LORD,

A GREEABLE to your Lordship's Orders I marched, on the 20th instant, with the English and Portuguese Troops from Naples, and arrived at Caserta the following Morning. After resting the People, we marched, and encamped near Capua. The Swiss, under

under Colonel Tchudy, the Cavalry under General Acton, and the different Corps of Infantry under General Boucard and Colonel Gams, took up their appointed Situations, the former to the Left of our Camp, and the latter to the Right of the River.

On the 22d, a Bridge of Pontoons was thrown over the River, to establish a Communication; Batteries of Guns and Mortars were immediately begun within Five Hundred Yards of the Enemy's Works, and on the 25th, the Gun-Battery of Four Twenty-four Pounders, another with Two Howitzers, and Two Mortar Batteries, were opened, and kept up a constant and heavy Fire, which was returned by the Enemy from Eleven Pieces of Cannon; on the 26th Trenches were opened, and new Batteries began within a few Yards of the Glacis.

The Enemy, on finding our Approach so rapid, sent out the enclosed Terms, which I rejected *in toto*, and offered in Return the enclosed Capitulation, which the French General agreed to, and signed the following Morning at Six o'Clock. The French Garrison marched out this Morning at Three A. M. and grounded their Arms, and proceeded to Naples under the Escort of Four Hundred English Marines and Two Squadrons of General Acton's Cavalry.

In performing this Service, I feel much indebted to Captains Hollowell and Oswald, to whose Abilities and Exertions I attribute the Reduction of the Place in so short a Time, as they staid Night and Day in the Field to forward the erecting of the Batteries. I also beg Leave to recommend Lieutenant-Colonel Strickland and Major Creswell, the Officers and Marines, for their constant and unremitted Attention, as well as the Officers and Men of her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal. The Russian Forces under Captain Buillie rendered every Assistance. Generals Acton and Boucard, and Colo-

nel Gams merit much for their Zeal in cheerfully performing all the different Services that arose. Colonel Tehdy's Zeal merits great Attention, for his constant Readiness to send working Parties to the Batteries, as well as pushing his Men forward on all Occasions.

To M. Monfrere, a Volunteer Gentleman from the Sea Horse, whom I had the Honor to recommend to your Lordship's Notice at Saint Elmo, I feel indebted for his great Ability and Assistance as an Engineer, which forwarded our Operations much.

Lieutenants Lowcay and Davis, who served as Aides-du-Camp to me, have also great Merit as well as Mr. Greig, an Officer in the Russian Service, (serving as a Volunteer in His Majesty's Ship under my Command,) whom I beg your Lordship to recommend to the Court of Petersburg as a promising Officer.

Count de Lucci, Chief of the Etat-Major, was unremitting in his Attention. I have the Honor to inclose to your Lordship a Return of the Ordnance Stores and Provisions found in Capua, as well as a Return of the Garrison (not including Jacobins) which were serving with the French.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. TROWBRIDGE.

*The Right Honorable  
Lord Nelson, K. B.  
&c. &c. &c.*

**ARTICLES of the CAPITULATION concluded  
between the Troops of His Sicilian Majesty and His  
Allies, and the Garrison of Capua.**

Art. I. The French Garrison, Cisalpine, and Polonese, of Capua, shall surrender Prisoners of War to His Neapolitan Majesty and his Allies, and shall not

not serve against any of the Powers actually at War with the Republic until regularly exchanged.

Art. II. The English Grenadiers shall take Possession of the Two Gates, and of the Town, after the Articles shall have been exchanged.

Art. III. The French Garrison shall march out of the Town To-morrow, bearing their Arms and with Drums beating. The Troops shall lay down their Arms and Colours outside the Gate; and a Detachment of English, Russian, Portuguese, and Neapolitan Troops shall take Possession of the Place To-morrow Night.

Art. IV. The Officers shall retain their Arms.

Art. V. The Garrison shall be embarked on board the English Squadron until the necessary Shipping can be provided for transporting it to France. It shall be escorted, under the Guarantee of the English, to Naples.

Art. VI. When the English Grenadiers shall have taken Possession of the Place, all the Subjects of His Sicilian Majesty shall be delivered up to the Allies.

Art. VII. A Guard of French Soldiers shall be stationed round the French Colours to prevent their being destroyed. This Guard shall remain so stationed until the whole of the Garrison shall have marched out, and until it shall have been relieved by an English Officer and Guard, to whom Orders shall be given to haul down the French Colours and to hoist those of His Sicilian Majesty.

Art. VIII. All Private Property shall be secured to its Proprietors, and all Public Property given up with the Place.

Art. IX. The Sick, who may not be in a Condition to be removed, shall remain at Capua under the



Care of French Surgeons, and be maintained at the  
Expence of the Republic, and shall be sent to France  
as soon as possible after their Cure.

Done at Capua, the 6th Thermidor, 7th Year  
of the French Republic (28th July 1792).

(Signed) GIRARDON, General of Brigade  
commanding at Capua.

THO. TROWBRIDGE, Captain of  
His Britannic Majesty's Ship  
Culloden, and Commander in  
Chief of the Forces employed  
at the Siege of Capua.

DE BOUCARD, Marshal com-  
manding His Sicilian Majesty's  
Troops.

BUILIE, Captain-Lieutenant, and  
Commander of His Imperial  
Majesty's Troops at the Siege  
of Capua.

\_\_\_\_\_ Commander of the Ot-  
toman Troops at the Siege.

### ARTICLES *for the Surrender of the Town of Gaeta.*

Art. I. Considering that the Garrison of Gaeta  
has not been regularly besieged, but only blockaded,  
His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies will allow  
the Troops of the said Garrison to march out of  
the Place with the Honors of War, taking with  
them their Firelocks, Bayonets, Swords, and Car-  
touche-Boxes, without deeming them Prisoners of  
War on their being sent to France.

Art. II. In virtue of the preceding Article the  
Place shall be delivered up free of all Pillage, and  
without

without any Part of the Effects being removed or injured, to the Officer who shall be appointed to take Possession thereof.

Art. III. The French Garrison shall be allowed to remove all their Effects being personal or private Property; but all public Property shall be given up with the Place.

Art. IV. No Subject of His Sicilian Majesty shall be sent to France with the French Garrison, but the Whole, without Exception, given up to the Officer appointed to take Possession of the Place.

Art. V. The Sick belonging to the Garrison shall be taken Care of by their own surgeons at the Expence of the French Republic, and shall be sent to France as soon after their Cure as possible.

Art. VI. A Detachment of His Sicilian Majesty's Troops or of His Allies shall take Possession of the Place Two Hours after this Capitulation shall have been delivered; and the Embarkation of the Garrison shall have Effect Twenty-four Hours after the Gates are given up, according as may be agreed upon and settled between the respective Commanding Officers.

Done at Naples the 12th Thermidor, 7th Year  
(July 31, 1799.)

(Signed) General ACTON.

NELSON.

GIRARDON, General of Brigade.

*Return of Cannon and the Garrison at Capua.*

Ordnance from 24 to 4 Pounds—108 serviceable, 10 unserviceable.

**French Troops—199 Officers, 2618 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.**

**12,000 Musquets.**

**414,000 Musquet Cartridges filled.**

**67,848 Pounds Weight of Powder.**

*Return of Cannon and the Garrison at Gaeta.*

**Ordnance—58 Brass Guns, from 24 to 18 Pounders; 12 Iron 6 Ditto; 2 Brass 4 Ditto; 4 Mortars, 12 Inch; 9 Ditto, 10 Inch; with an immense Quantity of Powder and other Garrison Stores.**

**French Troops—83 Officers, 1415 Privates; besides Rebels.**

**T. TROWBRIDGE.**

FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY**  
 OF SEPTEMBER 3<sup>d</sup>, 1799.  
 EVENING.

*Admiralty-Office, September 3, 1799.*

**L**IEUTENANT COLLIER, of His Majesty's Ship *Ifis*, arrived this Day with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are Copies :

*Ifis, at Anchor, at the Red Buoy, near the*  
 SIR, *Vleiter, August 30, 1799, Two P. M.*

**I** HAVE the very great Satisfaction to acquaint you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Whole of the Dutch Fleet near the Vleiter surrendered to the Squadron under my Command without firing a Gun, agreeable to a Summons I sent this Morning. The Dutch Squadron was to be held for the Orders of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and the Orders I may receive from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for my farther Proceedings.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) A. MITCHELL.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

*Ifis, at Anchor at the Red Buoy, near*  
 SIR, *the Vleiter, August 31, 1799.*

**I**T blowing strong from the South West, and also the Flood Tide, I could not send away my short Letter of last Night ; I therefore have, in Addition,



to request you will say before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the Morning of Yesterday I got the Squadron under Weigh at Five o'Clock, and immediately formed the Line of Battle, and to prepare for Battle.

In running in, Two of the Line of Battle Ships, *Ratvisan* and *America*, and the *Latona* Frigate took the Ground. We passed the Helder Point and Mars Diep, and continued our Course along the Texel in the Channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch Squadron laying at Anchor in a Line at the Red Buoy in the East-South-East Course.

The *Latona* Frigate got off and joined me; but as the Two Line of Battle Ships did not, I closed the Line. About Half past Ten I sent Captain Rennie of the *Victor* with a Summons to the Dutch Admiral, as it was Lord Duncan's Wish that I should do so; and in her Way she picked up a Flag of Truce with Two Dutch Captains from the Dutch Admiral to me. Captain Rennie very properly brought them on board, and from a Conversation of a few Minutes I was induced to anchor in a Line, a short Distance from the Dutch Squadron, at their earnest Request. They returned with my positive Orders not to alter the Position of the Ships, nor do any Thing whatsoever to them, and in One Hour to submit, or take the Consequences.

In less than the Time they returned with a verbal Answer, that they submitted according to the Summons, and should consider themselves (the Officers) on Parole, until I heard from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Prince of Orange, for my farther Proceedings.

I have now the Honor to enclose you herewith the Line of Battle in which the Squadron advanced, a Copy of my Summons to the Dutch Admiral, and also a List of the Dutch Fleet.

Admiral

Admiral Story's Flag is down, and I have sent an Officer on board each of his Ships to have an Eye over and the Charge of them, as they themselves requested that it should be so.

I have also furnished them with the Prince of Orange's Standard, many of them not having had it before, and they are now all under these Colours.

To maintain Quiet among their Crews, I issued a short Manifesto, of which I also enclose a Copy herewith.

The animated Exertions and Conduct of the whole Squadron are far above any Praise I can bestow on them; but I shall ever feel most sensibly impressed on my Heart their spirited Conduct during the whole of this Business. We have all felt the same Zeal for the Honor of our Sovereign and our Country; and although the Conclusion has not turned out as we expected, yet the Merit I may say, in some Measure, is still not the less due to my Squadron; and if I had brought them to Action I trust it would have added another Laurel to the Navy of England in this present War. The Dutch were astonished and thunderstruck at the Approach of our Squadron, never believing it possible that we could so soon have laid down the Buoys and led down to them in Line of Battle in a Channel where they themselves go through but with One or Two Ships at a Time.

I have sent Lieutenant Collier with these Dispatches, who will give their Lordships every Information, as he has been employed in the Whole of the Communication with the Dutch Squadron, and was also on Shore with me as my Aide-du-Camp on the Day of Landing.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

A. MITCHELL.

P. S. Since

**P. S.** Since writing the above I received the Dutch Admiral's Answer in Writing, which I enclose herewith.

### LINE OF BATTLE.

at Noon, August 30, 1799.

*Glatton*, Captain Charles Cobb, 54 Guns, 343 Men.

*Romney*, Captain John Lawford, 50 Guns, 343 Men.

*Isis*, Vice-Admiral Mitchell, Captain James Oughton, 50 Guns, 343 Men.

*Veteran*, Captain A. C. Dickson, 64 Guns, 491 Men.

*Ardent*, Captain T. Bertie, 64 Guns, 491 Men.

*Belliqueux*, Captain R. Bulteel, 64 Guns, 491 Men.

*Monmouth*, Captain George Hart, 64 Guns, 491 Men.

*Oversell*, Captain J. Bazeley, 64 Guns, 491 Men.

*Mistisloff*, Captain A. Moller, 66 Guns, 672 Men.

*Melpomene*, *Latona*, *Shannon*, *Juno*, and *Lutina* Frigates.

Given on board the *Isis* in the Vleeter Channel, August 30, 1799.

A. MITCHELL.

To ——— Captain of His Majesty's Ship the ——— by Command of the Vice-Admiral.

*Isis*, under Sail in Line of Battle,  
August 30, 1799.

S I R,

I DESIRE you will instantly hoist the Flag of His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. If you do, you will be immediately considered as Friends of the King of Great Britain, my most gracious Sovereign, otherwise take the Consequences. Painful it will

will be to me for the Loss of Blood it may occasion,  
but the Guilt will be on your own Head.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) **ANDREW MITCHELL,**

Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief  
of His Majesty's Ships employed on the  
present Expedition.

*To Rear-Admiral Story, or  
the Commander in Chief of  
the Dutch Squadron.*

*A List of the Dutch Squadron taken Possession of in  
the Texel by Vice-Admiral Mitchell, August 30,  
1799.*

*Washington, Rear Admiral Story, Captain Capelle,  
74 Guns.*

*Gelderland, Captain Waldeck, 68 Guns.*

*Admiral de Ruyter, Captain Huijs, 68 Guns.*

*Vlrescht, Captain Kolf, 68 Guns.*

*Cerberus, Captain De Jong, 68 Guns.*

*Leydon, Captain Van Braam, 68 Guns.*

*Beschermmer, Captain Eilbracht, 54 Guns.*

*Batavier, Captain Van Senden, 54 Guns; under  
the Vleiter.*

*Amphitrite, Captain Schutter, 44 Guns; under the  
Vleiter.*

*Mars, Captain De Bock, 44 Guns.*

*Ambuscade, Captain Riverij, 32 Guns.*

*Galathea, Captain Droop, 16 Guns.*

**A. MITCHELL.**

*Isis, August 30, 1799.*

THE Undersigned Vice-Admiral in the Service of  
His Majesty the King of Great Britain, charged  
with the Execution of the Naval Part of the Expe-  
dition to restore the Stadtholder and the old and  
lawful



lawful Constitution of the Seven United Provinces guaranteed by His Majesty, having agreed that in consequence of the Summons to Rear-Admiral Story, the Ships, after hoisting the Antient Colours will be considered as in the Service of the Allies of the British Crown, and under the Orders of His Serene Highness the Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the Seven United Provinces, has thought it proper to give an Account of this Agreement to the brave Crews of the different Ships, and to summon them by the same to behave in a peaceable and orderly Manner, so that no Complaints may be represented by the Officer the Undersigned will send on board of each of the Ships to keep proper Order, until the Intentions of His Majesty, and His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, as Admiral General, shall be known, for the farther Destination of these Ships, an Account of which Dispatches will be immediately sent off. And to make them aware, that in case their Conduct should not be so as may be expected from the known Loyalty and Attachment of the Dutch Navy to the Illustrious House of Orange on this Occasion, any Excess or Irregularity will be punished with the Severity which the Disorders that may have been committed merit.

(Signed) ANDREW MITCHELL.

*On board the Washington, anchored under the  
Vleiter, 30th August, 1799.*

ADMIRAL,

NEITHER your Superiority, nor the Threat that the spilling of Human Blood should be laid to my Account, could prevent my shewing you to the last Moment what I could do for my Sovereign, whom I acknowledge to be no other than the Batavian People and its Representatives, when your  
Prince's

Prince's land the Orange Flags have obtained their End. The Traitors whom I commanded refused to fight; and nothing remains to me and my brave Officers but vain Rage and the dreadful Reflection of our present Situation: I therefore deliver over to you the Fleet which I commanded. From this Moment it is your Obligation to provide for the Safety of my Officers, and the few brave Men who are on board the Batavian Ships, as I declare myself and my Officers Prisoners of War, and remain to be considered as such.

I am with Respect,

S. STORY.

*To Admiral Mitchell, commanding  
His Britannic Majesty's Squa-  
dron in the Texel.*

*Isis, at Anchor at the Red Buoy, near  
the Vleiter, August 31, 1799.*

SIR, SINCE my Letter of the 29th by Captain Oughton, I received a Letter from Captain Winthrop of the Circe, containing a more particular Account of the Men of War, &c. taken Possession of in the New Diep, than I had then in my Power to send, of which you will receive a Copy herewith for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the Honor, &c.

A. MITCHEL.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*

SIR, *Helder, August 28, 1799.*

I HAVE the Honor to inform you that I this Morning took Possession of the New Diep, with the Ships and Vessels undermentioned, and also of the Naval Arsenal containing Ninety-five Pieces of Ordnance.

Ordnance. A Copy of the Naval Stores I will transmit you as soon as it can be made out.

I have the Honor, &c.

R. WINTHROP.

Urwachten,	66 Guns.
Broederschop,	54 Guns.
Hector,	44 Guns.
Diuffee,	44 Guns.
Expedition,	44 Guns.
Constitutie,	44 Guns.
Bell Antionette,	44 Guns.
Unie,	44 Guns.
Helder,	32 Guns.
Follock,	24 Guns.
Minerva,	24 Guns.
Venus,	24 Guns.
Alarm,	24 Guns.

Dreighlerlahn, Howda, Vreedelust, India-men : And a Sheer Hulk.

Andrew Mitchell, Esq.

( 838 )  
A Copy of the Naval Stores  
transmit you as soon as it can be made out  
I have the Honor, &c.  
**BULLETIN**

FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY**  
of SEPTEMBER 9th, 1799.

**No. XXVII.**

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*Downing-Street, September 9, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received this Day from the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD,

*Novi, August 16, 1799.*

**T**HE Column under the Command of General Kray arrived at Alexandria, from Mantua, on the 12th, and on the Day following was to have proceeded to the Place of its Destination, on the Left of the Whole, according to the Plan of Operations which I sent your Lordship some Time ago. On the 12th the Enemy was in Motion in different Points, and it appeared as if he meditated some Attack. General Kray was therefore ordered to remain at Alexandria till further Orders. General Bellegarde,



Bellegarde, with Eight Thousand Men, was at Serzo, and the Field-Marshal, with Six Hundred Russians, was at Possolo Fomigoio ; his Advanced Posts in Front of Seravalle. The Remainder of the Troops was at Rivalta.

On the 13th the Enemy continued to advance in great Numbers. The Marshal had given Orders that no partial Action should be engaged in with the French : in consequence of which, General Bellegarde was directed upon the Approach of the Enemy to march to Ritorto upon the Orba. The Advanced Posts before Seravalle were also driven in, and the French took Possession of Novi. On the 14th General Kray advanced to Tressonara. It was hoped that General Kray might have been able to have cut off a small French Column which had followed General Bellegarde as far as Castelferro, but it had early in the Morning of the 14th turned to its Right, and had marched to Novi, where the whole French Force was concentrated. The great and extensive Plain of Piedmont is terminated at Novi by a very long Ridge of Hills ; which rise so suddenly, and are so steep, that the Ascent is extremely difficult, though the Height is not very great : they extend towards Basaluzzo on one Side, and towards Seravalle on the other ; and upon these Heights the Enemy was encamped on the 15th, their Right towards Seravalle, their Centre at Novi, and their Left towards Basaluzzo, overlooking the whole Plain. The Army was commanded by General Joubert, and consisted of Six Divisions amounting to about Thirty Thousand Men ; their Object was to raise the Siege of Tortona, and they were to have attacked the Allied Army on the 16th ; the Marshal however determined to anticipate them in their Intentions, and Orders were given to General Kray

Kray to take under his Command the Corps of General Bellegarde, and to fall upon the Left of the Enemy, and the Russians were to attack the Front of their Position. As it was reported that the Enemy had detached a considerable Corps in the Mountains towards Tortona, General Melas remained at Rivalta with the Remains of the Army in order to cover the Siege of Tortona, or to march to the Support of the Marshal, if necessary. The Attack was made by General Kray at Five o'Clock in the Morning of the 15th; it continued with great Violence for several Hours, but the Difficulty of the Ground and the Numbers of the French obliged him to retire. The Russians also engaged the Front of the Enemy, but they were repulsed with very great Loss. About Two o'Clock, General Kray made a second Attempt upon the Enemy's Left, while the Russians at the same Time again endeavoured to penetrate the Centre of the Enemy's Line. Notwithstanding the utmost Bravery of the Allied Troops, the French maintained their Position. Most fortunately at this Moment, General Melas arrived with Sixteen Battalions of Austrian Infantry, attacked the Enemy's Right, which he beat back without Difficulty. Having turned the Flank of the Enemy, he pursued his Advantage, and got Possession of Novi. The Russians immediately marched through Novi, supported the Attack of General Melas with great Vigour, and the whole French Line was thrown into Confusion, and retreated in the greatest Disorder.—The whole Line pursued—General Grouchi, commanding a Division, endeavoured to rally his Men, but in vain; he was taken Prisoner. Three other Generals, Colli, Bordonau, and Perignan, Four Thousand Prisoners, Thirty Pieces of Cannon, and Fifty-seven Tumbrils, are the Result of this Victory. I fear the Loss of

the Allies must have amounted to near Five Thousand Men.

I forgot to mention that General Joubert was killed, and that Moreau, who was present as a Volunteer, has again taken the Command of the Army. I have the Honor to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

*Downing-Street, September 9, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-Quarters, Schager Brug,  
September 4, 1799.*

FROM the 27th of August to the 1st of September, the Troops continued to occupy the Sand Hills on which they fought. On that Day the Army marched and took Post with its Right to Petten on the German Ocean, and its Left to Oude Sluys on the Zuyder Zee, with the Canal of the Zuype in Front.

A better Country is now open to us; we have found some Horses and Waggon, and a plentiful Supply of fresh Provisions.

The Troops continue healthy, and behave extremely well.

The 11th Regiment of Dragoons are arrived and have begun to disembark. The Transports have been ordered to return to the Downs.

I have the Honor to inclose herewith a Return of the Artillery, Ammunition, and Engineers Stores captured at the Helder.

*To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.*

Helder, August 31, 1799.

*Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores taken on the 28th instant, at the different Batteries and Magazines at and near this Place, viz.*

Brass Ordnance, mounted,—24 Twenty-four-Pounders, 5 Nine-Pounders, 4 Six-Pounders, 1 Three-Pounder; 13 Eight-Inch, and 4 Five-and-Half-Inch Howitzer; 5 Ten-Inch Mortars.

Iron Ordnance, mounted. — 18 Twenty-four-Pounders.

Ditto dismounted,—41 Twenty-four-Pounders, 56 Nine-Pounders.

Round Shot.—713 Twenty-four-Pounders, 2780 Twelve-Pounders, 164 Nine-Pounders, 3492 Six-Pounders.

Case Shot.—345 Twenty-four-Pounders, 64 Nine-Pounders; 77 Eight Inch and 61 Five-and-Half-Inch Howitzers.

Fixed Shells.—148 Ten-Inch, 224 Eight-Inch, 394 Five-and-Half-Inch.

Empty Shells.—447 Ten-Inch, 920 Eight-Inch.

Round Carcasses.—15 Eight-Inch.

Cartridges (Flannel filled with Powder).—685 Twenty-four-Pounders, 37 Nine-Pounders, 168 Six-Pounders; 530 Five and-Half-Inch-Howitzers: (Paper filled with Powder)—11 Twenty-four-Pounders, 620 Nine-Pounders: (Musket-Ball)—77,888: (Fuzee Ball)—1800.

521 Whole Barrels of Corned Powder.

J. WHITWORTH,  
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding  
Royal Artillery.

*General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.*

*Es. Es. Es.*



Helder, August 31, 1799.

*Return of Engineers Stores taken Possession of in the  
different Batteries in the Vicinity of the Helder.*

Wheel-Barrows,	20
Hand-Barrows,	6
Baskets,	22
Spades,	30
Wooden Mallets,	10
Pallisades,	2200
Pieces of Scantling,	70
Ditto Timber,	30
Boards,	84
Bricks,	3000
Barrels of Tar,	7

A very large Proportion of Fascines.

Bundles of Sticks and Pickets.

R. H. BRUYERES, Captain Royal  
Engineers, commanding.

FROM THE  
 LONDON GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 10th,  
 1799.

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*Admiralty-Office, September 10, 1799.*

A LETTER from Captain Sir Sidney Smith, of His Majesty's Ship *Tigre*, to Evan Nepean, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, with its Inclosures, of which the following are Copies, were Yesterday received at this Office :

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, of His Majesty's Ship Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated off Mount Lebanon, June 16, 1799.*

SIR MORTON EDEN has forwarded a Duplicate of your Letter of the 4th May, informing me of the sailing of the French Fleet from Brest. I take for granted this Fleet is bound for these Seas to support Buonaparte's Operations, not knowing that his Expedition to Syria has completely failed, as the inclosed Duplicates will inform their Lordships.

MY LORD, *Tigre, Acre, May 9, 1799.*

I HAD the Honour to inform your Lordship by my Letter of the 2d instant, that we were busily employed completing Two Ravelins for the Reception of Cannon to flank the Enemy's nearest Approaches, distant only Ten Yards from them. They were attacked that very Night, and almost every Night since, but the Enemy have each Time been repulsed with very considerable Loss: the Enemy continued to batter in Breach with pro-

greffive Success, and have Nine several Times attempted to storm, but have as often been beaten back with immense Slaughter. Our best Mode of Defence has been frequent Sorties to keep them on the defensive, and impede the Progress of their Covering Works. We have thus been in one continued Battle even since the Beginning of the Siege, interrupted only at short Intervals by the excessive Fatigue of every Individual on both Sides. We have been long anxiously looking for a Reinforcement, without which we could not expect to be able to keep the Place so long as we have. The Delay in its Arrival being occasioned by Hassan Bey's having originally received Orders to join me in Egypt, I was obliged to be very peremptory in the Repetition of my Orders for him to join me here; it was not however till the Evening of the Day before Yesterday, the Fifty-first Day of the Siege, that his Fleet of Corvettes and Transports made its Appearance. The Approach of this additional Strength was the Signal to Buonaparte for a most vigorous and persevering Assault, in hopes to get Possession of the Town before the Reinforcement to the Garrison could disembark.

The constant Fire of the Besiegers was suddenly increased tenfold, our flanking Fire from a Float was, as usual, plied to the utmost; but with less Effect than heretofore, as the Enemy had thrown up Epaulments and Traverses of sufficient Thickness to protect him from it. The Guns that could be worked to the greatest Advantage were a French Brass Eighteen-Pounder in the Light-House Castle, manned from the Theseus, under the Direction of Mr. Scroder, Master's Mate, and the last mounted Twenty-four Pounder in the North Ravelin, manned from the Tigre, under the Direction of Mr. Jones, Midshipman. These Guns being within Grape Dis-

tance

tance of the Head of the attacking Column, added to the Turkish Musquetry, did great Execution; and I take this Opportunity of recommending these Two Petty Officers, whose indefatigable Vigilance and Zeal merit my warmest Praise. The Tigre's Two Sixty-Eight Pound Carronades, mounted in Two Gernes lying in the Mole, and worked under the Direction of Mr. Bray, Carpenter of the Tigre, (one of the bravest and most intelligent Men I ever served with,) threw Shells into the Centre of this Column with evident Effect, and checked it considerably. Still, however, the Enemy gained Ground, and made a Lodgment in the Second Story of the North-East Tower; the upper Part being entirely battered down, and the Ruins in the Ditch forming the Ascent by which they mounted. Day-light shewed us the French standard on the outer Angle of the Tower. The Fire of the Besieged was much slackened in comparison to that of the Besiegers, and our flanking Fire was become of less Effect, the Enemy having covered themselves in this Lodgment and the Approach to it by Two Traverses across the Ditch, which they had constructed under the Fire that had been opposed to them during the Whole of the Night, and which were now seen composed of Sand Bags and the Bodies of their Dead built in with them, their Bayonets only being visible above them. Hassan Bey's Troops were in the Boats, though as yet but Half-way on Shore. This was a most critical Point of the Contest; and an Effort was necessary to preserve the Place for a short Time till their Arrival.

I accordingly landed the Boats at the Mole, and took the Crews up to the Breach armed with Pikes. The enthusiastic Gratitude of the Turks, Men, Women, and Children, at Sight of such a Reinforcement, at such a Time, is not to be described.



Many Fugitives returned with us to the Breach, which we found defended by a few brave Turks, whose most destructive missile Weapons were heavy Stones, which, striking the Assailants on the Head, overthrew the foremost down the Slope, and impeded the Progress of the Rest. A Succession, however, ascended to the Assault, the Heap of Ruins between the Two Parties serving as a Breast-work for both, the Muzzles of their Musquets touching, and the Spear-Heads of the Standards locked. Gezza Pacha hearing the English were on the Breach quitted his Station, where, according to the ancient Turkish Custom, he was sitting to reward such as should bring him the Heads of the Enemy, and distributing Musquet Cartridges with his own Hands. The energetic old Man coming behind us, pulled us down with Violence, saying, if any Harm happened to his English Friends all was lost. This amicable Contest as to who should defend the Breach, occasioned a Rush of Turks to the Spot, and thus Time was gained for the Arrival of the first Body of Hassan Bey's Troops. I had now to combat the Pasha's Repugnance to admitting any Troops but his Albanians into the Garden of his Seraglio, become a very important Post as occupying the Terre-plein of the Rampart. There was not above Two Hundred of the original Thousand Albanians left alive. This was no Time for Debate, and I overruled his Objections by introducing the *Chifflick* Regiment of One Thousand Men armed with Bayonets, disciplined after the European Method under Sultan Selim's own Eye, and placed by his Imperial Majesty's express Commands at my Disposal. The Garrison, animated by the Appearance of such a Reinforcement, was now all on Foot, and there being consequently enough to defend the Breach, I proposed to the Pacha to get rid of the  
Object

Object of his Jealousy, by opening his Gates to let them make a Sally and take the Assaultants in Flank : he readily complied, and I gave Directions to the Colonel to get Possession of the Enemy's third Parallel or nearest Trench, and there fortify himself by shifting the Parapet outwards. This Order being clearly understood, the Gates were opened, and the Turks rushed out, but they were not equal to such a Movement, and were driven back to the Town with Loss. Mr. Bray, however, as usual, protected the Town Gate efficaciously with Grape from the Sixty-eight Pounders. The Sortie had this good Effect, that it obliged the Enemy to expose themselves above their Parapets, so that our Flanking Fire brought down Numbers of them, and drew their Force from the Breach, so that the small Number remaining on the Lodgment were killed or dispersed by our few remaining Hand Grenades thrown by Mr. Savage, Midshipman of the *Theseus*. The Enemy began a new Breach by an incessant File directed to the Southward of the Lodgment, every Shot knocking down whole Sheets of a Wall much less solid than that of the Tower on which they had expended so much Time and Ammunition.

The Group of Generals and Aids-du-Camp which the Shells from the Sixty-eight Pounders had frequently dispersed, was now re-assembled on Richard Cœur de Lion's Mount. Buonaparte was distinguishable in the Centre of a Semicircle ; his Gesticulations indicated a Renewal of Attack, and his dispatching an Aid-du-Camp to the Camp, shewed that he waited only for a Reinforcement. I gave Directions for Hassan Bey's Ships to take their Station in the Shoal Water to the Southward, and made the *Tigre's* Signal to weigh, and join the *Theseus* to the Northward. A little before Sunset,  
a massive

a massive Column appeared advancing to the Breach with a solemn Step. The Pasha's Idea was not to defend the Brink this Time, but rather to let a certain Number of the Enemy in, and then close with them, according to the Turkish Mode of War. The Column thus mounted the Breach unmolested, and descended from the Rampart into the Pasha's Garden, where, in a very few Minutes, the bravest and most advanced among them lay headless Corpses, the Sabre, with the Addition of a Dagger in the other Hand, proving more than a Match for the Bayonet; the rest retreated precipitately; and the Commanding Officer, who was seen manfully encouraging his Men to mount the Breach, and who we have since learnt to be General Lafne, was carried off, wounded by a Musquet Shot. General Rombaud was killed. Much Confusion arose in the Town from the actual Entry of the Enemy, it having been impossible, nay impolitic, to give previous Information to every Body of the Mode of Defence adopted, lest the Enemy should come to a Knowledge of it by means of their numerous Emissaries.

The English Uniform, which had hitherto served as a rallying Point for the old Garrison wherever it appeared, was now in the Dusk mistaken for French, the newly arrived Turks not distinguishing between One Hat and another in the Crowd. and thus many a severe Blow of a Sabre was parried by our Officers, among which Colonel Douglass, Mr. Ives, and Mr. Jones had nearly lost their Lives, as they were forcing their Way through a torrent of Fugitives. Calm was restored by the Pasha's Exertions, aided by Mr. Trotte, just arrived with Hassan Bey, and thus the Contest of Twenty-five Hours ended, both Parties being so fatigued as to be unable to move.

Buonaparte will, no Doubt, renew the Attack, the Breach being, as above described, perfectly practicable

licable for Fifty Men a-breast ; indeed the Town is not, nor ever has been defensible, according to the Rules of Art, but according to every other Rule it must and shall be defended, not that it is in itself worth defending, but we feel that it is by this Breach Buonaparte means to march to farther Conquests. 'Tis on the Issue of this Conflict that depends the Opinion of the Multitude of Spectators on the surrounding Hills, who wait only to see how it ends to join the Victor, and with such a Reinforcement for the Execution of his known Projects, Constantinople and even Vienna must feel the Shock.

Be assured, my Lord, the Magnitude of our Obligations does but increase the Energy of our Efforts in the Attempt to discharge our Duty, and though we may, and probably shall be overpowered ; I can venture to say that the French Army will be so much farther weakened before it prevails, as to be little able to profit by its dear-bought Victory.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Rear Admiral Lord Nelson.*

*Tigre, at Anchor off Jaffa,*

*May 30, 1799.*

MY LORD,

THE Providence of Almighty God has been wonderfully manifested in the Defeat and precipitate Retreat of the French Army, the Means we had of opposing its gigantic Efforts against us being totally inadequate of themselves to the Production of such a Result. The Measure of their Iniquities seems to have been filled by the Massacre of the Turkish Prisoners at Jaffa in cool Blood Three Days after their Capture ; and the Plain of Nazareth has been the Boundary of Buonaparte's extraordinary Career.

He raised the Siege of Acre on the 20th May, leaving all his heavy Artillery behind him, either  
buried



buried or thrown into the Sea, where however it is visible and can easily be weighed. The Circumstances which led to this Event, subsequent to my last Dispatch of the 9th instant, are as follows:

Conceiving that the Ideas of the Syrians as to the supposed irresistible Prowess of these Invaders must be changed since they had witnessed the Checks which the besieging Army daily met with in their Operations before the Town of Acre, I wrote a circular Letter to the Princes and Chiefs of the Christians of Mount Lebanon, and also to the Sheiks of the Druses, recalling them to a Sense of their Duty, and engaging them to cut off the Supplies from the French Camp. I sent them at the same Time a Copy of Buonaparte's impious Proclamation, in which he boasts of having overthrown all Christian Establishments, accompanied by a suitable Exhortation, calling upon them to choose between the Friendship of a Christian Knight and that of an unprincipled Renegade. This Letter had all the Effect that I could desire. They immediately sent me Two Ambassadors, professing not only Friendship but Obedience; assuring me that in Proof of the latter they had sent out Parties to arrest such of the Mountaineers as should be found carrying Wine and Gunpowder to the French Camp, and placing Eighty Prisoners of this Description at my Disposal. I had thus the Satisfaction to find Buonaparte's Career further Northward effectually stopped by a warlike People, inhabiting an impenetrable Country. General Kleber's Division had been sent Eastward towards the Fords of the Jordan, to oppose the Damascus Army; it was recalled from thence to take its Turn in the daily Efforts to mount the Breach at Acre, in which every other Division in Succession had failed, with the Loss of their bravest Men, and above Three-fourths of their Officers. It seems much was hoped from this Division,

as it had by its Firmness, and the steady Front it opposed in the Form of a Hollow-Square, kept upwards of Ten Thousand Men in check during a whole Day in the Plain between Nazareth and Mount Tabor, till Buonaparte came with his Horse-Artillery and extricated these Troops, dispersing the Multitude of irregular Cavalry, by which they were completely surrounded. ^

The Turkish Chifflick Regiment having been censured for the ill Success of their Sally, and their Unsteadiness in the Attack of the Garden, made a fresh Sally the next Night, Soliman Aga, the Lieutenant-Colonel, being determined to retrieve the Honour of the Regiment by the punctual Execution of the Orders I had given him to make himself Master of the Enemy's Third Parallel, and this he did most effectually ; but the Impetuosity of a few carried them on to the Second Trench, where they lost some of their Standards, though they spiked Four Guns before their Retreat. Kleber's Division, instead of mounting the Breach according to Buonaparte's Intention, was thus obliged to spend its Time and its Strength in recovering these Works, in which it succeeded after a Conflict of Three Hours, leaving every Thing in statu quo, except the Loss of Men, which was very considerable on both Sides. After this Failure the French Grenadiers absolutely refused to mount the Breach any more over the putrid Bodies of their unburied Companions, sacrificed in former Attacks by Buonaparte's Impatience and Precipitation, which led him to commit such palpable Errors as even Seamen could take Advantage of. He seemed to have no Principle of Action but that of pressing forward, and appeared to stick at nothing to obtain the Object of his Ambition, although it must be evident to every Body else, that even if he succeeded to take  
the

the Town, the Fire of the Shipping must drive him out of it again in a short Time; however, the Knowledge the Garrison had of the inhuman Massacre at Jaffa, rendered them desperate in their personal Defence. Two Attempts to assassinate me in the Town having failed, Recourse was had to a most flagrant Breach of every Law of Honour and of War. A Flag of Truce was sent into the Town by the Hand of an Arab Dervise with a Letter to the Pacha, proposing a Cessation of Arms for the Purpose of burying the dead Bodies, the Stench from which became intolerable, and threatened the Existence of every one of us on both Sides, many having died delirious within a few Hours after being seized with the first Symptoms of Infection. It was natural that we should gladly listen to this Proposition, and that we should consequently be off our Guard during the Conference. While the Answer was under Consideration, a Volley of Shot and Shells on a sudden announced an Assault, which, however, the Garrison was ready to receive, and the Assaultants only contributed to increase the Number of the dead Bodies in question, to the eternal Disgrace of the General, who thus disloyally sacrificed them. I saved the Life of the Arab from the Effect of the Indignation of the Turks, and took him off to the Tigre with me, from whence I sent him back to the General, with a Message, which made the Army ashamed of having been exposed to such a merited Reproof. Subordination was now at an End, and all Hopes of Success having vanished, the Enemy had no Alternative left but a precipitate Retreat, which was put in Execution in the Night between the 20th and 21st instant. I had above said, that the Battering Train of Artillery (except the Carriages, which were burnt) is now in our Hands, amounting to  
 Twenty-

Twenty-three Pieces. The Howitzers and medium Twelve-Pounders, originally conveyed by Land with much Difficulty, and successfully employed to make the first Breach, were embarked in the Country Vessels at Jassa, to be conveyed coastwise, together with the worst among the Two Thousand wounded, which embarrassed the March of the Army. This Operation was to be expected. I took care, therefore, to be between Jassa and Damietta before the French Army could get as far as the former Place. The Vessels being hurried to Sea, without Seamen to navigate them, and the Wounded being in Want of every Necessary, even Water and Provisions, they steered strait to His Majesty's Ships, in full Confidence of receiving the Succours of Humanity, in which they were not disappointed. I have sent them on to Damietta, where they will receive such further Aid as their Situation requires, and which it was out of my Power to give so many. Their Expressions of Gratitude to us were mingled with Execrations on the Name of their General, who had, as they said, thus exposed them to Peril rather than fairly and honorably renew the Intercourse with the English, which he had broken off by a false and malicious Assertion, that I had intentionally exposed the former Prisoners to the Infection of the Plague. To the Honor of the French Army, be it said, this Assertion was not believed by them, and it thus recoiled on its Author. The Intention of it was evidently to do away the Effect which the Proclamation of the Porte began to make on the Soldiers, whose eager Hands were held above the Parapet of their Works to receive them when thrown from the Breach. He cannot plead Mis-information as his Excuse, his Aid-de-Camp Mr. Lallemand having had free Intercourse with these Prisoners on board the  
Tigre



Tigre when he came to treat about them; and having been ordered, though too late, not to repeat their Expressions of Contentment at the Prospect of going Home. It was evident to both Sides, that when a General had Recourse to such a shallow, and at the same Time to such a mean Artifice as a malicious Falsehood, all better Resources were at an End, and the Defection in his Army was consequently increased to the highest Pitch. The utmost Disorder has been manifested in the Retreat, and the whole Track between Acre and Gaza is strewed with the dead Bodies of those who have sunk under Fatigue, or the Effect of slight Wounds; such as could walk, unfortunately for them, not having been embarked. The Rowing Gun-Boats annoyed the Van Column of the retreating Army in its March along the Beach, and the Arabs harassed its Rear when it turned inland to avoid their Fire. We observed the Smoke of Musquetry behind the Sand Hills from the Attack of a Party of them, which came down to our Boats and touched our Flag with every Token of Union and Respect. Ismael Pacha, Governor of Jerusalem, to whom Notice was sent of Buonaparte's Preparation for Retreat, having entered this Town by Land at the same Time that we brought our Guns to bear on it by Sea, a Stop was put to the Massacre and Pillage already begun by the Nablusians. The English Flag rehoisted on the Consul's House (under which the Pacha met me) serves as an Asylum for all religious and every Description of the surviving Inhabitants. The Heaps of unburied Frenchmen lying on the Bodies of those whom they massacred Two Months ago, afford another Proof of Divine Justice, which has caused these Murderers to perish by the Infection arising from their own atrocious Act. Seven poor Wretches are left alive in the Hospital, where they are protected,

tested, and shall be taken care of. We have had a most dangerous and painful Duty in disembarking here to protect the Inhabitants, but it has been effectually done; and Ismael Pacha deserves every Credit for his humane Exertions and cordial Co-operation to that Effect. Two Thousand Cavalry are just dispatched to harass the French Rear, and I am in Hopes to overtake their Van in Time to profit by their Disorder; but this will depend on the assembling of sufficient Force, and on Exertions of which I am not absolutely Master, though I do my utmost to give the necessary Impulse, and a right Direction. I have every Confidence that the Officers and Men of the Three Ships under my Orders, who, in the Face of a most formidable Enemy, have fortified a Town that had not a single heavy Gun mounted on the Land Side, and who have carried on all Intercourse by Boats under a constant Fire of Musquetry and Grape, will be able efficaciously to assist the Army in its future Operations. This Letter will be delivered to your Lordship by Lieutenant Canes, First of the Tigre, whom I have judged worthy to command the Thefeus, as Captain, ever since the Death of my much lamented Friend and Coadjutor Captain Miller. I have taken Lieutenant England, First of that Ship, to my Assistance in the Tigre, by whose Exertions, and those of Lieutenant Summers and Mr. Atkinson, together with the Bravery of the Rest of the Officers and Men, that Ship was saved, though on Fire in Five Places at once, from a Deposit of French Shells bursting on board her.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*Right Hon. Lord Nelson, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.*

1799.

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*A List of Killed, Wounded, Drowned, and Prisoners, belonging to His Majesty's Ships employed in the Defence of Acre, between the 17th March and 20th May, 1799.*

Tigre.—17 killed, 48 wounded, 4 drowned, 77 Prisoners.

Theseus.—35 killed, 62 wounded, 9 drowned, 5 Prisoners.

Alliance.—1 killed, 3 wounded.

Total.—53 killed, 113 wounded, 13 drowned, 82 Prisoners.

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship Tigre, this 30th Day of May, 1799.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*A Return of Killed, Wounded, and Drowned, belonging to His Majesty's Ships Tigre and Theseus, between the 3d and 9th May, 1799, employed in the Defence of Acre.*

Tigre.—Alexander Finn, Seaman, killed; Charles Convey, Joseph Edwards, William Priddle, Morris Shlene, Seamen, wounded; Thomas Lamb, Midshipman, Martin Christian, John Michael, George Williams, Seamen, drowned.

Theseus.—David James, Francis Hard, John Nelson, Seamen, wounded.

Total.—One Seaman, killed; Seven Seamen, wounded; One Midshipman, Three Seamen, drowned.

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship Tigre, this 9th May, 1799.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

*A Return of Killed, Wounded, and Drowned, belonging to His Majesty's Ships Tigre and Theseus, between the 9th and 20th of May, 1799, employed in Defence of Acre.*

**Tigre.**—John Carter, Seaman, killed; Thomas Smith, Serjeant of Marines, Thomas Knight, Joseph Thompson, Private Marines, wounded.

**Theseus.**—Ralph Willet Miller, Captain, Thomas Segbourne, Schoolmaster, James Morrison, Bigges Forbes, Charles James Webb, Midshipmen, Twenty-one Seamen, One Boy, Three Private Marines, killed; Lieutenant Summers, Thomas Atkinson, Master, Robert Tarnish, Surgeon, Frederick Morris, Chaplain, Lieutenant Beatly, Charles Dobson, Midshipman, Thirty Seamen, Two Boys, One Serjeant of Marines, Five Private Marines, wounded; Six Seamen, Three Private Marines, drowned.

**Total.**—One Captain, One Schoolmaster, Three Midshipmen, Twenty-Two Seamen, one Boy, Three Private Marines, killed; Two Lieutenants, One Master, One Surgeon, One Chaplain, One Midshipman, Thirty Seamen, Two Boys, Two Serjeants of Marines, Seven Private Marines, wounded; Six Seamen, Three Private Marines, drowned.

His Majesty's Ship Tigre, 30th May, 1799.  
W. SIDNEY SMITH.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF SEPTEMBER 14th, 1799.

No. XXVIII.

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*Downing-Street, September 13, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, was received this Morning by the Ship Sarah Christiana.

*Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Mornington to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Fort Saint George, May, 16, 1799.*

YESTERDAY I received the enclosed Dispatch from Lieutenant-General Harris, containing the Details of the Capture of Seringapatam; they require no Comment, and I am persuaded that no Solicitation is necessary to induce you to recommend the incomparable Army which has gained this glorious Triumph, to the particular Notice of His Majesty, and to the Applause and Gratitude of their Country. I also enclose a Copy of the General Orders that I issued on this glorious Occasion.

MY LORD, *Seringapatam, May 7, 1799.*

ON the 4th Instant, I had the Honor to address to your Lordship a hasty Note, containing in few Words the Sum of our Success, which I have now to report more in Detail.

The Fire of our Batteries, which began to batter in Breach on the 30th April, had on the Evening of the 3d Instant so much destroyed the Walls against which it was directed, that the Arrangement was then made for assaulting the Place on the following Day, when the Breach was reported practicable. The Troops intended to be employed were stationed in the Trenches early in the Morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary Movement might lead the Enemy to expect the Assault, which I had determined to make in the Heat of the Day, as the Time best calculated to ensure Success, as their Troops would then be least prepared to oppose us.

Ten Flank Companies of Europeans, taken from those Regiments necessarily left to guard our Camp and Out-Posts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th Regiments, and Three Corps of Grenadier Sepoys taken from the Troops of the Three Presidencies, with Two Hundred of His Highness the Nizam's Troops, formed the Party for the Assault, accompanied by One Hundred of the Artillery and the Corps of Pioneers, and supported in the Trenches by the Battalion Companies of the Regiment De Meuron, and Four Battalions of Madras Sepoys.—Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant-Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several Flank Corps; and Major-General Baird was entrusted with the Direction of this important Service.

At One o'Clock the Troops moved from the Trenches, crossed the rocky Bed of the Cavery under

an extremely heavy Fire passed the Glacis and Ditch, and ascended the Breaches in the Fausse Braye and Rampart of the Fort, surmounting in the most gallant Manner every Obstacle which the Difficulty of the Passage and the Resistance of the Enemy presented to oppose their Progress. Major-General Baird had divided his Force for the Purpose of clearing the Ramparts to the Right and Left. One Division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop: the latter was disabled in the Breach; but both Corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the Palace of Tippoo for some Time after all firing had ceased from the Works: Two of his Sons were there, who, on Assurance of Safety, surrendered to the Troops surrounding them; and Guards were placed for the Protection of the Family, most of whom were in the Palace. It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultan had fallen. Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his Chiefs were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the Confusion at first unavoidable in a City strongly garrisoned, crowded with Inhabitants and their Property, in Ruins from the Fire of a numerous Artillery, and taken by Assault. The Princes were removed to Camp.

It appeared to Major-General Baird so important to ascertain the Fate of the Sultan, that he caused immediate Search to be made for his Body, which, after much Difficulty, was found late in the Evening in one of the Gates under a Heap of Slain, and soon after placed in the Palace. The Corpse was the next Day recognised by the Family, and interred, with the Honors due to his Rank, in the Mausoleum of his Father.

The Strength of the Fort is such, both from its natural Position and the stupendous Works by which

which it is surrounded, that all the Exertions of the brave Troops who attacked it, in whose Praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our Hands. Of the Merits of the Army I have expressed my Opinion in Orders, a Copy of which I have the Honor to enclose; and I trust your Lordship will point out their Services to the favorable Notice of their King and Country.

I am sorry to add that, on collecting the Returns of our Loss, it is found to be much heavier than I had at first imagined.

On the 5th Instant Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes formerly Hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our Out-Posts, demanding Protection. Kerim Saheb, the Brother of Tippoo, had before sought Refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A. Cowl Namah was Yesterday dispatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldest Son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his Brothers. Purneah and Meer Kummer odeen Khan have also been summoned to Seringapatam: no Answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly, as their Families are in the Fort.

This Moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultan to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer odeen Khan, to ask my Orders for Four Thousand Horse now under his Command. Ali Reza was commissioned to declare, that Meer Kummer odeen would make no Conditions, but rely on the Generosity of the English.

Monsieur Chapuy and most of the French are Prisoners; they have Commissions from the French Government.

I have the Honor, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.



*Abstract of a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing,  
at the Assault of Seringapatam on the 4th of May  
1799.*

### EUROPEANS.

Two Captains, Six Lieutenants, Three Serjeants,  
One Drummer, and Fifty eight Rank and File,  
killed.

One Lieutenant-Colonel, Four Captains, Eight  
Lieutenants, Three Ensigns, Two Conductors,  
Twelve Serjeants, Five Drummers, and Two Hun-  
dred and Twenty-eight Rank and File wounded.

One Serjeant and Three Rank and File missing.

### NATIVES.

Thirteen Rank and File, killed.

One Jemidar, two Drummers, and Thirty-one  
Rank and File, wounded.

Two Rank and File, missing.

*Names of Officers killed and wounded on the Assault.*

Killed. — Lieutenant Mather of the 75th, and  
Captain Owen of the 77th, Flank Companies; Lieu-  
tenant Lalor of the 73d; Lieutenants Farquhar,  
Prendergraft, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Captain  
Cormick of the Pioneers.

Wounded. — Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and  
Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop  
and Lieutenant Laurence, of the 77th; Lieutenant  
Webb of the Bombay Regiment; Captain Lardy  
and Lieutenant Matthey, of the Meuron Regiment,  
Flank Companies. — Lieutenant Shawe of the 76th,  
serving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieu-  
tenant Thomas, Ensigns Antil and Guthrie, of the  
73d; Captain Caldwell of the Engineers, and Cap-  
tain Prescott of the Artillery.

*Copy of General Orders, dated Camp at Seringapatam,  
5th May 1799.*

" The Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant Army which he has the Honor to command on the Conquest of Yesterday. The Effects arising from the Attainment of such an Acquisition as far exceed the present Limits of Detail, as the unremitting Zeal, Labour, and unparalleled Valour of the Troops surpass his Power of Praise. For Services so incalculable in their Consequences, he must consider the Army as well entitled to the Applause and Gratitude of their Country at large.

" While Lieutenant-General Harris sincerely laments the Loss sustained in the valuable Officers and Men who fell in the Attack, he cannot omit to return his Thanks in the warmest Terms to Major-General Baird for the decided and able Manner in which he conducted the Assault, and for the humane Measures which he subsequently adopted for preserving Order and Regularity in the Place. He requests that Major-General Baird will communicate to the Officers and Men who on that great Occasion acted under his Command, the high Sense he must entertain of their Atchievements and Merits.

" The Commander in Chief requests that Colonel Gent and the Corps of Engineers under his Orders will accept his Thanks for their unremitting Exertions in conducting the Duties of that very important Department; and his best Acknowledgments are due to Major Beatson, for the essential Assistance given to this Branch of the Service by the constant Exertion of his Ability and Zeal.

" The Merit of the Artillery Corps is so strongly expressed by the Effects of their Fire, that the Commander in Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the Officers and Men of the excellent

lent Corps under his Command, that he feels most fully their Claim to Approbation.

“ In thus publicly expressing his Sense of their good Conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himself called upon to notice in a most particular Manner the Exertion of Captain Dowse and his Corps of Pioneers, which, during the present Service, have been equally marked by unremitting Labour, and the Ability with which that Labour was applied.

“ On referring to the Progress of the Siege, so many Occasions have occurred for Applause to the Troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual Merit; but the gallant Manner in which Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe, the Honorable Colonel Wellefley, Lieutenant-Colonel Money Penny, the Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, Major MacDonald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the Attacks on the several Out-Works and Posts of the Enemy, demands to be recorded. And the very spirited Attack led by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's 74th Regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the Position our Troops had attained in the Enemy's Works on the 26th Ultimo, claims the strongest Approbation of the Commander in Chief.

“ The important Part taken by the Bombay Army, since the Commencement of the Siege, in all the Operations which led to its honorable Conclusion, has been such as well sustains its long established Reputation. The gallant Manner in which the Post at the Village of Agrar was seized by the Force under Colonel Hart, the Ability displayed in directing the Fire of the Batteries established there, the Vigor with which every Attack of the Enemy on the Out-Posts of that Army was repulsed, and the Spirit shewn in the Assault of the Breach by the Corps

Corps led by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop, are Points of particular Notice, for which the Commander in Chief requests Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart will offer his best Thanks to the Officers and Troops employed.

“ Lieutenant-General Harris trusts that Lieutenant-General Stuart will excuse his thus publicly expressing his Sense of the cordial Co-operation and Assistance received from him during the present Service ; in the Course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the Sentiments of his public Duty from the warmest Feelings of his private Friendship.”

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*Extract from General Orders, dated Seringapatam,  
8th May 1799.*

“ Lieutenant General Harris has particular Pleasure in publishing to the Army the following Extract of a Report transmitted to him Yesterday by Major-General Baird, as it places in a distinguished Point of View the Merit of an Officer, on the very important Occasion referred to, whose general Gallantry and good Conduct, since he has served with this Army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander in Chief.”

“ If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual Merit, I know no Man so justly entitled to Praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose Exertions I feel myself much indebted for the Success of the Attack.”

True Copies,

(Signed)

P. A. AGNEW,  
Military Secretary.



*Copy of General Orders issued by the Earl of Morington,  
Fort St. George, 15th May 1799.*

THE Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, having this Day received from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the Field the Official Details of the glorious and decisive Victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th of May, offers his cordial Thanks and sincere Congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the Officers and Men composing the gallant Army which atchieved the Conquest of the Capital of Mysore on that memorable Day.

His Lordship views with Admiration the consummate Judgment with which the Assault was planned, the unequalled Rapidity, Animation, and Skill with which it was executed, and the Humanity which distinguished its final Success.

Under the Favor of Providence and the Justice of our Cause, the established Character of the Army had inspired an early Confidence, that the War in which we were engaged would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honorable Issue.

But the Events of the 4th of May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine Expectations of the Governor-General in Council, have raised the Reputation of the British Arms in India to a Degree of Splendour and Glory unrivalled in the military History of this Quarter of the Globe, and seldom approached in any Part of the World.

The Lustre of this Victory can be equalled only by the substantial Advantages which it promises to establish, in restoring the Peace and Safety of the British Possessions in India on a durable Foundation of genuine Security.

The Governor-General in Council reflects with Pride, Satisfaction, and Gratitude, that in this  
arduous

arduous Crisis, the Spirit and Exertion of our Indian Army have kept Pace with those of our Countrymen at Home; and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent Designs of her Enemies an increasing Source of her own Prosperity, Fame, and Power.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

J. WEBBE, Sec. to Gov.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF SEPTEMBER 16th, 1799.

No. XXIX.

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*Downing-Street, September 16, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning received from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-Quarters, Schager Brug,  
September 11, 1799.*

SIR,

**H**AVING fully considered the Position which the British Troops had occupied on the 1st Instant, and having in View the Certainty of speedy and powerful Reinforcements, I determined to remain until then on the defensive.

From the Information which we had received, we were apprized of the Enemy's Intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the Advantages of our Situation.

Yesterday

Yesterday Morning at Daybreak the Enemy commenced an Attack on our Centre and Right, from Saint Martin's to Petten, in Three Columns, and apparently with their whole Force.

The Column on the Right, composed of Dutch Troops, and under the Command of General Dandaels, directed its Attack on the Village of Saint Martin's.

The Centre Column of the Enemy, under the Orders of General de Monceau, likewise composed of Dutch Troops, marched on to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys.

The Left Column of the Enemy, composed of French, directed itself on the Position occupied by Major-General Burrard, commanding the Second Brigade of Guards.

The Enemy advanced, particularly on their Left and Centre, with great Intrepidity, and penetrated with the Heads of their Columns to within a Hundred Yards of the Post occupied by the British Troops. They were, however, everywhere repulsed, owing to the Strength of our Position, and the determined Courage of the Troops. About Ten o'Clock the Enemy retired towards Alkmaar, leaving behind them many dead and some wounded Men, with One Piece of Cannon, a Number of Waggon, Pontons, and portable Bridges. Colonel M'Donald with the Reserve pursued them for some Time and quickened their Retreat.

It is impossible for me to do full Justice to the good Conduct of the Troops.

Colonel Spencer, who commanded in the Village of St. Martin's, defended his Post with great Spirit and Judgment.

Major-General Moore, who commanded on his Right, and who was wounded, though I am happy  
to



to say slightly, was no less judicious in the Management of the Troops under his Command.

The Two Battalions of the 20th Regiment, posted opposite to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys did Credit to the high Reputation which that Regiment has always borne. Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth of that Corps, who had the particular Charge of that Post, received a severe Wound in his Leg, which will deprive us for a Time of his Services.

The Two Brigades of Guards repulsed with great Vigour the Column of French which had advanced to attack them, and where the Slaughter of the Enemy was great.

I continue to receive every Mark of Zeal and Intelligence from the Officers composing the Staff of this Army.

It is difficult to state with any Precision the Loss of the Enemy, but it cannot be computed at less than Eight Hundred or One Thousand Men; and on our Side it does not exceed, in killed, wounded, and missing, Two Hundred Men. Exact Returns shall be transmitted herewith.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) R. ABERCROMBY.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

Head-Quarters, Schager Brug,  
September 11, 1799.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of His Majesty's Forces under the Command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. in the Action of the Zyp, on the 10th September 1799.*

Royal Artillery.—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Sergeant, 6 Rank and File wounded.

Grenadier

Grenadier Battalion of Guards.—6 Rank and File killed ; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File wounded.

3d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards.—5 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of Coldstream Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed ; 8 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Ditto.—2 Rank and File killed ; 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File wounded.

85th Regiment of Foot.—1 Rank and File killed ; 3 Rank and File wounded.

2d Battalion of Royals.—1 Subaltern, 3 Rank and File wounded.

92d Regiment of Foot.—1 Rank and File killed ; 1 Captain, 3 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of the 17th Ditto.—2 Rank and File killed.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—2 Rank and File killed ; 18 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of the 46th Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed ; 10 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of the 20th Ditto.—14 Rank and File killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Subalterns, 25 Rank and File wounded ; 14 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—4 Rank and File killed ; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 34 Rank and File wounded ; 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File missing.

Total.—37 Rank and File killed ; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 131 Rank and File wounded ; 1 Serjeant, 18 Rank and File missing.

*Return of Officers wounded.*

Major-General Moore.

Captain Halket, of the 76th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Simpson, of the Royal Artillery.

Captain Nevill, of the Grenadier Battalion of Guards.

Captain Nevill, of the 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards.

Lieutenant Gordon, of the 2d Battalion of the Royals.

Captain the Honorable John Ramsay, of the 92d Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Smith, Major Robert Ross, Lieutenants John Colborne, Charles Dervoeux, Christopher Hamilton, Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel South, of the 1st Battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Captain-Lieutenant L. Ferdinand Adams, of the 2d Battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot.

ALEX. HOPE,  
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 21<sup>st</sup>,

1799.

No. XXX.

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*Downing-Street, September 19, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Morning received from Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*The Helder, North Holland,  
14<sup>th</sup> September, 1799.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE to acquaint you with my Arrival at this Place Yesterday Evening, having sailed from Deal on board the Amethyst Frigate on Monday Morning the 9<sup>th</sup> instant.

Upon coming on Shore I had great Satisfaction in witnessing the Disembarkation of Eight Battalions of Russian Auxiliary Troops, consisting of Seven Thousand Men under the Command of Lieutenant-General D'Hermann, which had arrived from Revel in the Course of the preceding Day and  
Yesterday



Yesterday Morning. I afterwards saw these Troops upon their March towards the Position occupied by the British near Schagen; and I have great Pleasure in assuring you that, from their Appearance in every Respect, the most happy Consequences may be expected from their Co-operation with His Majesty's Arms in this Country: Lieutenant-General D'Hermann seems to enter most heartily into our Views, and I form very sanguine Hopes of receiving essential Assistance from his Zeal and Experience.

I understand that Sir Ralph Abercromby has made you acquainted with his having repulsed the Enemy in an Attack made upon him on Tuesday last. I proceed to join him at his Quarters at Schagen immediately.

I have had the Pleasure to meet the Hereditary Prince of Orange here. His Serene Highness is occupied in arranging into Corps a large Body of Deserters from the Batavian Army, and Volunteers from the Crews of the Dutch Ships of War which have proceeded to England. Every Assistance shall be given to his Serene Highness to render these Corps an efficient Addition to our Force.

I am, Sir, Yours,

FREDERICK.

*The Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

( 270 )

**BULLETIN**

**FROM THE**  
**LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY**  
**OF SEPTEMBER 24th, 1799.**

**No. XXXI.**

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*Downing-Street, September 24, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received from **Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York**, by the **Right Honorable Henry Dundas**, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,*  
*Sept. 20, 1799.*

SIR,

**I**N my Dispatch of the 16th instant I acquainted you with my Intention of making an Attack upon the Whole of the Enemy's Position, the Moment that the Reinforcements joined.

Upon the 19th, every necessary Arrangement being made, the Army moved forward in Four principal Columns in the following Order :

The Left Column, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of Two Squadrons of the 18th Light Dragoons,

Major-General the Earl of Chatham's Brigade,  
 Major-General Moore's Brigade,  
 Major-General the Earl of Cavan's Brigade,  
 First Battalion of British Grenadiers of the Line,  
 First Battalion of Light Infantry of the Line,  
 The 23d and 55th Regiments, under Colonel  
 Macdonald,

destined to turn the Enemy's Right on the Zuyder Zec, marched at Six o'Clock on the Evening of the 18th.

The Columns upon the Right, the First commanded by Lieutenant-General D'Hermann, consisting of

The 7th Light Dragoons,  
 Twelve Battalions of Russians, and  
 Major-General Manners' Brigade;  
 the Second, commanded by Lieutenant-General Dundas, consisting of

Two Squadrons of the 11th Light Dragoons,  
 Two Brigades of Foot Guards, and  
 Major-General His Highness Prince William's  
 Brigade;

the Third Column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, consisting of

Two Squadrons of the 11th Light Dragoons,  
 Major-General Don's Brigade,  
 Major-General Coote's Brigade;

marched from the Positions they occupied at Day break the Morning of the 19th. The Object of the First Column was, to drive the Enemy from the Heights of Camper Duyn, the Villages under these Heights, and finally to take Possession of Bergen: the Second was to force the Enemy's Position at Walmenhuyfen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the Column under Lieutenant-General D'Hermann: and the Third, to take Possession of Ouds Carpsel at the Head of the Lange Dyke, a great Road leading to Alkmaer.

It is necessary to observe, that the Country in which we had to act, presented in every Direction the most formidable Obstacles. The Enemy upon their Left occupied to great Advantage the High Sand-Hills which extend from the Sea in front of Petten to the Town of Bergen, and were entrenched in Three intermediate Villages. The Country over which the Columns under Lieutenant-Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney had to move for the Attack of the fortified Posts of Walmenhuysen, Schoreldam, and the Lange Dyke, is a Plain intersected every Three or Four Hundred Yards by broad deep wet Ditches and Canals. The Bridges across the only Two or Three Roads which led to these Places were destroyed, and Abbatis were laid at different Distances.

Lieutenant-General D'Hermann's Column commenced its Attack, which was conducted with the greatest Spirit and Gallantry, at Half past Three o'Clock in the Morning, and by Eight had succeeded in so great a Degree as to be in Possession of Bergen. In the wooded Country which surrounds this Village the principal Force of the Enemy was placed; and the Russian Troops, advancing with an Intrepidity which overlooked the formidable Resistance with which they were to meet, had not retained that Order which was necessary to preserve the Advantages they had gained; and they were, in consequence, after a most vigorous Resistance, obliged to retire from Bergen, (where, I am much concerned to state, Lieutenant-Generals D'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made Prisoners, the latter dangerously wounded,) and fell back upon Schorel, which Village they were also forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major-General Manners' Brigade, notwithstanding the very heavy Fire of the Enemy. Here this Brigade was immediately reinforced by Two Battalions of Russians,



which had co-operated with Lieutenant-General Dundas in the Attack of Walmenhuysen, by Major-General D'Oyley's Brigade of Guards, and by the 35th Regiment, under the Command of His Highness Prince William. The Action was renewed by these Troops for a considerable Time with Success; but the entire Want of Ammunition on the Part of the Russians, and the exhausted State of the whole Corps engaged in that particular Situation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good Order, upon Petten and the Zyper Sluys.

As soon as it was sufficiently light, the Attack upon the Village of Walmenhuysen, where the Enemy was strongly posted with Cannon, was made by Lieutenant General Dundas. Three Battalions of Russians, who formed a separate Corps, destined to co-operate from Krabbendam in this Attack, commanded by Major General Sedmoratzky, very gallantly stormed the Village on its Left Flank, while at the same Time it was entered on the Right by the 1st Regiment of Guards. The Grenadier Battalion of the Guards had been previously detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the Left of Lieutenant-General D'Hermann's Column, as was the 3d Regiment of Guards and the 2d Battalion of the 5th Regiment, to keep up the Communication with that under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney. — The Remainder of Lieutenant-General Dundas's Column, which, after taking Possession of Walmenhuysen, had been joined by the First Battalion of the Fifth Regiment, marched against Schoreldam, which Place they maintained under a very heavy and galling Fire, until the Troops engaged on their Right had retired at the Conclusion of the Action.

The Column under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney proceeded to its Object of Attack at the Time appointed, and after overcoming the greatest Difficulties and the most determined Opposition, carried

carried by Storm the principal Post of Oude Carspel at the Head of the Lange Dyke; upon which Occasion the 40th Regiment, under the Command of Colonel Spencer, embraced a favorable Opportunity which presented itself of highly distinguishing themselves.

This Point was defended by the chief Force of the Batavian Army under the Command of General Daendels. The Circumstances, however, which occurred on the Right rendered it impossible to profit by this brilliant Exploit, which will ever reflect the highest Credit on the General Officers and Troops engaged in it; and made it necessary to withdraw Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney's Column from the Position which he had taken within a short Distance of Alkmaer. The same Circumstances led to the Necessity of recalling the Corps under Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had proceeded without Interruption to Hoorne, of which City he had taken Possession, together with its Garrison.

The Whole of the Army has therefore re-occupied its former Position.

The well-grounded Hopes I had entertained of complete Success in this Operation, and which were fully justified by the Result of the Three, and by the First Successes of the Fourth Attack upon the Right, add to the great Disappointment I must naturally feel on this Occasion; but the Circumstances which have occurred I should have considered of very little general Importance, had I not to lament the Loss of many brave Officers and Soldiers, both of His Majesty's and the Russian Troops, who have fallen.

The Gallantry displayed by the Troops engaged, the Spirit with which they overcame every Obstacle which Nature and Art opposed to them, and the Cheerfulness with which they maintained the Fatigues

tigues of an Action which lasted without Intermif-  
 sion from Half past Three o'Clock in the Morning  
 until Five in the Afternoon, are beyond my Powers  
 to describe or to extol. Their Exertions fully en-  
 title them to the Admiration and Gratitude of their  
 King and Country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the Events of this  
 First Attack, and paid the Tribute of Regret due to  
 the distinguished Merit of those who fell, I have  
 much Consolation in being enabled to state that the  
 Efforts which have been made, although not crowned  
 with immediate Success, so far from militating  
 against the general Object of the Campaign, promise  
 to be highly useful to our future Operations. The  
 Capture of Sixty Officers and upwards of Three  
 Thousand Men, and the Destruction of Sixteen  
 Pieces of Cannon, with large Supplies of Ammu-  
 nition, which the intersected Nature of the Country  
 did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing  
 Proofs that the Loss of the Enemy in the Field has  
 been far superior to our own; and in Addition to this  
 it is material to state that nearly Fifteen Thousand  
 of the Allied Troops had unavoidably no Share in  
 this Action.

In viewing the several Circumstances which oc-  
 curred during this arduous Day, I cannot avoid  
 expressing the Obligations I owe to Lieutenant-Ge-  
 nerals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney for their able  
 Assistance; and also to mention my great Satisfaction  
 at the Conduct of Major-Generals His Highness  
 Prince William, D'Oyley, Manners, Burrard, and  
 Don, to whose spirited Exertions the Credit gained  
 by the Brigades they commanded is greatly to be  
 imputed.

Captain Sir Home Popham and the several Offi-  
 cers of my Staff exerted themselves to the utmost,  
 and rendered me most essential Service. I feel also  
 much indebted to the spirited Conduct of a Detach-  
 ment

ment of Seamen, under the Direction of Sir Home Popham and Captain Godfrey of the Navy, in the Conduct of Three Gun Boats, each carrying One 12 Pound Carronade, which acted with considerable Effect on the Alkmaer Canal; nor must I omit expressing my Acknowledgments to the Russian Major-Generals Essen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutorff.

I transmit herewith Returns of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received Returns of the Loss sustained by the Russian Troops, I can only observe, that I understand their Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, amounts to near 1500 Men.

Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
September 20, 1799.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of His Majesty's Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Action of the 19th September*

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—1 Rank and File wounded.

Grenadier Battalion of Guards.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 11 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants, 44 Rank and File wounded; 4 Serjeants, 23 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards.—2 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 42 Rank and File wounded; 43 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the Coldstream Regiment of Guard.—1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File



File wounded; 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards.—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 17 Rank and File wounded.

27th Regiment of Foot.—1 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of the 17th Regiment of Foot.—6 Rank and File killed; 2 Majors, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 34 Rank and File wounded; 3 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—2 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Subaltern, 19 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of the 40th Regiment of Foot.—1 Subaltern, 16 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 4 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 47 Rank and File wounded; 1 Captain, 12 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—10 Rank and File killed; 3 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 4 Serjeants, 39 Rank and File wounded; 11 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment of Foot.—5 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File wounded; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 1 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the 35th Regiment of Foot.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns wounded; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer missing.

1st Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Foot.—1 Subaltern, 1 Staff killed; 3 Subalterns wounded; 10 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 203 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of the 9th Regiment of Foot.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 16 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieute-

Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Subaltern, 4 Serjeants, 46 Rank and File wounded; 1 Serjeant, 97 Rank and File missing.

56th Regiment of Foot.—30 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 33 Rank and File wounded; 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 57 Rank and File missing.

Total.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 2 Serjeants, 109 Rank and File killed; 7 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 15 Captains, 15 Subalterns, 20 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 345 Rank and File wounded; 22 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 463 Rank and File missing.

*Return of Officers killed, wounded, missing, and taken Prisoners.*

Grenadier Battalion of Guards.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris and Captain Gunthorpe, killed; Colonel Wynyard and Captain Neville, wounded.

3d Battalion of the 1st Guards.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cook, wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins and Captain Forbes, wounded and taken Prisoners; Captain Henry Wheatley, wounded; Ensign D'Oyley, wounded and taken Prisoner.

1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards.—Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham, wounded.

1st Battalion of the 17th Foot.—Major Grey, Major Cockburne, Captains Grace and Knight, wounded; Lieutenant Wickham, missing, supposed taken; Lieutenant Wilson and Ensign Thomson, wounded.

2d Battalion of the 17th Foot.—Major Wood and Lieutenant Saunders, wounded.

1st Bat-

- 1st Battalion of the 40th Foot.—Ensign Elcomb, killed; Major Wingfield, Captains Dancer, Thompson, Gear, Myers, and Lieutenant Williams, wounded; Captain O'Donnell, missing.
- 2d Battalion of Ditto.—Captain Trollope, wounded, since dead; Captains Dancer and Thornton, and Lieutenant M'Pherson, wounded.
- 1st Battalion of the 5th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Stephenson, wounded; Lieutenant Harris, wounded, since dead.
- 1st Battalion of the 35th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald and Major Hay, wounded; Major Petit, wounded and taken Prisoner; Captain Manary, Ensigns Wilkinson, Deane, and Jones, wounded.
- 1st Battalion of the 9th Foot.—Lieutenant Woodford and Quarter-Master Holles, killed; Lieutenant Smith, wounded and taken Prisoner; Lieutenants Grant and Rothwell, wounded.
- 2d Battalion of the 9th Foot.—Captain Balfour, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Crew, wounded; Ensign French, wounded and taken Prisoner; Ensign Butter, missing.
- 56th Regiment of Foot.—Captains King and Gilman, and Lieutenant Prater, wounded.

N. B. Lieutenant Rowad of the Royal Navy, wounded.

Four Seamen, killed.

Seven Seamen, wounded.

Three Hundred and Fifty Rank and File of the 1st Battalion of 35th Regiment cannot exactly be accounted for, from the Nature of the Action, and from the Regiment being sent immediately to the Helder in charge of Prisoners; but it is much feared

feared that nearly One Hundred are killed, and the Remainder wounded and missing.

*The Return of the Royal Artillery, received since the General Return was closed.*

Five Gunners, Four Gunner-Drivers, Three Additional Gunners, killed.

First Lieutenant Eligie wounded and taken Prisoner.

Volunteer John Douglas wounded.

Eight Gunners, Six Gunner-Drivers, Four Additional Gunners, wounded.

Seven Gunners, Nine Gunner-Drivers, missing.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE,  
Assistant-Adjutant-General.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of SEPTEMBER 28th,  
1799.

No. XXXII.

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Admiralty-Office, September 24, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship Isis, near the Vleiter, Sept. 20, 1799.*

SIR,

**I** BEG Leave to transmit, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the inclosed Extract of a Letter I received from Captain Portlock, of His Majesty's Sloop Arrow, giving an Account of the Capture of a Ship and Brig of superior Force. The Gallantry and good Conduct displayed on the Occasion by Captains Portlock and Bolton, their Officers and Ships' Companies, merit my highest Praise and Thanks.

**I** HAVE the Honor to state to you, that in Obedience to your Order of the 9th Instant, I immediately got under Weigh, accompanied by the Wolverine, and proceeded on the Service you did me the particular Honor to entrust to my Care.

On

On the Evening of that Day, the Tide of Flood being done, we anchored abreast of the Texel; and on the Afternoon of the following Day we anchored on the Edge of the Flack or Flat, abreast of Wieringen: at this Anchorage I found it necessary to lighten the Ship, which was very speedily done, bringing her from Twelve Feet Eight Inches to Twelve Feet, and on the Day following we turned over the Flack, carrying Shoal Water from one Side to the other. On the Morning of the 12th instant we weighed again and proceeded on for the Fly Island, on approaching which we saw a Ship and Brig at Anchor in the narrow Passage leading from the Fly Island towards Harlingen: it was soon perceived they were Vessels of Force, and bearing the Batavian Republic Colours; we approached, the British and antient Dutch Colours flying together, until within Half Gun-shot of the Brig, she being the nearest to us, without either of them changing their Colours: the Dutch Colours were then hauled down, and I made the Signal to engage the Enemy as coming up with them, meaning the *Wolverene* to engage the Brig and to pass on to the Ship myself.

Captain Bolton anchored his Ship in the most masterly and gallant Manner, and just in the Position I could have wished, which was on his Weather Quarter, at a Quarter of a Cable Distance, and so as to have enabled me, had it been necessary, to give the Enemy a Broadside in passing, without annoying the *Wolverene*, and after heaving on his Spring until his Broadside bore on the Brig, fired One Shot just to try his Disposition, upon which the Enemy fired Three Guns to Leeward and hauled down his Colours.

I made the Signal for the *Wolverene* to take Charge of the Prize, and desired the Officer sent

on board to send her Pilot to conduct the Arrow to the Ship, (my Dutch Pilots having declined the Charge,) and requested of Captain Bolton to follow me to the Jetting Passage, where the Ship lay, and then pushed on towards her. We had to turn to Windward towards the Enemy against a strong Lee Tide which retarded our Progress much; she lay with Springs on her Cables, and her Broadside opposed directly to our Approach, and for Twenty Minutes before we could bring a Gun to bear with Effect on her, annoyed us very much, and cut us up a good Deal in the Hull, Sails, and Rigging; but after bringing the Ship up by the Stern and Head in a very narrow Passage at about a Quarter of a Cable from him, the Contest became smart, but was short, for she struck in about Fifteen Minutes after we commenced our Fire upon her, and just before the Wolverine (which was pressing in the most gallant Manner to my Aid) came up. I sent my First Lieutenant to take Possession of her, and found her to be the Batavian Republic Guard-Ship *De Draak*, commanded by Captain-Lieutenant Van Esch, mounting Twenty-four Guns, Sixteen of them long Dutch Eighteen-Pounders, Two long English Thirty-two-Pounders, Six Fifty-Pound Howitzers, and One Hundred and Eighty Men. From the Howitzers I rather suppose Langridge was fired, as several Pieces of Iron were picked up in the Ship after the Action was over. Our Loss in Killed and Wounded (considering the Length of Time we had to advance on her under every Disadvantage, such as being exposed to her raking Fire for about Twenty Minutes, working Ship in a very narrow Navigation, shortening Sail, and anchoring) is very small, having only to lament at present the Death of One brave Man; there are Nine wounded, some of them badly, and myself slightly in the Left Knee.

The

The Loss of the Enemy I have not as yet been able to ascertain; Two dead and Three badly wounded were found on board her, and from the Appearance of great Quantities of Blood, &c. covered with Tarpaulins, which Captain Bolton discovered, I am led to think has been very considerable; indeed some of them confess that a Number were put into a Boat and sent to Harlingen immediately upon the Ship striking, and from the Number that at present muster not agreeing with the Establishment, I am induced to believe that was the Case.

On my going on board the Draak I found that she had been built for a Sheer Hulk, and converted into a Guard-Ship, extremely old; her Masts and Rigging very much cut, and the Vessel altogether unfit for His Majesty's Service, determined me to destroy her; I therefore directed Captain Bolton to perform that Duty, which he did effectually by burning her. This Service performed, we weighed and proceeded towards the Fly Island, at which Place we anchored on the 15th instant. I immediately sent Captain Bolton to take Possession of the Batavian Republican Ship the Dolphin, riding at Anchor close to the Town of the Fly. She had on our anchoring hoisted the Orange Colours, and the same Step was taken on the Island. A Person came off from the Municipality desiring him to surrender the Island to the Government of the Prince of Orange; and I have the Honor to request you will be pleased to direct some Persons to be sent as soon as convenient to take upon themselves the Arrangement and Management of Civil Affairs in the Island.

The Island of Schelling has not yet adopted the same Step; I shall therefore, if it meets your Approbation, take the necessary Steps to induce them to do it.



To the Captains and Officers I have given Paroles, which Measure I hope will meet your Wishes. The Prisoners from the Ship and Brig, amounting to about Two Hundred and Thirty, I have put on board the Dolphin until I know your Pleasure respecting them (I think they will mostly volunteer for the Prince's Service): the Command of which Ship I have given (until your Pleasure is known) to Lieutenant M'Dougal of the Wolverine; this Officer, from his Zeal at all Times, (from Captain Bolton's Report,) but particularly so on the Service we were at present employed, I think, Sir, will merit your Protection; and now, Sir, permit me to have the Honor of expressing to you the Sentiments of Gratitude I feel at the Conduct of all those employed under me in this little Expedition; each Individual has behaved well. To Captain Bolton, his Officers and Ship's Company, I am particularly indebted for the gallant Manner in which he pushed his Ship on in attempting our Assistance; indeed I cannot but acknowledge the greatest Obligations to Captain Bolton for his Counsel at all Times.

To the Officers of every Description, Seamen, and Marines of the Arrow, I cannot sufficiently express my Approbation of their cool and determined Bravery; they acquitted themselves as Britons: to Mr. Gilmour, my First Lieutenant, the greatest Praise is due for the prompt Manner in which he caused my Orders to be executed in bringing the Ship to an Anchor under a heavy Fire from the Enemy; I therefore take the Liberty of recommending this zealous good Officer to your Protection; he is an old Follower of mine, has been Two Voyages round the World with me, and was One of the Three young Midshipmen that remained with Lieutenant Riou during the Distress of His Majesty's Ship Guardian; I therefore hope my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will deem him

him worthy of Promotion. I have given him the temporary Command of the Batavian Republican Brig Gier, and shall send her round to the Texel as soon as possible. She mounts Fourteen long Dutch Twelve-Pounders, with a Complement of Eighty Men. She is a most complete Vessel, quite new, Copper-bottomed, well found, and never yet at Sea, and in every Respect fit for His Majesty's Service, only wanting Men. I mean to take Four of her Guns out for the Purpose of arming Four Schoots to act hereabouts, either on the defensive or offensive.

Underneath is a List of Killed and Wounded on board His Majesty's Sloop Arrow, and also a Statement of the British and Batavian Force.

*A List of the Killed and Wounded.*

Killed.—John Shean, Seaman.

Wounded,—Captain Portlock, William Wilson, Master's Mate, dangerously; Francis Yeats, Carpenter's Mate, slightly; Joseph Thompson, dangerously, John Speak, badly, Philip Sanders, badly, William Palmer, slightly, Philip M'Garnet, slightly, James Groves, slightly, Seamen; Richard Haines, Boy, slightly.

*Statement of the British and Dutch Force.*

*British.*

Arrow, Twenty-eight Guns, Thirty-eight-Pound Carronades.

Wolverene, Twelve Guns, Two long Twenty-four-Pounders.

Total—Forty Guns and One Hundred and Eighty Men.

*Dutch.*

Draak, Twenty-four Guns, Six Fifty-Pound Brass Howitzers, Two Thirty-two Pounders, Sixteen Eighteen Pounders, long Guns.

Gier, Fourteen Guns, Twelve-Pounders, long Guns,  
Two Schooners, each Four Guns, Eight Pounders,  
long Guns.  
Four Schoots, each Two Guns, Eight-Pounders,  
long Guns.

Total.—Fifty-four Guns and Three Hundred  
and Eighty Men.

I must in Justice to the Captain of De Draak  
say, that he fought very gallantly; I wish for his  
Honor it had been in a better Cause.

I have the Honor to transmit this Dispatch by  
Lieutenant Reddy, commanding His Majesty's  
Brig Speedwell.

Admiralty Office, September 28, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.  
Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq;  
dated the 24th instant.*

SIR,

I ENCLOSE, for the Information of the Lords  
Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter I have  
received from Captain Digby, of His Majesty's  
Ship Alcmena, giving an Account of the Capture  
of a Spanish Ship and Brig laden with Naval Stores  
for the Arsenal at Ferrol, and a French Sloop from  
St. Domingo. I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

*His Majesty's Ship Alcmena, River*  
MY LORD, *Tagus, 30th July 1799.*

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you that I stood  
into the Harbour of Vivero, on the 8th instant,  
towards Sunset, and running between Two Spanish  
Vessels at Anchor, distant from each other near  
Two Cables' Length, I sent Lieutenants Warren  
and Oliver with Parties armed to board them and  
make out, which Service they executed in a spirited  
and

and masterly Manner. On their Appearance under sail, Two Forts and a detached Gun opened round us, which I returned; the heavy Smoke of my Guns, and Day closing, prevented the Enemy directing theirs to Effect.

One of the Prizes named *La Felicidad*, a Ship between Seven and Eight Hundred Tons, pierced for Twenty-two Guns, is loaded with Hemp, a few lower Masts, and Ship Timber; the other, named *El Bifarro*, a Brig near Four Hundred Tons, with Ship Timber and Iron, both bound to the Arsenal at Ferrol.

I am obliged to Mr. Hammond, commanding the *Phoenix* Privateer Luggier of Jersey, for the Intelligence: he followed in, and gave every Assistance to the Prizes. On the 25th instant I sent him in chace, and he captured a French Sloop from St. Domingo, bound to Bourdeaux.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

H. DIGBY.

*Earl of St. Vincent, K. B.*  
*Admiral of the White,*  
*&c. &c. &c.*



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

*LONDON GAZETTE* OF OCTOBER 1<sup>st</sup>, 1799.

No. XXXIII.

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*Downing-Street, September 28, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD, *Zurich, September 8, 1799.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that the Enemy made an Attack this Morning, with about Three Thousand Men, on the Post of Waldischoff, in Front of Zurich, occupied by about Six Hundred Men of the Russian Battalion of Essen.

The Enemy, by advancing rapidly, and availing themselves of the Darknefs of the Night, contrived to fall rather unawares on a small advanced Piquet, and some Prisoners fell into his Hands at the Commencement of the Affair: it terminated, however, in a Manner which, if it were possible, would add to the distinguished Reputation of the Russian Troops, and the Enemy were driven back to their Camp in great Disorder by the Battalion of Essen, who, without  
Hesitation,

Hesitation, notwithstanding the disproportioned Superiority of the Enemy's Force, immediately advanced upon them and charged them with their Bayonets.

The Russians lost about Thirty Men killed and wounded; that of the French has not been ascertained, but there is Reason to suppose, from the Number of Dead left upon the Field, and other Circumstances, that it was more considerable.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JOHN RAMSAY.

*Right Honorable Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, September 30, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship Babet, Enkhausen-Road, September 21, 1799.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, for their Lordships' Information, that the Weather having moderated on the 21st instant I shifted my Flag to the Babet: though blowing a Gale of Wind the Day before, Captain Mainwaring, by his great Exertions, had lightened her sufficiently for the Pilot to take Charge, and the Captains of the Bomb-Vessels made equal Exertions for the same Purpose, having lightened their respective Ships to Twelve Feet Eight Inches; I left the Isis, Melpomene, and Juno with Yards and Top-masts struck, having taken all the Seamen and Marines that could be spared from them, with Sir C. Hamilton, Captains Dundas and Oughton, and a proper Number of Officers in large Schuyts to assist me in the Expedition; about Ten we weighed in the Babet, accompanied by the Four Bombs, L'Espeigle and Speedwell Brigs, and  
 Lady

Lady Ann Lugger, and Prince William Armed Ship.

We fortunately had a fair Wind which raised the Tide considerably over the Flats, though in many Parts we had only Twelve Feet Six Inches. On our approaching Medenblic at Noon, I made the Signals for the Dart and Gun Brigs to weigh and join me ; and at Three P. M. I anchored with the Squadron off Enkhausen, and a Boat came off with Four Men wearing Orange Cockades ; in consequence of which I went on Shore attended by the Captains ;—we were received by all the Inhabitants with every Testimony of Joy at their Deliverance from their former tyrannical Government, and in the highest Degree expressive of their Loyalty and Attachment to the House of Orange.

I proceeded to the Stadthouse, and having summoned all the old and faithful Burgomasters, who had not taken the Oath to the Batavian Republic, I instantly reinstated them, until His Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange's Instructions were received ; to whom, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, I immediately sent an Express, and at the same Moment summoned before me and dissolved the Municipality, amidst the joyful Acclamations of the Inhabitants around the Stadthouse, Part of them at the same Time cutting down the Tree of Liberty, which they instantly burned ; all of which was done in the most loyal, quiet, and regular Manner.

I have detached Capt. Boorder, in the Espeigle, with the Speedwell, to scour the Coast from Steveren to Lemmer ; but previous to his going on that Service I sent him to Steveren, to bring me Intelligence of the Disposition of the Inhabitants : he returned Yesterday Morning with the pleasing Information of their having hoisted the Orange Colours, and most of the neighbouring Towns had  
done

done the same, and the Inhabitants joyfully complying with the same Terms as Enkhausen and Medenblic; I have likewise detached the Dart, with Two Gun-Brigs, to cut off the Communication with Amsterdam and the Towns in East Friezland, that have not returned to their Allegiance.

Our Appearance in the Zuyder Zee with such an unexpected Force has had a most wonderful and happy Effect, and given the greatest Confidence to those well disposed to the House of Orange.

I shall not lose a Moment's Time in moving forward, when the Wind and Tide will permit, to complete, as far as lays in my Power, what is finally intrusted to my Charge.

I have the Honor, to be, Sir,

A. MITCHEL.

*Evan Nepean, Esq.*



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF OCTOBER 8th, 1799.

No. XXXIV.

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*Downing-Street, October 7, 1799.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received late this Evening from Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-Quarters, Zuyper Zluys,  
October 4, 1799.*

SIR,

THE Inclemency of the Weather which prevailed at the Time of writing my last Dispatch, and which, as I therein explained, alone prevented me from putting the Army in Motion, having in some Measure subsided, and the necessary previous Arrangements having been made, the Attack was commenced on the whole of the Enemy's Line on the Morning of the 2d; and I have now the Happiness to inform you, that after a severe and obstinate Action, which lasted from Six in the Morning until the same Hour at Night, the distinguished  
Valour

Valour of His Majesty's and the Russian Troops prevailed throughout ; and the Enemy, being entirely defeated, retired in the Night from the Positions which he occupied on the Lange Dyke, the Koe Dyke at Bergen, and upon the extensive Range of Sand-Hills between the latter Place and Egmont-op-Zee. The Points where this well-fought Battle was principally contested, were from the Sea Shore in Front of Egmont, extending along the Sandy Desert or Hills to the Heights above Bergen, and it was sustained by the British Columns under the Command of those highly distinguished Officers General Sir Ralph Abercromby and Lieutenant-General Dundas, whose Exertions, as well as the Gallantry of the brave Troops they led, cannot have been surpassed by any former Instance of British Valour.

On the Night of this memorable Day, the Army lay upon their Arms, and Yesterday moved forward and occupied the Positions of the Lange Dyke, Alkmaar, Bergen, Egmont-op-Hoof, and Egmont-op-Zee.

The Enemy's Force, according to the best Information I have been able to obtain, consisted of between Twenty-five and Thirty Thousand Men, of whom a very small Proportion only were Dutch. General Daendals, who commanded the latter, is wounded. The French Troops, who have been continually reinforcing themselves, and whose Loss has been very great, were commanded by Generals Brune, Vandamme, and Boutet.

From the Continuance of the Action, and the Obstinacy with which it was contested, the Victory has not been gained without serious Loss. At present I am not in Possession of particular Returns ; but I have the Satisfaction to say that no Officer of Rank has fallen. The British Army has to regret Major-General Moore's being wounded in Two Places ; and  
the

the Russian Army, Major-General Emme's being also wounded; but I am happy to say that their Wounds are not of a Nature to lead me to apprehend that I shall long be deprived of the Assistance of their Abilities and Gallantry. It is impossible for me at this Moment to do Justice to the Merits of the other Generals and Officers of the Allied Army who distinguished themselves, as I must defer until To-morrow paying my Tribute of Praise to them and to the Troops generally, as well as giving the Details of the Battle of the 2d instant. My Attention is seriously engaged in making the Arrangements which are necessary for occupying a forward Position in Front of Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, to which Line the Enemy has retreated. I entertain no Doubt that the Extent of Country which will now be under the Protection of the Allied Army, and rescued from French Tyranny, will afford an Opportunity to its Loyal Inhabitants of declaring themselves. The Town of Alkmaar, which is the Seat of the States of North Holland, has opened its Gates to our Troops, and a considerable Number of the Dutch Troops have come over to the Prince of Orange's Standard.

In order that you may be in Possession of such Information as Want of Time will not at present allow me to detail, I charge my Aid-de-Camp Captain Fitzgerald with this Dispatch. He is entirely in my Confidence, and I request Leave to recommend him to His Majesty as an Officer of superior Merit and Intelligence.

I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK.

*The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,  
 &c. &c. &c.*

FROM THE  
LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 8th, 1799.

Admiralty-Office, October 8, 1799.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to  
Evan Nepean, Esq; dated Babet, off Enkhuysen,  
October 1, 1799.*

THIS Morning a Lieutenant of the *Espiegle* brought me the accompanying Letter, which I have sent for their Lordships' Information. Much Zeal and Gallantry has been displayed by Captains Bolton and Boorder, with their Officers and Men.

*Wolverene, Lemmer Roads,*

SIR,

*Sept. 29, 1799.*

ON Friday Morning, at Six o'Clock, I came to an Anchor with the *Haughty* and *Piercer*, close to *L'Espiegle*, distant about Six Miles from *Lemmer*; from Captain Boorder I received every Information I could desire. Finding the Enemy had a Thousand Regulars in the Town, and desperately determined to defend it, I immediately gave Directions for completing the Flotilla which Captain Boorder, with his usual Judgment, had begun. He had pressed Two Schoots, on board of each were put Two of *L'Espiegle's* Six Pounders, which, with the Two Flat-Bottom Boats, and *His's* Launch, formed a respectable Armament.

Being willing to spare the Effusion of Human Blood, especially of innocent Victims, on Saturday at Day Light I sent Captain Boorder on Shore with the following Letter:

Sir,



Sir,

Resistance on your Part is in vain ; I give you One Hour to send away the Women and Children, at the Expiration of that Time, if the Town is not surrendered to the British Arms for the Prince of Orange, your Soldiery shall be buried in its Ruins.

I have the Honor to be,

your obedient Servant,

W. BOLTON, Captain of His Majesty's  
Ship Wolverene.

*To the Commandant of Lemmer.*

Soon after Captain Boorder's Departure I weighed and stood in Shore. About Nine A. M. I observed him returning, and soon after a Flag of Truce came out of the Harbour. Before Captain Boorder arrived, I noticed the Gun Boats which had been moored across the Harbour, moving towards the Canals ; I instantly dispatched Lieutenant Simpson with a Flag of Truce to inform them that I considered their Removal, or any other Military Arrangement, as a Breach of the Armistice, and if persisted in I should instantly bombard the Town : before he returned, the Flag of Truce came on board with the following Letter :

To Captain Bolton, Commandant,

I have received your Summons ; the Municipality request Twenty-four Hours to send to their proper Authority to accede to your Demands.

Signed P. VAN GROUTTEN, Com-  
mandant.

N. B. Please to send an Answer by the Bearer.

I immediately replied as follows :

Sir,

I have received your Letter ; and have the Honor to inform you, that if the Prince's Colours are not  
hoisted

hoisted in Half an Hour after the Receipt of this  
I shall bombard the Town.

Your obedient Servant,

W. BOLTON.

To Myneer P. Van Groulten, Com-  
mandant of Lemmer.

I dispatched the Dutch Officer, and informed him I was coming down into my Disposition before the Town. I found by Captain Boorder, that the North Part of the Pier was considerably reinforced by some Eighteen Pounders, taken from the Gun-Boats, which made a little Alteration in our Disposition necessary; and I was much concerned to find my brave able Dutch Pilot declare, that from the Southerly Winds the Water was so low the Wolverene could not get in. Finding it a regular oozy Flat for Two Miles, I pushed through the Mud until within Musquet-Shot of the Shore. The Gun-Brigs passed a-head within Pistol-Shot of the Pier; but both, as well as myself, were, and not in the most favourable Position, completely aground; but Seamen ought never to be at a Loss. The Enemy, notwithstanding the Flag of Truce, commenced a heavy Fire, which in an instant was returned from every Part of the Squadron: the Action continued nearly an Hour, when the Enemy flew from their Quarters, the Soldiers deserted the Town, and the Piercer's Boat's Crew planted the British Standard on the Pier. I do not wonder at the strong Opposition, as the Troops were mostly French.

I cannot too much praise the Valor and Conduct of the Officers and Men under my Command. Lieutenants Mends and Field led their Gun-Brigs in with great Courage; the same with the Officers who commanded the Schoots and Flat Boats. I feel great Obligation to Captain Boorder for his

1799.

u

Assistance;

Assistance ; but his Praise is beyond my Commendation. Lieutenant Reddy, of the *Speedwell*, and Lieutenant Simpson, of the *Ifis*, distinguished themselves particularly ; the former I sent with a Flat Boat to get off the *Piercer* ; the latter the *Haughty*. To Captain Boorder I confided the Arrangements on Shore. The Gale freshened fast, and it was necessary to preserve the *Wolverene* ; with some Difficulty her Bow was hove round : the Wind fortunately came round to the Southward ; and by starting all the Water, with a heavy Press of Sail for Two Miles, I dragged her through the Mud, steering by Sails only into Eleven Feet Water, where she now lies. All last Night it blew excessively hard, the Ship struck repeatedly, but using every Means to lighten her, she rode it out tolerably well. This Morning at Ten o'Clock I observed a Body of the Enemy advancing against the Town along the Northern Causeway, I immediately sent to Captain Boorder to apprize him of the Danger : in a little Time the Town was attacked on all Sides, but very soon I had the Satisfaction of seeing the Enemy retreat. From the Mast Head I perceive the Town is nearly surrounded by Water, so that a few brave Men, with a Flotilla on the Canal, can most effectually defend it. I have no Doubt but a well-timed Succour to these People would cause the whole Province to throw off the French Yoke.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

WILLIAM BOLTON.

*Vice Admiral Mitchell,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

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# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY  
OF OCTOBER 14th, 1799.

No. XXXV.

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*Downing-Street, October 13, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, were this Afternoon received from Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

*Head-Quarters, Alkmaar,  
October 6, 1799.*

S I R,

**I** DISPATCHED my Aid-de-Camp Captain Fitzgerald, on the 4th instant, with an Account of the Success obtained over the Enemy on the 2d; and Circumstances at that Moment not enabling me to give the Particulars of that Day's Action, I shall now enter into a Detail of the Occurrences which then took place.

The Disposition I have already transmitted to you of the intended Attack will shew that it was determined that a vigorous Effort should be made on the Left of the Enemy, where the French Troops were posted and concentrated about Bergen, a large Village



Village surrounded by extensive Woods, through which passes the great Road leading to Haarlem, and between which and the Sea lies an extensive Region of high Sand Hills, impassable for Artillery or Carriages, difficult and very embarrassing from their Depth and broken Surface for Cavalry, and exceedingly forbidding from all these and other Circumstances to any Movements being attempted in them by a large Body of Infantry. Behind these Sand Hills, and to the Enemy's Right, through the whole Extent of North Holland, lies a wet and low Country, everywhere intersected with Dykes, Canals, and Ditches, which it rested with the Enemy to occupy and strengthen in whatever Manner and in whatever Points he pleased, and thereby to prevent our making any successful Attempt against his Right. His Centre was supported by the Town of Alkmaar; and Water Communications gave him in every Direction the Advantage of drawing from and profiting by the Resources of the Country. The Delays which the unusual Severity of the Weather at this Season and the Whole of our Situation rendered inevitable, enabled him to improve his Position by new Works, which bore a formidable Appearance, and threatened much Resistance.

Under all Circumstances it was evident, that it was only by a great Advantage gained on the Enemy's Left that we could drive him back, and force him to evacuate North Holland, thereby materially bettering our Situation, by opening the Sphere of our Resources and future Exertions.

The combined Attacks were therefore made in Four principal Columns:

The First on the Right, under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, consisting of

Major-General D'Oyley's Brigade,  
Major-General Moore's Ditto,  
Major General Earl of Cavan's Ditto,

Colonel

Colonel M'Donald's Reserve,  
 Nine Squadrons of Light Dragoons commanded  
 by Colonel Lord Paget,  
 And One Troop of Horse Artillery,  
 marched by the Sea-Beach against Egmont op-Zee  
 with a View to turn the Enemy's Left Flank.

Of the Second, consisting of Russian Troops com-  
 manded by Major-General D'Essen, the greater  
 Proportion marched by the Slaper Dyke through the  
 Villages of Groete and Schorel upon Bergen, by the  
 Road which all the Way skirts the Foot of the Sand  
 Hills of Camperdown, about Three Hundred Feet  
 high, presenting a steep Face to the Country much  
 wooded, but from their Summit more gradually slop-  
 ing towards the Sea. Part of this Column, under Ma-  
 jor-General Sedmoratsky, debouchéd from the Zuyp-  
 er Sluys, and were destined to cover the Left Flank of  
 the Remainder of the Russian Troops moving under  
 the Sand Hills, to co-operate with the Brigade  
 under Major-General Burrard in the Attack of  
 Schoreldam, and to combine their Attack upon  
 Bergen with the Troops upon their Right.

The Third Column, under the Command of  
 Lieutenant-General Dundas, consisted of

Major-General Earl of Chatham's Brigade,

Major-General Coote's Ditto,

Major-General Burrard's Ditto,

And One Squadron of the 11th Light Dragoons.

Major-General Coote's Brigade was ordered to  
 follow the Advanced Guard of Sir Ralph Aber-  
 cromby's Column from Petten, to turn to the Left  
 at the Village of Campe, and proceeding under the  
 Hills to take the Slaper Dyke in Reserve and clear  
 the Road to Groete and the Heights above it, for  
 that Part of the Russian Column which marched  
 by the Slaper Dyke, whose Right Major-General  
 Coote was to cover, during its Progress towards  
 Bergen, by detaching the required Number of

Troops into the Sand Hills. Major-General Lord Chatham's Brigade was to follow that Part of the Russian Column which marched from the Zuyper Sluys, to turn to the Right, and falling into the Road in the Rear of Major-General D'Essen's Corps, to join such Part of Major-General D'Essen's Corps as moved along that Road, to proceed in Support of the Russian Column, covering its Right upon the Sand Hills, and from them ultimately to combine with that Column in its Attack upon Bergen; for which Purpose these Two Brigades were to extend as much as possible to the Right, and endeavour to connect themselves with the Right Column. Major-General Burrard's Brigade was ordered to move from Tutenhoorn and Crabbendam upon the Left of the Alkmaar Canal, to combine, with the Corps under Major-General Sedmoratsky, its Attack from Schoreldam, which was further supported by Seven Gun Boats moving along the above Canal. Major-General Burrard was to communicate upon his Left with the Fourth Column under Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, consisting of

Major-General His Highness Prince William's  
Brigade,

Major-General Manners' Ditto,

Major-General Donn's Ditto,

Two Squadrons of the 18th Light Dragoons,  
And Two Battalions of Russians.

This Column covered the whole of the Left of our Position to the Zuyder Zee, and was destined to threaten the Enemy's Right and to take Advantage in every favorable Circumstance that should offer.

Proportions of Artillery of Reserve were attached to each Column, and to the Russian Column about Two Hundred Cossacks and Hussars.

The Force of the Enemy was computed at Twenty-five Thousand Men, much the greater Proportion of which were French.

The

The State of the Tide determined the March of the Right Column, which proceeded from Petten at Half past Six o'Clock in the Morning. Its Advanced Guard, composed of the Reserve under Colonel M'Donald: *viz.*

1st Battalion of Grenadiers of the Line,

1st Battalion of Light Infantry of Ditto,

23d Regiment of Infantry,

And 55th Regiment of Infantry,

drove the Enemy from Campe and from the Sand Hills above that Village, and continued its March upon the Ridge of those Hills inclining a little to the Left. Major-General Coote's Brigade, which next followed, turned to its Left at Campe, and advancing as far as the Extremity of the Slaper Dyke and the Village of Groete, cleared the Road for the Russian Column under Major-General D'Essen. Part of this Brigade, in Connexion with Colonel M'Donald's Corps drove the Enemy from the Sand Hills to the Right and Front of the Russian Column, and continued moving forward upon the Sand Hills a little in advance of the Russian Troops. Major-General Sedmoratsky's Corps had marched from the Zuyper Sluys as soon as the Enemy had abandoned Groete, and advanced across the Plain between the Alkmaar Canal and the Road by which Major-General D'Essen moved, whose Left he joined, whilst his own Left was protected by the Fire of the Gun Boats and the Advance of Major-General Burrard's Corps.

The Enemy, who had gradually retired from Schorel, were now formed in considerable Force from Schorel to Schoreldam, and kept up a very warm Fire from the Cannon which they had posted at different Points of their Line. Major General Lord Chatham's Brigade moved in the Rear of Major-General Sedmoratsky's Corps, close behind which it was formed in the Plain.



The Column under Major General D'Essen proceeded along the Road upon Schorel, whilst Major-General Coote's Brigade was rapidly driving the Enemy from the Ridge of Sand Hills above that Village and to its Right. Colonel McDonald's Corps had moved considerably to the Right, with a View to connect itself with the Right Column, and continued warmly engaged with the Enemy who were in very considerable Force in the Sand Hills. After some Delay the Enemy were driven, about Eleven o'Clock, by the Russian Troops, and by the Gun-Boats and Major-General Burrard's Brigade upon their Left, from Schorel and Schoreldam, between which Major Generals D'Essen's and Sedmoratsky's Corps took Post, and continued the Remainder of the Day engaged in a Cannonade with the Enemy posted in the Village of Bergen and between it and the Koe Dyke. Schoreldam was occupied by Major-General Burrard, whence he continued his Attack (in Conjunction with the Gun-Boats) upon the Enemy, who was strongly posted on the Koe Dyke.

In this situation it became necessary to make a great Effort to clear the Summit of the Sand Hills of the Enemy, who occupied them in great Numbers, and for a great visible Extent quite beyond Bergen. The Left of Major-General Coote's Brigade was then above Schorel, and the Regiments which composed it were separated by very considerable Intervals, and extended a long Way into the Sand Hills. The 85th Regiment being on the Right, and considerably advanced, was warmly engaged with the Enemy, who shewed a Disposition to come upon the Right of the Brigade. I therefore directed Lieutenant General Dundas to march Major-General Lord Chatham's Brigade from the Plain into the Sand Hills to the Right of Major-General Coote's, leaving One Battalion (the

(the 31st) to move close under the Hills parallel with the Left of Major-General Coote's Brigade. This Movement was admirably executed; and Major-General Lord Chatham's Brigade having arrived at some Distance behind the 85th Regiment, and outflanking it by about Two Battalions, the Line was formed, and the Whole was ordered to advance at a brisk Pace to gain the Heights about Three Quarters of a Mile distant, across a Scrubby Wood, and then by a gradual Ascent to the Summit of the Sand Hills: the 85th Regiment at the same Time charged, and drove the Enemy before them, who, being thus taken in Flank and Rear, retired precipitately towards his Right, and took Post on the Summit of the Heights which hang over Bergen, whilst the Remainder of Major-General Coote's Brigade having also moved forward, joined the Left of Major-General Lord Chatham's.—The 85th Regiment took Post in a favourable Situation below those Heights, so as to block up and command the Avenue and great Road which leads through Bergen.

From the Heights the Enemy were seen in the Village of Bergen and the Woods and Plains about it, wavering, and apparently in great Uncertainty; but Lieutenant-General Dundas's Corps not being able alone to undertake the Attack of the Village and Woods, or to bring Cannon into the Sand Hills, the Enemy re-occupied the Village in Force, and kept up a brisk Fire of Cannon and Musquetry on the Heights occupied by the British, and by which the latter were sheltered. A considerable Body of the Enemy advanced along the Avenue, and made a spirited Attack to regain the Heights on the Post of the 85th, but were driven back with Loss, and that Regiment gallantly maintained their Situation during the Rest of the Day against several other Attempts of the Enemy.—A large Body of the  
Enemy

Enemy having been seen moving to their Left, Three Battalions of Major-General Coote's Brigade were marched beyond the Right of Lord Chatham's to support him and extend the Line. The 27th Regiment, posted at the Termination of another Avenue from Bergen, were attacked by a considerable Body issuing from the Woods; the Regiment having, however, by a spirited Charge driven the Enemy into the Wood, no further Attempt was made by them from that Time (about Half past Three P. M.) to dislodge Lieutenant-General Dundas's Corps.—The Extension of his Line had now brought its Right very near to the Reserve under Colonel M'Donald, who had been advancing rapidly, notwithstanding the considerable Resistance he had experienced, and was now warmly engaged with a Body of the Enemy, lining a Sand Hill Ridge which crosses the Downs in a perpendicular Direction, and which Body had probably moved from Bergen and Egmont-op-te-Hooft with the View of turning Lieutenant-General Dundas's Right Flank.—Lieutenant General Dundas, therefore, sent down the 29th Regiment on the Left of Colonel M'Donald close to the Road leading from Bergen to Egmont; and although the Enemy's Position appeared steep and formidable, a general and rapid Attack was made. The Advance of the 29th Regiment was the Signal for the Whole on the Right of it to move forward briskly, which was done with such Spirit that they were soon at the Bottom of the Enemy's Position; and ascending the Hill without stopping, they pursued their Advantage with such Vigour as to drive the Enemy totally from the Sand Hills. This was the last Event which took Place on the Side of Bergen; and as the Close of the Day was fast approaching, Colonel M'Donald, with Two Battalions, was sent to the Support of General Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Abercromby. The Heights of the Sand Hills surrounding Bergen for about Three Miles remained crowned and possessed by Eleven British Battalions.

General Sir Ralph Abercromby had marched, according to the Disposition, along the Beach with Major-General D'Oyley's, Major-General Moore's, and Major-General Lord Cavan's Brigades, the Cavalry and Horse Artillery (the Reserve under Colonel M'Donald not having been able, owing to the great Extent of the Sand Hills, to rejoin him, after turning to the Left at Campe). The main Body of Sir Ralph Abercromby's Column had proceeded without meeting with much Resistance in the early Part of the Day, but was nevertheless much inconvenienced and his Troops harassed by the Necessity of detaching continually into the Sand Hills to his Left, to cover that Flank against the Troops whom the Enemy had placed in the Sand Hills. The admirable Disposition, however, which he made of his Troops, and their determined Spirit and Gallantry, enabled him to arrive within a Mile of Egmont. Here he was seriously opposed by a very considerable Corps of French Infantry, which occupied Egmont-op-Zee and the high Sand Hills in its Front, and who had formed a very strong Corps of Cavalry and Artillery to their Left upon the Beach. The Engagement was maintained during several Hours with the greatest Obstinacy; and in no Instance were the Abilities of a Commander, or the heroic Perseverance of Troops in so difficult and trying a Situation, more highly conspicuous. Animated by the Example of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the general and other Officers under him, the Troops sustained every Effort made upon them by an Enemy then superior in Number, and much favoured by the Strength of his Position. Late in the Evening, the Enemy's Cavalry having been defeated in an Attempt which they made upon the British Horse Artillery on



on the Beach, and having been charged by the Cavalry under Colonel Lord Paget, was driven with considerable Loss nearly to Egmont-op-Zee: his Efforts then relaxed considerably upon the Right; and General Sir Ralph Abercromby having soon after been joined by the Reinforcement under Colonel M'Donald, took Post upon the Sand Hills and the Beach within a very short Distance of Egmont-op-Zee, where the Troops lay upon their Arms during the Night.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney had assembled the greater Part of his Corps in Front of Drixhoorn, whence he threatened an Attack on Oudt Carspel, in and near which was placed the principal Force of the Enemy's Right, and could at the same Time have supported any Part of the Line which might be attempted. Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, seconded by the active Exertions of the General Officers and Troops under his Command, executed with his usual Ability that Part of the Disposition with which he was entrusted, and effectually prevented the Enemy from sending any Detachments to his Left.

On the 3d at Day-break, the Enemy evacuated their strongly fortified Posts at Oudt Carspel and the Lange Dyke, retiring upon Saint Pancras and Alkmaar: the above Posts were very soon after occupied by Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney.

The Enemy still continued in the Woods and Town of Bergen, and appeared with Cannon and in some Force on that Side of it next to the Koe Dyke. They had, however, withdrawn the greater Part of their Force during the Night, and before Mid day the Village was taken Possession of by the 85th Regiment. About One, General Sir Ralph Abercromby entered Egmont op Zee, and in the Evening the Russians under Major General D'Essen advanced from the Ground where (as I have already

ready stated) they had halted the preceding Day, to Egmont op de Hooff. Major General Burrard, who when the Enemy retired from Bergen had advanced to Koe Dyke, was ordered in the Evening to occupy with a Detachment from his Brigade the Town of Alkmaar, which had been abandoned by the Enemy, and had been entered nearly at the same Time by Patroles from his and Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney's Corps.

The exhausted State of the Troops, from the almost unparalleled Difficulties and Fatigues which they had to encounter, prevented me from taking that Advantage of the Enemy's Retreat to Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee which, in any other Country, and under any other Circumstances, would have been the Consequences of the Operations of the Army upon the 2d.

Of the Loss sustained by the Enemy, the Reports are so various that I cannot venture to say any Thing decisive; but from all Circumstances I have Reason to think it must have exceeded Four Thousand Men. Seven Pieces of Cannon and a great Proportion of Tumbrils were taken. The Prisoners having been immediately sent to the Helder, I cannot at present give any Statement of their Number, but I do not believe it exceeds a few Hundred Men.

Under Divine Providence this signal Victory obtained over the Enemy is to be attributed to the animating and persevering Exertions which have at all Times been the Characteristics of the British Soldier, and which on no Occasion were ever more eminently displayed; nor has it often fallen to the Lot of any General to have such just Cause of Acknowledgment for the distinguished Support he that Day experienced from the Officers under his Command.

I cannot in sufficient Terms express the Obligations I owe to General Sir Ralph Abercromby and

and Lieutenant-General Dundas, for the able Manner in which they conducted their respective Columns, whose Success is in no small Degree to be attributed to their personal Exertions and Example. The former had Two Horses shot under him.

I must also state my warm Acknowledgments to Lieutenant-General Hulse, Major Generals Lord Chatham, Coote, D'Oyley, Burrard, and Moore, for their spirited Efforts upon this Occasion, and the Abilities which they shewed in the Conduct of their respective Brigades.

The latter, by his Ability and personal Exertion, very materially contributed to the Success of this Column; and, although severely wounded through the Thigh, continued in Action for near Two Hours, until a Second Wound in the Face obliged him to quit the Field.—Much Praise is due to Major-General Hutchinson for the Manner in which he led the 5th or Lord Cavan's Brigade; and I hope it will not be considered as an improper Intrusion, if I take this Occasion to express my sincere Regret that an unfortunate Blow from a Horse in going into Action, by fracturing his Leg, should have deprived me of his Lordship's Services. Colonel M'Donald distinguished himself by his usual Spirit and Ability in the Command of the Reserve, as did Lord Paget, who commanded the Cavalry upon the Beach, and whose Exertions are deserving of every Praise. Nor must I omit expressing my Thanks to Lieutenant-Colonels Whitworth and Smyth, who commanded the Artillery of Reserve, and to Major Judson of the Horse Artillery.—The Detachment of Seamen under the Command of Captains Goddard and Jurcoing were upon this, as upon a former Occasion, of the most essential Service in the Direction of the Gun Boats.—The Conduct of Major General Knox, who was attached to the Column of Russian Troops, was such as to afford me the greatest Satisfaction.

I enclose

I enclose the Returns of the Loss of the British and Russian Troops, and must repeat my sincere Regret that the Advantages we have obtained (however brilliant) have been so dearly bought.

In closing this Dispatch, I cannot deny myself the Pleasure of expressing my Approbation of the Staff of my Army, and in particular of the Exertions and Abilities shewn by Lieutenant Colonel Anstruther, Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*The Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

Head-Quarters, Alkmaar, October 6, 1779.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of His Majesty's Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Battle of Bergen fought on the 2d October 1799.*

7th, or Queen's own Light Dragoons. — 2 Rank and File, 4 Horses killed; 11 Rank and File, 25 Horses wounded, 1 Horse missing.

11th Light Dragoons. — 1 Rank and File, 2 Horses killed; 4 Rank and File, 4 Horses wounded.

15th, or King's Light Dragoons. — 2 Rank and File, 4 Horses killed; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 9 Rank and File, 3 Horses wounded; 2 Horses missing.

Royal Artillery. — 9 Rank and File, 34 Horses killed; 1 Captain, 4 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File, 45 Horses wounded.

Grenadier Battalion of the Line. — 4 Serjeants, 9 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 3 Serjeants, 59 Rank and File wounded; 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 30 Rank and File missing.

Light



Light Infantry Battalion of the Line.—4 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 2 Serjeants, 57 Rank and File wounded; 5 Rank and File missing.

Grenadier Battalion of the Guards.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 18 Rank and File wounded.

3d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Guards.—6 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 2 Subalterns, 5 Serjeants, 47 Rank and File wounded; 8 Rank and File missing.

2d, or Queen's Regiment of Foot.—2 Rank and File killed; 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 13 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

27th Regiment of Foot.—4 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 1 Drummer, 40 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

29th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 30 Rank and File wounded; 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File missing.

85th Ditto.—1 Subaltern, 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 66 Rank and File wounded; 9 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of the Royals.—7 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File wounded; 10 Rank and File missing.

25th Regiment of Foot.—1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, 32 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 3 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 61 Rank and File wounded; 13 Rank and File missing.

49th Ditto.—1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 30 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 2 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 50 Rank and File wounded.

ed; 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 21 Rank and File missing.

79th Ditto.—1 Captain, 13 Rank and File killed; 1 Colonel, 3 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 54 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

92d Ditto.—1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 54 Rank and File killed; 1 Colonel, 4 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 6 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 175 Rank and File wounded; 39 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of the 17th Ditto.—2 Rank and File killed; 2 Subalterns, 5 Rank and File wounded.

1st Battalion of the 40th Ditto.—1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File wounded.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—1 Staff wounded.

1st Battalion of the 20th Ditto.—1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Subaltern, 29 Rank and File wounded, 3 Rank and File missing.

63d Regiment of Foot.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 33 Rank and File wounded; 2 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the 4th Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Subaltern, 3 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File wounded; 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File missing.

3d Battalion of Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded; 4 Rank and File missing.

31st Regiment of Foot.—2 Rank and File killed;  
1 Subaltern, 6 Rank and File wounded; 5 Rank  
and File missing.

23d Ditto.—7 Rank and File killed; 2 Subalterns,  
1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 49 Rank and File  
wounded; 7 Rank and File missing.

55th Ditto.—1 Major, 2 Rank and File killed; 1  
Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 16 Rank and  
File wounded.

Company of Riflemen, 6th Battalion of the 60th  
Regiment of Foot.—6 Rank and File killed;  
7 Rank and File wounded; 4 Rank and File  
missing.

Total.—1 Major, 5 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 11  
Serjeants, 215 Rank and File, 44 Horses  
killed; 2 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels,  
3 Majors, 22 Captains, 39 Subalterns, 1  
Staff, 46 Serjeants, 7 Drummers, 980 Rank  
and File, 78 Horses wounded; 1 Captain,  
4 Subalterns, 7 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 178  
Rank and File, 3 Horses missing.

*Return of Officers, killed, wounded, and missing.*

Staff.—Major-General Moore of the 4th Brigade;  
Lieutenant-Colonel Sontag; Major Calcraft, of  
the 25th Light Dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to Co-  
lonel Lord Paget; Captain W. Gray, of the  
Queen's Regiment, Brigade Major of the 3d  
Brigade; Lieutenant Charles Jackson of the 40th  
Regiment, acting on the Staff with the Russian  
Army; wounded.

15th Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant-Colonel Er-  
kine wounded.

Royal Artillery.—Captain Nichol wounded, since  
dead.

Grenadier

Grenadier Battalion of the Line.—Captain Leith, of the 31st Regiment of Foot ; Captain Pratt, of the 5th Regiment ; Lieutenant Stafford, of the 31st Regiment ; Lieutenant Philpot, of the 35th Regiment ; Volunteer Barrington, wounded ; Captain O'Neil, wounded and missing.

Light Infantry Battalion of the Line.—Captain Robertson, of the 35th Regiment of Foot ; Captain Hitchman, of the 3d Battalion of the 4th Foot, wounded.

3d Battalion of the 1st Guards.—Major Coleman, Ensign Spedding, Ensign Campbell, wounded.

27th Foot.—Captain Archibald M'Murdo, Adjutant and Lieutenant George Tuthil, Quartermaster and Ensign John Ryan, Ensign W. T. Brazier, wounded.

29th Ditto.—Captain White, Lieutenant Tandy, Lieutenant Rowan, Lieutenant Bamfield, wounded.

85th Ditto.—Lieutenant Nester, killed ; Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, Captain Bowen, Captain M'Intosh, Lieutenant Keilly, wounded.

2d Battalion Royals.—Captain Barnes, Captain Hunter, Lieutenant Ainslie, Lieutenant Frazer, Lieutenant Edmonstown, Lieutenant Patton, Ensign Birmingham, wounded ; Lieutenant Hope, wounded and taken Prisoner.

25th Foot.—Captain-Lieutenant J. Weir Johnston, Lieutenant Hugh M'Donald, killed ; Major S. V. Hinde, Captain George Callander, Captain F. P. Scott, Captain F. C. Carew, Lieutenant Alexander W. Light, Lieutenant James Peat, Lieutenant John A. Grant, Lieutenant John Austin, wounded.

49th Foot, Captain Archer, Ensign Ginn, killed ; Major Hutchinson, Captain Sharp, Captain Robbins,



bins, Lieutenant Urquhart, Ensign Hill, wounded; Lieutenant Richard Johnston, missing.

79th Ditto — Captain James Campbell, of the Grenadiers, killed; Colonel Alan Cameron, Lieutenant M'Donald, Lieutenant M'Neil, Lieutenant Rose, wounded.

92d Ditto — Captain William M'Intosh, Lieutenant Alexander Frazer, Lieutenant Gordon M'Hardy, killed; Colonel Marquis of Huntley, Captain John Cameron, Captain Alexander Gordon, Captain Peter Grant, Lieutenant G. Frazer, Lieutenant Charles Chad, Lieutenant Donald M'Donald, Ensign Charles Cameron, Ensign John M'Pherson, Ensign James Bent, wounded; Captain John M'Lean, wounded and taken Prisoner.

2d Battalion of the 17th Ditto. — Lieutenant Wynne, Lieutenant Morrison, wounded.

2d Battalion of the 40th Foot. — Quarter-Master Philips, wounded.

1st Battalion of the 20th Foot. — Captain Pawlett, wounded.

2d Battalion of Ditto. — Ensign Mills, wounded.

63d Foot. — Captain M'Niver, Lieutenant Lee Gitte, Ensign Hall, wounded.

1st Battalion of the 4th Foot. — Ensign T. B. Carruthers, wounded.

31st Foot. — Ensign P. King, wounded.

23d Foot. — Lieutenant A. M'Lean, Lieutenant William Keith, wounded.

55th Foot. — Major William Lumfden, killed; Lieutenant W. H. Dixon, wounded.

Royal Navy. — Lieutenant Roward and Three Seamen, wounded.

ALEX. HOPE,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, Egmont-op-Hooff,  
October 5, 1799.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the  
Russian Forces under the Command of His Royal  
Highness the Duke of York, in the Battle of Bergen  
on the 2d of October 1799.*

- 1 Field Officer and Captain, 3 Subalterns, 9 Non-commissioned Officers, and 157 Privates killed or taken Prisoners.  
1 General, 1 Field Officer and Captain, 18 Subalterns, 38 Non-Commissioned Officers, and 365 Privates wounded.

Total—170 killed or taken Prisoners, and  
423 wounded.  
50 Horses killed.

Head-Quarters, Alkmaar,  
October 7, 1799.

SIR,

THE Enemy, after the Action of the 2d, having taken up the Position between Beverwyck and Wyck-op-Zee, I determined to endeavour to force him thence before he had an Opportunity of strengthening by Works the short and very defensible Line which he occupied, and to oblige him still further to retire before he could be joined by the Reinforcements which I had Information were upon their March.

Preparatory, therefore, to a general forward Movement, I ordered the Advanced Posts which the Army took up on the 3d instant in Front of this Place, of Egmont-op-te-Hooff and Egmont-op-Zee, to be pushed forward, which Operation took place Yesterday Morning. At first little Opposition was shewn, and we succeeded in taking Possession of the Villages of Schermerhoorn, Acher Sloot, Limmen,

Limmen, Baccum, and of a Position on the Sand Hills near Wyck op-Zee : the Column of Russian Troops under the Command of Major-General D'Essen, in endeavouring to gain a Height in Front of their intended Advanced Post at Baccum, (which was material to the Security of that Point,) was vigorously opposed and afterwards attacked by a strong Body of the Enemy, which obliged General Sir Ralph Abercromby to move up in Support with the Reserve of his Corps.

The Enemy on their Part advanced their whole Force ; the Action became general along the whole Line from Limmen to the Sea, and was maintained with great Obstinacy on both Sides until Night, when the Enemy retired, leaving us Masters of the Field of Battle. The Conflict however has, I am concerned to state, been as severe, and has been attended with as serious a Loss (in proportion to the Numbers engaged), as any of those which have been fought by the brave Troops composing this Army since their Arrival in Holland. The Gallantry they displayed, and the Perseverance with which they supported the Fatigues of this Day, rival their former Exertions.

The Corps engaged were :

Major-General D'Oyley's Brigade of Guards,  
Major-General Burrard's Ditto,  
Major-General Earl of Chatham's Brigade.  
Major-General Coote's Ditto,

Major-General the Earl of Cavan's Brigade,  
commanded by Major General Hutchinson.

The Reserve under the Command of Colonel M'Donald,

Part of the 7th and 11th Light Dragoons,  
And Seven Battalions of Russians.

To General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the other General Officers in Command of the Brigades before-mentioned, as also to Colonel M'Donald, my warmest

warmest Acknowledgments are due, for their spirited and judicious Exertions during this Affair; nor ought I to omit the Praise due to Colonel Clephane, commanding Four Companies of the 3d and One of the Coldstream Regiments of Guards, who, by a spirited Charge, drove Two Battalions of the Enemy from the Post of Acher Slood, making Two Hundred Prisoners. I have sincerely to regret, that in the Course of the Action Major-General Hutchinson received a Musket-shot Wound in the Thigh, which, however, is not serious.

I have not yet received any Reports of the Killed and Wounded, but I am apprehensive that the Number of British is not less than Five Hundred, and that the Loss of the Russian Troops, as far as I can understand, amounts to Twelve Hundred Men. I shall, as early as Circumstances possibly admit, transmit particular Returns.

The Loss of the Enemy upon this Occasion has been very great; and, in Addition to their Killed and Wounded, Five Hundred Prisoners fell into our Hands.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.*

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*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brag,  
October 9, 1799.*

SIR,

I HAVE already acquainted you with the Result of the Action of the 6th instant, which terminated successfully to the Allied Arms, and at the same Time pointed out the Necessity of the Movement which produced this Affair.

From the Prisoners taken upon the 6th instant, I learnt the Certainty of the Enemy having been reinforced since the Action of the 2d by Two Demi-Brigades, amounting to about Six Thousand Infantry,



fantry, and of their having strengthened the Position of Beverwyck, and fortified strongly in the Rear of it Points which it would still be necessary to carry before Haerlem could be attacked.

It ought also to be stated, that the Enemy had retired a large Force upon Purmirind in an almost inaccessible Position, covered by an inundated Country, and the Debouchés from which were strongly fortified and in the Hands of the Enemy; and further, that as our Army advanced this Corps was placed in our Rear.

But such Obstacles would have been overcome, had not the State of the Weather, the ruined Condition of the Roads, and total Want of the necessary Supplies arising from the above Causes, presented Difficulties which required the most serious Consideration.

Having maturely weighed the Circumstances in which the Army was thus placed, and having felt it my Duty on a Point of so much Importance to consult with General Sir Ralph Abercromby and the Lieutenant-Generals of this Army, I could not but consider (and their Opinion was unanimous on the Subject) that it would be for the Benefit of the general Cause to withdraw the Troops from their advanced Position, in order to wait His Majesty's further Instructions.

I must request you will again represent to His Majesty the distinguished Conduct of His Army; which, whilst acting under the Pressure of uncommon Difficulties, never for a Moment ceased to be actuated by the noblest Feelings for the Success of the public Cause, and the Honor of the British Arms.

As there are many Points resulting from our present Situation upon which you may require particular Information, and such Details as cannot be brought within the Compass of a Letter, I have  
thought

thought it necessary to charge my Secretary Colonel Brownrigg with this Dispatch, who will be able to explain fully all Matters relating to this Army.

I transmit a Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of His Majesty's and the Russian Troops in the Action of the 6th instant; I most heartily lament that it has again been so serious, and that so many brave and valuable Men have fallen.

I am, yours,

FREDERICK.

*The Right Hon. Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of His Majesty's Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Action of the 6th October 1799.*

11th Light Dragoons.—1 Serjeant, 7 Rank and File, 7 Horses killed; 18 Rank and File, 13 Horses wounded.

Royal Artillery.—1 Rank and File killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.

Grenadier Battalion of the Line.—4 Rank and File killed; 2 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 49 Rank and File wounded; 10 Rank and File missing.

Light Infantry Battalion of Ditto.—5 Rank and File killed; 3 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 34 Rank and File wounded; 9 Rank and File missing.

Grenadier Battalion of the Guards.—1 Rank and File killed; 18 Rank and File wounded.

3d Battalion of the 1st Guards.—3 Rank and File killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Subaltern, 26 Rank and File wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 21 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of Coldstream Ditto.—1 Rank and File killed; 13 Rank and File wounded; 3 Rank and File missing.

1st Bat.

1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment of Guards.—1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File killed; 1 Staff, 2 Serjeants, 17 Rank and File wounded.

2d or Queen's Regiment of Foot.—1 Rank and File wounded; 8 Rank and File missing.

27th Regiment of Foot.—17 Rank and File missing.

85th Ditto.—25 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the 40th Ditto.—30 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the 20th Ditto.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Subaltern, 7 Rank and File killed; 1 Major, 1 Captain, 3 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 47 Rank and File wounded; 9 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—7 Rank and File killed; 3 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 67 Rank and File wounded; 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 30 Rank and File missing.

63d Regiment of Foot.—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 8 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 140 Rank and File wounded; 45 Rank and File missing.

1st Battalion of the 4th Ditto.—15 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 39 Rank and File wounded; 19 Rank and File missing.

2d Battalion of Ditto.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Rank and File killed; 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 1 Serjeant, 35 Rank and File wounded; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 10 Subalterns, 8 Serjeants, 169 Rank and File missing.

3d Battalion of Ditto.—2 Rank and File killed; 2 Majors, 1 Serjeant, 34 Rank and File wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 141 Rank and File missing.

31st Regi-

1st Regiment of Foot.—1 Subaltern, 10 Rank and File killed; 3 Subalterns, 4 Serjeants, 82 Rank and File wounded; 33 Rank and File missing.

3d Ditto.—6 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 35 Rank and File wounded.

5th Ditto.—2 Serjeants, 10 Rank and File wounded.

Total.—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Subalterns, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 83 Rank and File, 7 Horses, killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Majors, 7 Captains, 23 Subalterns, 1 Staff, 23 Serjeants, 666 Rank and File, 13 Horses wounded; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 11 Subalterns, 13 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 569 Rank and File missing.

*Names of Officers killed.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Bainbridge and Ensign McCurris, of the 1st Battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, of the 2d Battalion of the 4th Ditto.

Lieutenant Forster, of the 3d Battalion of the 4th Ditto.

*Names of Officers wounded.*

Grenadier Battalion Line.—Lieutenant Dunn, of the 1st Battalion of the 4th Regiment of Foot; Lieutenant Hamilton, of the 1st Battalion of the 5th Ditto.

Light Infantry Battalion.—Lieutenant Alexander, of the 3d Battalion of the 4th Foot; Lieutenant Nicholson, of the 2d Battalion of the 35th Ditto;



Ditto; Ensign Parsons and Volunteer J. M'Innis,  
of the 1st Battalion of the 9th Ditto.

Colonel Maitland and Ensign Burke, of the 3d  
Battalion of the 1st Guards.

Surgeon Babington, of the 1st Battalion of the 3d  
Ditto.

Major Campbell, Captain Newman, Lieutenant  
Stevens, and Ensigns Fevel and Humphries, of  
the 1st Battalion of the 20th Regiment of Foot.

Captains Masters, Wallace, and Torrence; and  
Ensign Drurie, of the 2d Battalion of the 20th  
Ditto.

Captain-Lieutenant John Wardlaw: Lieutenants  
Bennet, Fuscill, Sankey, and M'Intosh, of the  
63d Regiment of Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson; Ensigns Johnston,  
Carruther, and John Nicholls, of the 1st Battalion  
of the 4th Ditto.

Captains Gilman and Palman; Lieutenants Deare  
and Wilson; Ensigns Highmore and Archibald,  
of the 2d Battalion of the 4th Ditto.

Majors Wynch and Horndon, of the 3d Battalion of  
the 4th Ditto.

Ensigns Williams, Johnston, and King, of the 3d  
Regiment of Foot.

*Names of Officers missing.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, of the 3d Battalion of  
the 1st Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cholmondeley; Major Pringle;  
Captains Archdail, Brodie, Gilmore, Chaplain;  
Lieutenants Gasley, Wilson, Deare, Wilbraham;  
Ensigns Brown, Ellis, Hill, Anderson, M'Pherson,  
Tryor, of the 2d Battalion of the 4th Foot.  
Captain

Captain Williamson; Ensign Algeo, of the 3d Battalion of Ditto.

ALEX. HOPE,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B. 7th Light Dragoons.—2 Rank and File, 2 Horses killed; 7 Rank and File, 6 Horses wounded; 2 Rank and File, 1 Horse missing.

13th Ditto.—2 Rank and File, 1 Horse wounded.

The Returns did not come in till the 10th.

11th Light Dragoons.—7 Men and 7 Horses Prisoners of War, not in the above Return.

Head-Quarters, Zuyper Sluys,  
October 13, 1799.

*List of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Russian Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in the Action of the 6th October 1799.*

8 Subaltern Officers, 15 Non-commissioned Officers, and 359 Privates killed or taken Prisoners.

5 Field-Officers and Captains, 21 Subaltern Officers, 34 Non-commissioned Officers, and 675 Privates wounded.

Total—382 killed or taken Prisoners, and 735 wounded.

(Signed)

D'ESSEN,  
Major-General.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 15th, 1799

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*Downing-Street, October 15, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant-General Trigge and Vice-Admiral the Right Honorable Lord Hugh Seymour, Commanders in Chief of His Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in the Leeward and Windward Charibbee Islands.

*Head-Quarters, Paramaribo,  
August 23, 1799.*

S I R,

**I**T affords me very particular Satisfaction to have the Honor of acquainting you, that the Colony of Surinam surrendered to His Majesty the 20th instant; and that the British Troops took Possession of Fort New Amsterdam, the principal Forts, on the following Day.

On receiving your Instructions of the 14th of June by Lord Hugh Seymour, I lost no Time in making such Arrangements as were necessary for collecting Troops from Grenada and St. Lucia, which, with those I proposed taking from Martinique, would complete the Number directed to be employed in the Reduction of this Settlement.

The Admiral conceiving it advisable to dispatch Captain Ekins in the Amphitrite to examine this Coast and prevent any Vessels getting in with Intelligence, it afforded me an Opportunity of sending Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley, Commanding Engineer,

to make such Observations as might be useful on the Occasion.

The Troops being assembled at Fort Royal, embarked the 30th of last Month on board the different Ships appointed to receive them, and the Squadron, consisting of Two Line of Battle Ships and Five Frigates, with some small Craft carrying Stores and Provisions, put to Sea on the 31st Ultimo.

On the 11th of this Month we made the Coast to Windward of the River Surinam, and fell in with the Amphitrite Frigate, which had been sent forward from Martinique for the Purposes I have already mentioned. She was afterwards on the 12th and again on the 14th ordered to reconnoitre the Coast, and ascertain with Precision the Strength of the Post at Bram's Point, which defends the Entrance of the River. This Service was executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley with great Zeal and Judgment; and, had it been necessary to effect a Landing, his Observations would have proved of the most essential Service.

Captain Ekins of the Amphitrite, and Lieutenant Senhouse commanding the Requin, were generally employed as Parties of Observation, and have great Merit for the Zeal and Activity which they evinced in the Execution of the fatiguing and arduous Duty entrusted to them.

The Squadron stood in towards Surinam on the 16th instant, and came to Anchor off the Mouth of the River that Afternoon, when it was agreed between Lord Hugh Seymour and myself to summon the Colony to surrender, which was accordingly done in the Evening. But, as the Governor requested Forty-eight Hours to consider the Proposals, his Answer was not received till the 18th, which was delivered by a Deputation from the Colony, composed of some Military Officers and Gentlemen, Inhabitants of the Settlement, who were empowered



empowered to treat with us generally on the Terms proposed, but not authorized to conclude the Capitulation finally, the Ratification of the several Articles being reserved for the Governor.

It being impossible, from the Shallowness of the Water, to proceed up the River with the Line of Battle Ships, a Disposition was made on the Morning of the 19th to remove the Troops from the Prince of Wales and Invincible to the small Craft, which was immediately effected; when they, with Four Frigates, (the Admiral and myself being in One of them,) got under Weigh, and in the Afternoon anchored Two Miles above the Entrance of the River. A Detachment of the 60th Regiment was then landed, and took Possession of the Redoubts and Battery at Bram's Point, called Peit Keyn, which had been previously abandoned.

In the Situation now described, the Squadron continued till the Night of the 20th instant, when the Capitulation was returned finally ratified and confirmed by the Governor, which enabled us to proceed on the following Day with the Ships and small Craft lying within the River, to Fort New Amsterdam, which was then taken Possession of by Four Hundred Men of the 5th Battalion of the 60th, under the Command of Major Dorfner, the Acting Adjutant-General, Major Thomas having also landed with this Detachment.

The Garrison of Fort New Amsterdam consisted of about Seven Hundred and Fifty Men, Five Hundred of whom were the Walloon Guards, and Two Hundred and Fifty Dutch Troops, who were allowed to march out with the Honors of War.

On the 22d instant, the Redoubt Leyden, and Battery Friderici, the Redoubt and Battery Pummerent, Fort Zeelandia, and the Town of Paramaribo, the Capital of this Settlement, were taken Possession

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Possession of by the British Troops in His Majesty's Name.

It became impossible from the Distance of the River Marawina and Saramaca, to take immediate Possession of the several Posts thereon situated, but the Troops who formerly occupied them having since entered into His Majesty's Service, now hold them for the British Government.

I am very happy to be enabled to add that the Troops found in this Colony, as well as the Inhabitants, evince the utmost Satisfaction, and appear perfectly contented and happy in the Change that has taken place.

I have also great Pleasure in acquainting you that our Troops landed in perfect Health, which is in a great Measure to be attributed to the Attention they received from the Navy whilst on board Ship.

My Knowledge of the Officers and Men employed on this Expedition warrants me in saying, that, had there been Occasion for greater Exertions than were found necessary, His Majesty would have had every Reason to be satisfied with their Services: as it is, many must be content to have their Merits unknown till some more trying Occasion shall present itself; for on this we must acknowledge, that the Acquisition of this valuable Colony is to be attributed to the Sense entertained by the People of the Advantage of having the Exercise of their Religion, the Execution of their Laws, and the Enjoyment of their Property secured by the British Government, added to the Abhorrence in which they have long held French Principles and French Oppression, rather than to the Effect of our Exertions or the Dread of our Force. — From these Causes I am persuaded His Majesty will find the Inhabitants loyal Subjects, and the Military who enter into his Service faithful Servants.

1799.

Y

I am

I am particularly indebted to Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour for his cordial Co-operation during the whole of this Undertaking, and have great Pleasure in acknowledging my Obligations to the Navy in general.

In the various Arrangements since my Arrival in the West Indies, on this and every other Occasion, I have derived very essential Assistance from the Knowledge and Experience of Major Thomas, the Acting Adjutant-General, acquired by his having served the greater Part of the last and present Wars in this Country.

Inclosed I have the Honor to transmit to you a Return of the Ordnance found in the several Forts and Batteries.

I have charged my Aid-de-Camp Captain Browne with this Dispatch, who will have the Honor of giving you such further Information as may be required relative to the Surrender of this Colony.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

T. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.

*The Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

Paramaribo, August 28, 1799.

*Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores in the different Forts and Batteries in the Colony of Surinam.*

Brass Ordnance, on Travelling Carriages—14 heavy Eighteen-pounders, 6 heavy Twelve-Pounders, 6 heavy Six-Pounders, 4 Medium Three-Pounders, 4 Eight-Inch Howitzers: On Wood Beds, 4 Eight-Inch Mortars, 4 Five & Two-Tenth-Inch Mortars.

Iron Ordnance, on Travelling Carriages—47 Twenty-four-Pounders, 11 Eighteen-Pounders, 21 Twelve-Pounders, 4 Eight-Pounders, 19 Six-Pounders

47 Three

47 Three-Pounders: On Skids; 11 Twenty-four-Pounders, 26 Eighteen-Pounders, 7 Eight-Pounders, 29 Six-Pounders, 36 Four-Pounders, 17 Three-Pounders, 20 Swivels.

Hazle-Hooped Powder—147 Whole Barrels, 428 Half Barrels, 117 Quarter Barrels.

Cartridges filled for Eighteen and Twelve-Pounders—48 Barrels.

12,950 Musket Ball Cartridges.

8 Pounds Paper Cartridges filled—1039 Twenty-four-Pounders.

6 Ditto.—343 Eighteen-Pounders.

4 Ditto.—961 Twelve-Pounders.

2½ Ditto.—118 Eight-Pounders.

2 Ditto.—640 Six-Pounders.

1 Ditto.—1325 Three-Pounders.

3 Ditto.—28 Eight-Inch Howitzers.

Round Shot—6043 Twenty-four-Pounders, 6582 Eighteen-Pounders, 8141 Twelve-Pounders, 360 Eight-Pounders, 4034 Six-Pounders, 4537 Three-Pounders.

Grape Quilted Shot—169 Twenty-four-Pounders, 47 Eighteen-Pounders, 61 Twelve-Pounders, 40 Eight-Pounders, 148 Six-Pounders, 1685 Three-Pounders, 100 Two-Pounders.

Cafe Shot—69 Twenty-four-Pounders, 48 Eighteen-Pounders, 159 Twelve-Pounders, 3 Eight-Pounders, 158 Six-Pounders, 447 Three-Pounders, 160 Half-Pounders.

Balls of Iron—20 Barrels.

Empty Shells—490 Ten-Inch, 770 Eight-Inch, 455 Five & Two-Tenth-Inch.

Fixed Shells—98 Eight-Inch, 80 Five & Two-Tenth-Inch.

Light Balls—16 Eight-Inch, 12 Five & Two-Tenth-Inch.

Musket-Balls in Boxes—5431 Pounds.



- Pistol-Balls in Boxes—1800 Pounds.  
 5480 Bird Shot for the Indians.  
 259 Carbines.  
 129 Fuzees with Bayonets.  
 891 Muskets with Bayonets.  
 69 American Muskets without Bayonets.  
 19 Blunderbuffes.  
 33 Ship Muskets.  
 70 Artillery Carbines with Bayonets.  
 38 Officers' Fuzees.  
 31 Rifles.  
 37 Short Muskets.  
 2 Musketoons.  
 7 Espontoons.  
 51 Pistols.  
 70 Artillery Sabres.  
 148 Infantry Sabres.  
 50 Jager Sabres.  
 5 Basket-hilted Swords.  
 100 Boarding Pikes.  
 26 Pouches and Belts for Artillery.  
 133 Slings for Muskets.  
 523 Cartouche Boxes with Belts.  
 518 Shoulder-Belts with Scabbards.  
 1134 Handspikes.  
 500 Muskets in Possession of Dutch Troops.  
 With a very large Proportion of Ordnance and  
 Engineer Stores.

THOMAS BRADY, Brigadier-General,  
 Commanding Royal Artillery.

*Head-Quarters, Paramaribo,  
 August 23, 1799.*

S I R,

**I**NCLOSED we have the Honor to transmit to  
 you a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation on  
 which this Colony surrendered to His Majesty, to-  
 gether

gether with the Papers relating to the Particulars thereof.

We have the Honor to be, &c.

THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.

HUGH SEYMOUR, Vice-Admiral.

*Right Honorable Henry Dundas,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

BY Lieutenant-General Thomas Trigge and Vice-Admiral the Right Honorable Lord Hugh Seymour, Commanders in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Islands :

A Squadron of His Britannic Majesty's Ships being arrived upon the Coast of Surinam with a very considerable Military Force, we seize the first Moment to offer Terms so evidently for the Advantage of the Colony placed under your Command, that we trust they will immediately be subscribed to ; and particularly as the similar Mark of our Sovereign's gracious Disposition has been productive of every possible Happiness and Advantage to your late Sister Colony of Demerara.

We have sent Captain William Cayley, Senior Captain of the Squadron, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Baron de Rottenberg, commanding a Battalion on this Expedition, with these Terms for your Consideration, and shall wait Twenty-four Hours for your Decision on this Subject. Should the Offer made on our Part in the Name of His Britannic Majesty not be accepted, you must yourself be answerable for the Effusion of Blood and the Loss of Property which may be the Consequence of Terms not being attended to in Time, which are formed for the general Welfare of the Colony over which you are placed,

as well as the Comfort and Happiness of its Individuals.

(Signed) THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.  
H. SEYMOUR, Vice-Admiral.

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, August 16, 1799.

**ARTICLES of CAPITULATION** *agreed upon between Lieutenant-General Thomas Trigge and Vice-Admiral the Right Honorable Lord Hugh Seymour, Commanders in Chief of His Britannic Majesty's Land and Sea Forces employed at the Windward and Leeward Charibbee Islands, and Jurian François Frederici, Governor-General of the Colony of Surinam and its Dependencies, Major-General of Infantry, and Commander in Chief by Sea and Land in the said Colony ;*

According to which the said Colony and its Dependencies shall be put under the immediate Protection of His Britannic Majesty, in Conformity to the Summons which has been sent by the said Commanders in Chief, dated on board His Majesty's Ship the Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point, the 16th August 1799, and the Additional Articles proposed by the said Governor-General, and agreed to by the said Commanders in Chief the 19th August 1799.

Art. I. The Colony of Surinam with its Dependencies shall immediately be placed under the Protection of His Britannic Majesty, and shall quietly and peaceably submit to His Government.

Art. II. The Inhabitants of the Colony shall enjoy full Security to their Persons, and the free Exercise of their Religion, with the immediate and entire Possession of their private Property whether on Shore or Afloat, such only being excepted as may appear to belong to the Subjects of the King of Spain or

to those of the French Republic; the ancient Laws and Usages which have hitherto been observed in the Colony respecting Property continuing in Force.

Art. III. All Ships of War, Artillery, Provisions, and Stores in the Public Magazines and Warehouses, as well as the Effects of every Description belonging to the Public shall be given up to His Britannic Majesty in the State they now are, regular Lists being immediately taken by Officers appointed for this Purpose by each of the Contracting Parties.

Art. IV. All the Debts of the Colony which may exist at the Moment of these Terms being acceded to, shall be cleared by the Produce of the Taxes and Imposts of the said Colony, or by its Revenues.

Art. V. No Change whatsoever shall take place in the Laws of the Colony, without it shall hereafter appear for the mutual Advantage, and meet with the Concurrence of the Parties interested on that Subject.

Art. VI. In case the Colony of Surinam remains in the Possession of His Britannic Majesty at the Conclusion of a General Peace, it shall enjoy every Right and every commercial Privilege enjoyed by the British Colonies in the West Indies.

Art. VII. The Troops now in the Colony of Surinam, as well as the Officers belonging to the different Corps serving under its present Government, may, if they wish it, enter into His Britannic Majesty's Service, on the same Footing in respect to Appointments and Pay as the Rest of his Army, provided they take the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to His Majesty, and engage to serve him where their Services may be required. Seamen will likewise be admitted into His Britannic Majesty's Service, and will be sure to receive every possible Encouragement.

Art. VIII. The Persons employed in the Civil Administration of the Colony who shall be recommended



mended for their good Conduct, may, on requesting it, continue in their present Offices while their Behaviour is proper, and that it accords with the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance to His Britannic Majesty, which they will be required to take. But the Command of the Troops must be placed in the Hands of the British Officer who shall be named by His Majesty, or by the Commander in Chief of his Troops employed in the West Indies.

(Signed) THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.  
H. SEYMOUR, Vice-Admiral.

(Signed) FRIDERICI.

Dated on board His Majesty's Ship Amphitrite, in the River Surinam, the 20th August 1799.

**ADDITIONS and EXPLANATIONS** *proposed by His Excellency the Governor-General of the Colony of Surinam, J. F. Friderici, respecting the Articles of Capitulation proposed by their Excellencies Lieutenant-General Thomas Trigge and Vice-Admiral the Right Honorable Lord Hugh Seymour, &c. &c. &c.*

Art. I. That the Offer made respecting the secure Enjoyment of private Property shall be confirmed, with no other Exceptions than those contained in the Summons.

Answer.—Already agreed to.

Art. II. That the Trade of Neutral Powers shall be continued on the same Footing on which it now is, especially with respect to the Americans, to whom the Inhabitants of the Colony have great Obligations.

Answer.—Already agreed to, as far as is necessary to place the Colony of Surinam on the same Footing as that of Demerara. The Proposal made in Favor of the Americans cannot be acceded to, but shall be transmitted to the British Government, whose

whose favourable Disposition towards America cannot be doubted.

Art. III. That the Officers and Soldiers who are desirous of entering into the Service of His Britannic Majesty, shall be employed during the present War in the Defence of this Colony, and that those who do not chuse to enter into His Majesty's Service shall be allowed to remain in the Colony as private Persons, or to go to any other Place.

Answer.—This Request cannot be granted consonantly with our Instructions; but it is so reasonable, and is at the same Time so much what the Commander in Chief wishes, that there can be little Doubt but the Object of the Troops on this Point will be accomplished. The Troops which have been raised and continued at Demerara, is a Proof of this. The latter Part of this Article, respecting the Soldiers who do not wish to enter into his Britannic Majesty's Service, is granted.

Art IV. That Vessels and every Thing necessary shall be provided to transport the Walloon Guards now in the Service of this Colony to One of the Ports of Spain in Europe; and that in other Respects they shall be treated according to the Stipulations entered into with them.

Answer.—Being uncertain of the Number to which the Walloon Guards amount, and ignorant of the Means of transporting them from the Colony, it is impossible to fix upon any precise Conveyance for them; but the Spirit of the Request will be conformed to, and One Hundred and Fifty or Two Hundred of them shall immediately be removed either to Spain, or to One of its Colonies; it being understood that both Officers and Men are to be considered Prisoners of War, and that they are not to serve against Great Britain until regularly exchanged.

Art.

Art. V. That the Troops at present under the Orders of the Governor-General of the Colony, shall, on giving up the Forts in which they are, march out with the Honors of War, and ground their Arms on the Glacis of the Forts, by Command from their own Officers; and that they shall in other Respects be treated with the Attention they have deserved by their good Conduct and Attention to the Colony.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VI. The usual Honors of War, of firing their Guns before they strike their Colours, shall be allowed to the Men of War in the Colony.

Answer.—Granted.

Art. VII. In what Time is the Article relative to private Property to be understood?

Answer.—On the Subject of Property it will be right to observe, that the Habitations as well as Property of Individuals will be equally respected, whether they are present in the Colony or not; such only being excepted from our Protection as are now serving against Great Britain. Property of that Description will be put in Sequestration until Instructions are received from the British Government on that Subject. The same Rule will be observed towards French Proprietors, who may be resident in France or any of its Dependencies.

(Signed) THO. TRIGGE, Lieutenant-General.  
H. SEYMOUR, Vice-Admiral.

(Signed) FRIDERICI.

*Admiralty-Office, October 12, 1799.*

LIEUTENANT SENHOUSE, of His Majesty's Brig Requin, arrived this Afternoon with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are Copies.

*Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point,  
August 31, 1799.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to forward for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation\* signed on the 20th instant, for placing the very valuable Colony of Surinam under His Majesty's Protection, an Event on which I most sincerely congratulate their Lordships.

Having been taken very ill on Tuesday last, I have not since been in a State to attend to Business, which I hope will be admitted by their Lordships as a sufficient Apology for my not giving them a detailed Account of this fortunate Event. I have however sent a Copy of my Letter to the Secretary of State, for their Lordships' Information.

I have sent Lieutenant Senhouse in the Requin Armed Brig with my Dispatches, whose Intelligence, Zeal, and Activity have recommended him most strongly to my Notice, and will, I hope, to their Lordships' Favor and Protection.

I am not able at present to forward an Account of the Vessels captured at Surinam, Two of which have been obliged to take into His Majesty's Service until their Lordships' Pleasure can be known;

\* For the Articles of Capitulation see Pages 342, 343, 344, 345, and 346.

but



but I shall take the first Opportunity of sending that Account for their Lordships' Information.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

The French Corvette L'Huffar, a very fine Vessel, only Seven Months old, mounts Twenty Nine-Pounders, now serving as the Surinam Sloop, and Lieutenant Cole, of the Prince of Wales, appointed to command her.

The Camphaan Brig, of Sixteen Guns, late belonging to the Government of Holland, now serving under the same Name, and Lieutenant Thwaites, of the Prince of Wales, appointed to command her.

*Prince of Wales, off Bram's Point,  
August 31, 1799.*

SIR,

**I** HAVE the Satisfaction to enclose, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter which I have just received from Captain Western, of His Majesty's Ship Tamer, giving me an Account of his having on the 26th instant captured the National Corvette Republicaine, of Thirty-two Guns and Two Hundred and Twenty Men, commanded by Citizen Le Bozee, Capitaine de Frigate, after an Action of Ten Minutes; on which I beg to congratulate their Lordships.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

H. SEYMOUR.

*Tamer, off Surinam, August 29,  
1799.*

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that on Monday Morning the 26th instant, a little after Day light, being then about Four Leagues to Westward of Orange, I discovered a strange Sail bearing W. N. W. and having the Evening before

had a running Fight with a large French Corvette, who escaped by getting into Shoal Water and the Darkness of the Night, and conceiving the Sail in Sight to be the same, I immediately gave Chace : about Half past Five P. M. I got alongside of her, when after about Ten Minutes close Action she struck, and proves to be the National Corvette Republicaine, (commanded by Citoyen Le Bozee, Capitaine de Frigate,) of Thirty-two Guns, Twenty-four long Nines, and Eight Thirty-two-Pound Caronades, and Two Hundred and Twenty Men, from Cayenne on a Cruize, and had taken Two Americans. I had Two Seamen wounded in this Business; and my Sails and Rigging a good Deal damaged : the Enemy is almost a Wreck, and I have towed her up here with me; her Loss I understand to be Nine killed and Twelve wounded.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

THO. WESTERN.

*To the Right Honorable Lord Hugh  
Seymour, Vice-Admiral of the Blue,  
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 19<sup>th</sup>, 1799.

No. XXXVI.

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*Downing-Street, October 19, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copy and Extracts, have been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay and Lieutenant-Colonel H. Clinton, by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Copy of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay to Lord Grenville, dated Head-Quarters, Schaffhausen, September 30, 1799.*

MY LORD,

**I**T is with extreme Regret I inform your Lordship, that an Attack has been made on the Allied Army, the Result of which has been favorable to the Enemy.

The combined Operations of the Allies, of which your Lordship is already informed, were intended to have taken place on the 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>; and Six Battalions of the Army, commanded by General Korfakof, were detached to Uznach on the 25<sup>th</sup>, for the Purpose of increasing the Force destined to act in that Quarter.

The

The Enemy, who was, no doubt, apprised of this Circumstance, attacked the Russian Army on the 25<sup>th</sup>, at a very early Hour in the Morning : a brisk Attack of Musquetry was heard on our Left in the Neighbourhood of Wallishofen, accompanied by a Cannonade on our Right, which appeared to proceed from the Neighbourhood of Baden.

The Attack on our Left was intended merely for the Purpose of drawing the Attention from the true Point ; and the Enemy passed the Limmat in great Force in the Neighbourhood of Weinengen, between Zurich and Baden.

By this Manœuvre they broke the Line in that Quarter, cut off from the Army the Eight Battalions under the Command of Generals Markof and Durasof, who were posted between Weinengen and the Rhine ; and, after leaving a Corps for the Purpose of observing and attacking them, they ascended the Limmat towards Zurich.

A Regiment of Dragoons being, in consequence of the Detachments that had been sent away, and the Troops that had been drawn to the Left, the only Force remaining in the Part where the Passage was effected, the Enemy advanced and arrived in the Neighbourhood of Zurich before they experienced any Resistance of Consequence ; the Plain in Front of Zurich between the Limmat and the Heights, which, running parallel to the Limmat, form a Continuation of the Albis to the North-West, being occupied at the same Time by a Line of their Infantry and Cavalry, who, with a very numerous Train of Artillery, attacked with great Vigour the Troops in Front of Zurich, and prevented their detaching to their Right the Point on which the great Efforts of the Enemy were directed.

At a late Hour in the Forenoon some Reinforcements arrived on this Side of the Limmat, but the Enemy were already Masters of some of the principal



cial Heights which command the Town; and notwithstanding the Bravery displayed by the Russians in their repeated Attacks, the Superiority in Point of Force and Position on the Side of the French rendered it impossible for them to regain that which had been lost. At Sunset the French had made themselves Masters of Part of the Zurich-Berg and nearly surrounded the Town.

The Attack on the Position of General Hotzé had terminated rather in Favour of the Austrians, but General Hotzé was unfortunately killed at the Commencement of the Action, and General Petrasch, who succeeded to the Command of the Army, having resolved, in consequence of the Loss he had sustained, to avoid the Attack which he expected the next Morning, retreated in the Night from Uznach.

The Situation of the Russian Army was thus rendered still more critical, and it became absolutely necessary to abandon Zurich, and the Position in that Neighbourhood, without Delay. On the 26th in the Morning the Retreat took place, and the Whole arrived in the Course of that Night in the Neighbourhood of Eglisau and Schaffhausen without experiencing any Loss of Consequence during their March.

We have to regret the Loss of between Two and Three Thousand Men killed, wounded, and missing; and Ten Pieces of Cannon have, with a Part of the Baggage, fallen into the Hands of the Enemy. A nearly equal Number of French Cannon were taken by the Russians, but the Want of Horses, which prevented them from taking away their own, was the Cause of their being also obliged to leave these.

The Army under the Command of General Korfakof is at present posted with its Right to Eglisau, and its Left to the Lake of Constance.

By a Letter just arrived from Field-Marshal Suwarrow, it appears that he has taken the Mont St. Gothard, and is at present advancing towards Altdorf and Schweitz.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN RAMSAY.

*Extract of a Dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsay to Lord Grenville, dated Head-Quarters, Shaffhausen, September 30th, 1799.*

YOUR Lordship has already no Doubt received Accounts, through France, of the Calamities which have befallen us in this Country, in which our Losses have most probably been exaggerated to a great Degree. Aware of this I would if possible have sent your Lordship an earlier Account; but it was impossible for me to give a correct Statement of the real State of Things, which was much worse to Appearance when the Army first arrived here than at present.

General Petrasch has retreated from the different Positions between Uznach and Rheinech, where it is supposed he has already passed the Rhine, and this Part of Switzerland may be considered as completely evacuated for the present; it is the more unfortunate, as the Successes of Field Marshal Suwarrow would have rendered the Success of the projected Operation almost certain, if we had fortunately been able to retain our Position. At present the Field Marshal's Situation will be rendered very critical, if timely Notice has not been received by him of the Retreat of the Armies.

I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that from the Reports I have received, there is Reason to apprehend that the Swiss Regiments of Bachman and Rovorea have suffered considerably. I have as yet had no exact Accounts, and I will defer therefore making any Report to your Lordship till another Opportunity occurs, as I am in Hopes their Losses

1799.

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has

has been chiefly occasioned by Dispersion, in which Case it will probably every Day diminish.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton to Lord Grenville, dated Bellenzona, September 16th, 1799.*

HAVING been directed by Lord Mulgrave to attend Field-Marshal Suwarrow on his March to Switzerland, and to transmit to your Lordship Accounts of the Proceedings of this Army, I have the Honor to inform you, that it reached Tavence, about Ten Miles short of this Place, Yesterday Evening; having performed in Five Days a Distance of One Hundred and Sixteen English Miles. It was the Field Marshal's Intention to have recovered, by the Length of his Marches, the Three Days lost by the false Alarm for the Safety of Tortona; but the Assemblage of Mules which was ordered to be made at this Place not being completed, and the Impossibility of Carriages proceeding any further in the Mountains, obliges him to halt for One Day.

*Copy of a Dispatch from Lord William Bentinck to Lord Grenville, dated Head-Quarters, Savigliano, September 18th, 1799.*

ON the 16th the Austrian Army arrived at Bra. On the same Day the French advanced from the Side of Coni and Pignerol, to Fossano and Savigliano. In the latter Place they succeeded in taking by Surprise an Austrian Detachment consisting of Four Hundred Men, with Two Pieces of Cannon. It was reported that the French intended the Day following to form a Junction of all the Corps in the different Vallies, for the Purpose of advancing into the Plain with the greater Security, in order to Pillage and Plunder the Country. To prevent this

Movement.

Movement, the Main Army marched from Bra in Two Columns on the 17th; One under the Command of General Kray attacked Fossano. The Enemy, who were in Force there, defended themselves with great Bravery for near Two Hours; but the superior Courage of the Austrian Troops obliged them to abandon the Posts with the Loss of about Two Hundred and Fifty Prisoners. The Austrian General Sechendorf, an Officer of great Reputation, was very severely wounded. The Column of General Melas took Possession of Savigliano without great Resistance. Two Pieces of Cannon and Two Hundred Prisoners were taken. The whole Army will encamp near this Town To-day.

I am, &c. Wm. BENTINCK.

*Extract of a Letter from Munich, dated September 29,*  
1799.

TWO Thousand four Hundred Men, as a Part of the Elector's Contingent, are to march on the 1st of next Month from the Neighbourhood of Donauwerth, to join the Army of the Archduke Charles.

The Plan for forming into Military Corps the Inhabitants of the Palatinate, is to have its Effect throughout the Circle of Bavaria. It is framed for Twenty Thousand Men, and is to be commanded in Bavaria by Major General Duroy, an Officer enjoying a high military Character.



# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 22d, 1799.

No. XXXVII.

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Admiralty-Office, October 22, 1799.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to  
Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's  
Ship Isis, near the Vlieter, the 15th instant.*

**I** ENCLOSE a Copy of a Letter from Captain Campbell, giving an Account of the Capture of Four Gun Boats in the Zuyder Zee, and a Copy of a Letter from Captain Boorder, containing an Account of Two unsuccessful Attacks made by the Enemy on Lemmer; by all which their Lordships will perceive that I cannot too highly extol the Gallantry and good Conduct of these Captains, and of the Officers and Men under their Command.

*His Majesty's Gun Brig Hasty, of  
Marken, October 7, 1799.*

SIR,

**I** BEG to inform you, that I Yesterday sailed from Utk, with the Hasty, Defender, and Cracker Brigs, and Isis Schuyt; and having reached the Place by Four A. M. I proceeded with the Boat to attempt cutting out the Dutch Gun Boats lying on or near the Pampus, and am happy to say, suc-

ceeded

ceeded in getting Possession of Four without the Loss of a Man. They each mount Four long Guns or Carronades, and have between Twenty and Thirty Men; one of them built on Purpose for a Gun Vessel and quite new, carrying Two long Eighteen-Pounders in her Bow, and Two-Eighteen-Pounder Carronades on her Broadside; the Rest are Schuyts.

I beg to recommend to your Notice Messrs. Hall and Winter, Midshipmen, for their spirited Behaviour on this Occasion, as also all the Seamen engaged, for their Alacrity in boarding, and good Conduct after having gained Possession. I have sent the Defender with Charge of the Gun Boats, and have the Honor to be, &c.

PATRICK CAMPBELL, Commander  
of His Majesty's Sloop Dart.

*Vice Admiral Mitchell, Enchuysen.*

*Lemmer Town, West Friesland,*

*October 11, 1799.*

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that at Five o'Clock this Morning the Enemy made a general Attack on this Town in Four different Parts. Their Advanced Party attempted to storm the North Battery. We soon got them between Two Fires; our Tars with Pikes surrounded them, and they immediately laid down their Arms. Their Force was One Officer, One Serjeant, One Corporal, and Twenty-eight Men, Two of the latter killed. We had no sooner secured our Prisoners than they attacked us with the Remainder of their Force, Six Hundred and Seventy in Number: our little Army did Wonders; for with Sailors and Marines our Force was only One Hundred and Fifty-seven. We fought them for Four Hours and a Half, when the Enemy gave Way in all Directions: I immediately ordered the Marines to pursue them. Their breaking down a Bridge pre-

vented their Colours and Two Field Pieces from falling into our Hands; but before this was effected the heavy fire from the Marines had killed Eighteen of the Enemy and wounded about Twenty; and in their general Attack they had Five Men killed and Nine wounded.

It is impossible for me to speak too highly of the Men and Officers under my Command. Lieutenant Wyburn of the Marines, as also Lieutenants Howel, Higginson, and Gardner, behaved with Honor to themselves and Credit to their Country. Lieutenant Norman of the Navy, as also Mr. Lane, Mr. Iron, Mr. Wheatly, Mr. Travers, and Mr. Petty distinguished themselves in a most gallant Manner, as did likewise the Whole of the Sailors and Marines.

It affords me great Satisfaction to inform you we had not a Man hurt.

I am, &c.

JAMES BOORDER.

*William Bolton, Esq; Captain of His Majesty's Gun Vessel Wolverine.*

Admiralty Office, October 22, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated on board His Majesty's Ship lfs the 18th instant.*

S I R,

**I** HAVE the Honor to enclose you the Copy of a Letter to me from Captain Winthrop, giving an Account of his having captured a Sloop of War and an Armed Schooner, by which their Lordships will perceive that he acquitted himself with his usual Zeal and good Conduct; and that the Officers and Men under his Command are entitled to my highest Commendations.

I have the Honor, to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

A. MITCHELL.

SIR, *Circe, River Ems, October 11, 1799.*

**B**EING detained here by contrary Winds, which deprived me of the Pleasure of acting with you in the Zuyder Zee, I proceeded to reconnoitre the Port of Delfzel, where I discovered a Sloop of War and a Schooner lying within Musket-Shot of the Batteries; and conceiving it practicable to carry them by a Coup-de-Main, I gave the necessary Orders for that Purpose, but the Weather proving tempestuous nothing could be effected until the 8th, at Night. Delfzel being distant Twenty Miles from the Circe, the Boats proceeded with the First of the Tide, and arrived there just as the Moon went down; at which Time I ordered the Attack to be made by Lieutenant Maughan upon the Ship, and Lieutenant Pawle upon the Schooner, who boarded and carried them in a most gallant Manner, and I am happy to say without any Loss, notwithstanding the Enemy's Guns were loaded, primed, and the Matches lighted. The Name of the Ship is the Lynx, of Twelve Guns, Eight and Twelve-Pounders, and Seventy-five Men; that of the Schooner, the Perseus, mounting Eight Four-Pounders, and Forty Men.

The Officers, Seamen, and Marines employed upon this Service deserve my warmest Acknowledgments for their cool, silent, and steady Conduct, to which our Success was in a great measure owing: and I feel great Satisfaction in having an Opportunity to do Justice to the Merits of my First Lieutenant, Mr. Maughan, whose Zeal for the Service I have often witnessed; and also to Mr. Pawle, my Second Lieutenant, whom I have had frequent Occasion to commend.

To Lieutenant Buckle, of the Hawke Cutter, and Captain May, a Naval Officer in the Service of the Prince of Orange, who very handsomely volunteered



their Services with me on this Occasion, I am much indebted for their Advice and Assistance.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

R. WINTHROP.

*Vice-Admiral Mitchell, &c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, October 22, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. James Le Barr, commanding the May Flower Private Ship of War, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated at Guernsey the 14th instant.*

SIR,

I TAKE the Liberty to advise you, for their Lordships' Information, that I Yesterday returned from a Cruize of Six Months in the Private Ship of War the May Flower, belonging to this Island, during which I captured a Spanish Gun Boat, mounting Two long Brass Eighteen-Pounders and Forty three Men; and a Spanish Packet, Cutter-rigged, mounting Eight Guns, Fours, Four of which are Brass, and Four Swivels, and Twenty-seven Men; the former I sent into Minorca and the latter into Gibraltar; besides which I also captured Four Merchant Vessels, as per List at Foot hereof, Three of which I saw safe in Port, and the Fourth I left on the 8th instant in the Homeward-bound Lisbon Fleet, under Convoy of His Majesty's Ships the Impregnable, Excellent, and the Alcmena Frigate.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES LE BARR.

In Minorca—The Caroline French Brig, about Ninety Tons, from Leghorn to Toulon, laden with Hemp and Twenty Boxes, Plates of Tin.

In Gibraltar.—A Brig under Danish Colours, from the Coast of Spain, laden with Four Hundred

dred and Five Pipes and Sixty Hogheads of Brandy.

In Lisbon.—The St. Jose Spanish Latine Bark, from Rio-de-la-Plata to Barcelona, with Sixty Tons of Cocoa, Seventy Hides, and a few Bales of Cotton.

Left on the 8th instant with the Homeward bound Lisbon Fleet, the Spanish Schooner Santo Christo del Grao, about Ninety Tons Burthen, from Cadiz to La Guayra, with various Kinds of Merchandize.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF OCTOBER 26th, 1799.

No. XXXVIII.

---

*Downing-Street, October 26, 1799.*

**L**IEUTENANT-COLONEL CLINTON, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this Morning at the Office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, with Dispatches, of which the following are Copies:

SIR,

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
October 20, 1799.*

**I**N my late Communications I have represented to you the Circumstances under which I found it expedient to withdraw the Army from its forward Position in Front of Alkmaer, within that which it at present occupies, and which I trust will have appeared to His Majesty sufficient to warrant the Measure.

The Season of the Year, which has already assumed here the Aspect of Winter, gave me, from Day to Day, additional Reason to apprehend that any Attempt towards a Prosecution of the Campaign in this Country could not be attended with decisive Advantages, whilst the Impossibility of covering the Troops in the narrow District of the Country

Country in our Possession during the Winter, and the precarious State of Supplies to be expected in that Season, added to the Conviction I felt that the most advisable Measure to be pursued, was to remove with the Army to England, an Operation which, although it might have exposed the Army to some Loss in its Execution, I judged in my Mind preferable to any other which could be adopted.

Under this Impression, and considering that serious Loss might ensue from Delay, I have been induced to conclude an Armistice, in conjunction with Vice-Admiral Mitchell, with General Brune, commanding the French and Batavian Armies, of which the Conditions are inclosed, and which, although they provide for delivering up a large Number of Prisoners of War, now in our Hands, yet I trust will not be thought by His Majesty an inadequate Compensation for many valuable Lives which must have been lost, after the Object which has hitherto directed them no longer promised Success: and when the only Means which presented themselves of ensuring a secure Retreat were those of resorting to the destructive Measure of Inundation from the Sea, which, as it would have involved the Inhabitants of the Northern Part of this Province in Ruin for a Series of Years, must have been highly repugnant to the Feelings, as well as contrary to the Character and Practice of the British Nation.

I rest confident that the Motives which I have here detailed will excuse me to His Majesty for having acted without waiting for previous Instructions from Home, and that I shall have the Satisfaction of knowing that my Conduct in this Respect has met with His Majesty's gracious Approbation.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*The Right Honorable Henry Dundas,  
Esq. Esq. Esq.*



## TRANSLATION.

**ARTICLES** *agreed upon between Major General Knox, duly authorized by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army, and Citizen Rostolant, General of Brigade and Adjutant-General, duly authorized by Citizen Brune, General and Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian Army.*

Art. I. From the Date of this Convention all Hostilities shall cease between the Two Armies.

Art. II. The Line of Demarkation between the said Armies, shall be the Line of their respective Out-Posts as they now exist.

Art. III. The Continuation of all Works Offensive and Defensive shall be suspended on both Sides, and no new ones shall be undertaken.

Art. IV. The mounted Batteries taken Possession of at the Helder, or at other Positions within the Line, now occupied by the combined English and Russian Army, shall be restored in the State in which they were taken, or (in case of Improvement) in their present State, and all the Dutch Artillery taken therein shall be preserved.

Art. V. The Combined English and Russian Army shall embark as soon as possible, and shall evacuate the Territory, Coasts, Islands, and internal Navigation of the Dutch Republic, by the 30th of November 1799, without committing any Devastation, by Inundations, cutting the Dykes, or otherwise injuring the Sources of Navigation.

Art. VI. Any Ships of War or other Vessels which may arrive with Reinforcements for the Combined British and Russian Army, shall not land the same, and shall be sent away as soon as possible.

Art.

Art. VII. General Brune shall be at Liberty to send an Officer within the Lines of the Zuyp and to the Helder, to report to him the State of the Batteries and the Progress of the Embarkation. His Royal Highness the Duke of York shall be equally at Liberty to send an Officer within the French and Batavian Lines, to satisfy himself that no new Works are carried on on their Side. An Officer of Rank and Distinction shall be sent from each Army respectively, to guarantee the Execution of this Convention.

Art. VIII. Eight Thousand Prisoners of War, French and Batavians, taken before the present Campaign, and now detained in England, shall be restored without Conditions to their respective Countries. The Proportion and the Choice of such Prisoners for each, to be determined between the Two Republics. Major-General Knox shall remain with the French Army to guarantee the Execution of this Article.

Art. IX. The Cartel agreed upon between the Two Armies for the Exchange of the Prisoners taken during the present Campaign, shall continue in full Force till it shall be carried into complete Execution; and it is further agreed that the Dutch Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.

Concluded at Alkmaer, the 18th of October, 1799, by the undersigned General Officers, furnished with full Powers to this Effect.

(Signed) J. KNOX, Major General.  
(Signed) ROSTOLIAN.

*Head-Quarters, Schagen-Brug,  
October 20, 1799.*

SIR,

**I** TRANSMIT to you herewith a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of His Majesty's Forces under my Command, between the 6th and 10th instant.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

*Right-Honorable Henry Dundas,  
&c. &c. &c.*

*Head Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
October 10, 1799.*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, Missing, and left in  
Allemaer, of His Majesty's Forces under the Com-  
mand of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, be-  
tween the 6th and 10th of October 1799.*

18th Light Dragoons.—15 Horses killed; Lieu-  
tenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 4 Horses wounded;  
1 Staff, 1 Serjeant, 1 Horse missing.

2d Battalion Royals.—1 Subaltern, 9 Rank and  
File missing.

25th Regiment of Foot.—4 Rank and File missing.

79th Ditto.—2 Serjeants, 8 Rank and File missing.

92d Ditto.—4 Rank and File missing.

Total.—15 Horses killed; 1 Lieutenant-Co-  
lonel, 1 Captain, 4 Horses, wounded; 1 Sub-  
altern, 1 Staff, 3 Serjeants, 35 Rank and  
File, 1 Horse, missing.

*Return of Officers wounded and missing.*

18th Light Dragoons.—Honorable Lieutenant-Co-  
lonel Stewart, Captain Hay, wounded; Quarter-  
Master Mr. Kelly missing.

2d Battalion Royals.—Lieutenant Lyfter missing.

(Signed)

ALEX. HOPE, Deputy  
Adjutant-General.

Admiralty Office, October 23, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, dated in Torbay the 21st instant.*

S I R,

**I**T is with sincere Satisfaction I acquaint you, that Lieutenant Jauncey, of His Majesty's Ship *Ethalion*, is just arrived here from Plymouth, by whom I have received a Letter from Captain Young, stating his having captured on the 16th instant the *Thetis* Spanish Frigate, with much Treasure and a valuable Cargo of Cocoa on board; also informing me, that another Spanish Frigate, her Confort, has, no Doubt, been taken by the *Naiad*. Enclosed is a Copy of Captain Young's Letter, which I transmit for their Lordships' Information.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

BRIDPORT.

*His Majesty's Ship Ethalion, Plymouth*

MY LORD,

*Sound, October 21, 1799.*

**I**HAVE the Pleasure to inform your Lordship, that on the 16th Instant, at Three P. M. in Latitude 44 Deg. 53 Min. Longitude 9 Deg. 53 Min. West, we discovered Three large Sail on the Weather Bow, evidently Men of War, steering S. E. with all Sails set. I immediately tacked and stood under easy Sail with an Intention to speak to the sternmost, or to follow them till Daylight, with a View to ascertain their Force. On a nearer Approach to the above Ship she made the private Signal; concluding from that the other Two Ships were Enemies, I made all possible Sail in Chace. At Daylight I found her to be His Majesty's Ship *Naiad*, and another Frigate in company, which I took to be the *Alcinene*, and Two large Frigates a-head. At Seven the *Naiad* made my Signal to pass the sternmost, and



and stand on for the headmost. At Nine A. M. being within random Shot of the sternmost, I fired a few Guns in passing, which made her alter her Course. At Half-past Eleven the headmost Ship bore up athwart us, at the Distance of Half Musket-Shot: by the Abilities and meritorious Conduct of the Officers, the steady Spirit and prompt Obedience to my Orders of the Seamen and Marines, with a well-directed Fire of Two Broadsides from the Ethalion, and a running Fight of an Hour, exchanging Bow and Stern Chaces, the latter Part within Half Pistol-shot, I had the Pleasure of seeing her haul down Spanish Colours to His Majesty's Ship under my Command.

She proves to be the Thetis Spanish Frigate, of Thirty-Six Guns, Twelve and Six-Pounders, and Two Hundred and Fifty Men, commanded by Don Juan de Mendoza, from Vera Cruz, bound to any Port in Spain she could fetch, with One Million Four Hundred and Eleven Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-six Dollars, and a Quantity of Cocoa on board. I have the additional Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that not a single Man is hurt on board the Ethalion. The other Spanish Frigate is called the Brigida, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou, the same Force and Lading as the Thetis. The last Time I saw the Naiad, which was just before the Action took place, was nearly within Gun-Shot of her; and I have no Doubt of her being captured.

I beg Leave to recommend to your Lordship's Notice Lieutenant Pym, the senior Officer; the able Assistance I received from him on the Quarter-Deck, and his indefatigable Exertions in shifting the wounded Masts and Yards on board the Thetis, do him the utmost Credit. I cannot pass over in Silence the Praise due to Lieutenant Jauncey and Quilliam, for their great Attention to the Guns on the Main-Deck, nor that of Mr. Ducker the Master, and

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Peake of the Marines, for their Aid on the Quarter-Deck; the Warrant and Petty Officers, Seamen, and Marines, also merit your Lordship's Notice.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Js. YOUNG.

Ethalion—None killed or wounded.

Thetis—One killed and Nine wounded.

*Right Honorable Lord Bridport, K. B.*

*Esq. Esq. Esq.*

Admiralty-Office, October 24, 1799.

*Copy of another Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated the 22d instant.*

S I R,

CAPTAIN DIGBY, of His Majesty's Ship Alcmena, is just arrived here; he came from Plymouth by Land, charged with Dispatches from Captain Pierrepont, of His Majesty's Ship Naiad, stating, with other Occurrences, the important Capture of the Santa Brigida Spanish Frigate, Consort of the Thetis, (as stated in Captain Young's Letter of Yesterday's Date,) Copies of which you will herewith receive for their Lordships' Information, whom I sincerely congratulate upon this fortunate Event, which does so much Credit to Captain Pierrepont, and all the Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the different Ships under his Command, for the meritorious and persevering Conduct manifested upon this Occasion.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

BRIDPORT.

*Naiad, off Cape Finislerre,  
October 19, 1799.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE great Pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that the Ships named in the Margin \*

\* Naiad, Triton, Alcmena.

(which your Lordship has done me the Honor to put under my Orders) captured Yesterday Morning, the Spanish Frigate Santa Brigida, of Thirty-six Guns, and having on board Three Hundred Men, commanded by Don Antonio Pillou.

This Frigate, my Lord, in Company with another called the Thetis, left Vera Cruz on the 21st August last, and I had the good Fortune to fall in with them both, on the Evening of the 16th instant, in Latitude 44 Deg. 1 Min. N. Long. 12 Deg. 35 Min. W. at Eight P. M. the Naiad then a single Ship, and to which I immediately gave Chace; before Midnight I discovered them to be Vessels belonging to the Enemy, and was joined by the Ethalion: when the day broke I was also joined by the Alemene, when the Triton was discovered far a-stern still, owing to the superior sailing of the latter Ship; after a Chace which lasted Thirty-two Hours, I set myself down as indebted for a most valuable Capture. The Two Frigates at Seven A. M. perceiving themselves not in a State to withstand our united Force, took different Routes, upon which I made the Ethalion's Signals to pass the sternmost Ship of the Enemy, as she at that Time took the lead in Point of sailing, and stand for and engage the Headmost Vessel, which was obeyed with that Alacrity by Captain Young that I make no Doubt but she has experienced a similar Fate to her Companion; but as the Santa Brigada made a determinate Push on a Southern Course, a Separation of Course took place.

The latter Frigate of the Enemy having rounded Cape Finisterre on the Morning of the 18th instant by her fast Sailing, about Five o'Clock her Commander shoved so very close to the Rocks of Monte Lora, that the Triton, who was first in Pursuit, (Captain Gore being regardless of every Thing but closing with the Enemy,) struck upon the said  
Rocks,

Rocks, going Seven Knots at the Time. I fear her damage is considerable; however she was soon off again, and commenced an animated Fire on the Enemy, as did Captain Digby, with an Officer-like Presence of Mind keeping in that Direction to cut off the Entrance of Port de Vidre. At Eight A.M. the Three Frigates closed with the Enemy amidst the Rocks of Commarurto, at the Entrance of Muros, when the Colours were hauled down, and we found ourselves all in foul Ground together. A fortunate Breeze sprang up from the Shore, and we were enabled to put the Ships' Heads to the Sea, and began to shift Prisoners, when a Spanish Squadron consisting of Four large Ships, One with a broad Pendant, came out of Vigo with an Intention, I suppose, of rescuing the Prize. This being the Opinions of Captain Gore and Digby also, every Exertion was made to secure the Prisoners, and get the Ships under my Command ready to receive them; but on their perceiving my Determination they bore up and ran into Vigo. Light and variable Winds have kept me still in Sight of the Spanish Coast, which is To-day one continued Blaze, and as I was aware of another Squadron of Spanish Ships being in Corunna, have thought it my Duty to keep all together for the Protection of the Prize, which is of immense Value, having on board One Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, independent of a Cargo of equal Estimation. My Companions in Chace, Captains Gore and Digby, make the most favourable Report of the Zeal and Perseverance of their respective Officers and Crews: and in Justice to the Officers and Ship's Company I have the Honor to command, I can only say, that their Anxiety to get alongside the Enemy's Frigates whilst alone, was equal to what it was afterwards when my Force became superior; and on that, as on all former Occasions, I profited by the



able Assistance of J. H. Marshall, my First Lieutenant, to whom I have given Charge of the Prize. I inclose a List of Killed and Wounded on this Occasion either by Shot or Casualties.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c.

W. PIERREPONT.

Triton.—1 Seaman wounded.

Alcmene.—1 Seaman killed: 1 Petty Officer and 8 Seamen wounded.

Santa Brigida. — 2 Seamen killed; 8 Seamen wounded.

*Right Honorable Lord Bridport, K. B.*

*&c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty Office, October 25, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Twysden, of His Majesty's Ship Revolutionaire, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated Cove, Ireland, October 15, 1799.*

S I R,

**H**EREWITH you will receive a Copy of my Letter to Admiral Kingsmill, acquainting him with my having captured Le Bordelais French Ship Privateer, which I inclose for their Lordships' Information.

I am, &c.

THOMAS TWYSDEN

*His Majesty's Ship Revolutionaire,  
Cove, Ireland, Oct. 15, 1799.*

S I R,

**I**HAVE the Honor to inform you, that on the 11th instant, the Wind then blowing a heavy Gale from the S. S. W. we discovered a strange Sail to Leeward, which we immediately pursued, and had the good Fortune to capture at Five P. M. after a Chace of One Hundred and Fourteen Miles in Nine Hours and a Half; she is called Le Bordelais, belonging to Bourdeaux, pierced for Twenty-six Guns,

mounts

mounts Sixteen long Twelve-Pounders Brass, with Eight Thirty-six Pounder Brass Carronades, and Two Hundred and Two Men, out Nineteen Days from Passage, and had captured One American Ship loaded with Tobacco, and One Portuguese Ship from Cork with Provisions. She is a most beautiful new Ship, well calculated for His Majesty's Service; was the largest, and esteemed the fastest sailing Privateer out of France: I send a Copy of her Dimensions for your Information.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

T. TWYSDEN.

Length Aloft,	-	145 Feet.
Ditto at Gun-Deck,		136
Breadth of Beam,		32
Depth in Hold,	-	15½
Admeasures	-	620 Tons.

*Admiral Kingmill, &c. &c. &c.*

Admiralty-Office, October 25, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Barlow, of His Majesty's Ship Phoebe, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated Cove of Cork the 15th instant.*

S I R,

**B**E pleased to inform their Lordships, that on the 11th instant, in Latitude 48 Deg. N. Longitude 24 Deg. W. His Majesty's Ship under my Command captured the French Privateer Le Grand Ferrailleur, of Sixteen Guns, Brass Six-Pounders, manned with One Hundred and Twenty-one Men. She had been out Sixteen Days from Bourdeaux and had not taken any Thing.

I am, &c.

ROBERT BARLOW.

Admiralty-Office, October 26, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Duckworth to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated Leviathan, off Lisbon, the 13th instant.*

S I R,

**Y**OU will please to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Copy of a Letter from Captain Brenton, of the *Speedy*, relating the Destruction of Three Spanish Vessels he chased on the 3d instant. It is but Justice to this Officer to observe, that his Exertions and Gallantry at all Opportunities do him the highest Honor.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

S I R,

*Speedy, at Sea, October 4. 1799.*

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform you, that Yesterday, whilst running through the Gut of Gibraltar in Sight of the British Convoy, I observed a Number of small Vessels coming out of Algeiras, and concluded they were Spanish Gun Boats endeavouring to cut off some of the Merchant Ships; I therefore steered for them in order to keep them as far as possible from the Body of the Fleet, but upon our near Approach, perceiving they were Spanish Coasters (Eight in Number), under the Protection of a Cutter and Schooner, made all Sail in Chace, and soon separated the Two sternmost from the Body: they ran under the Guns of a Castle which opened a Fire upon us, and prevented our bringing them off. We continued the Pursuit of the others, passing under the Shot from Tariffe Castle, and at Four P. M. came up with Four more in a Bay to the Eastward of Cape Trafalgar; One immediately anchored near a Fort, and the other Three under a Castle which had One Gun mounted: as it blew very heavy from the Eastward,

and

and being on a Lee-Shore, we could not go as near them as I could wish, but anchored within Four Cables Length, and bringing our Guns to bear upon the Castle (which appeared to be in a very ruinous State and did not return our Fire), and the Vessels, in a short Time compelled the Spaniards to abandon them all, first cutting their Cables, by which Means they drove on Shore. I then sent Lieutenant Parker to endeavour to bring them off, and shortly after Mr. Marshall (the Master) to assist; or, if that was not practicable, to set them on Fire; neither of which could be effected from the heavy Surf breaking entirely over them, and rendering the Approach dangerous to the Boats. They, however, boarded them, brought away some of their Fire-Arms, threw the Remainder overboard, leaving them full of Water and complete Wrecks. One Vessel was laden with Brandy and Paper, One with English Manufactures, (Cutlery, Hardware, &c.) and the Third in Ballast.

I beg Leave to express the high Satisfaction I received from the Conduct of Lieutenant Parker in boarding the Vessels under the Walls of the Castle, while exposed to Musketry from the Beach; also of Mr. Ricketts, the Purser, who was a Volunteer upon that Service. The Attention of Mr. Marshall, the Master, to the Anchoring His Majesty's Sloop, and the able Assistance I have received from him upon former Occasions, renders him worthy of the fullest Confidence.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. BRENTON.

*Rear-Admiral Duckworth, &c. &c. &c.*



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# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of OCTOBER 29th, 1799.

No. XXXIX.

*Downing-Street, October 29, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Clinton, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD,

*Coire, Oct. 9, 1799.*

**W**HEN I sent your Lordship my last Dispatch on the 2d instant from Glaris, the Report from General Rosenberg, whose Division composed the Rear-Guard, had not reached Head-Quarters. I have now the Honor to inform your Lordship that the Enemy, having received a considerable Reinforcement from Zug, renewed on the 1st instant their Attack near the Village of Mutton, where, in consequence of the Fatigue the Troops had undergone the preceding Day, they had been obliged to halt. A strong Column of the Enemy advanced by the Road in the Centre of the Valley, while Two others, skirting the Foot of the Mountains on each Side, endeavoured to get into the Rear of the Russians. The

Division

Division of General Rosenberg consisted of Eight weak Battalions and Two Regiments of Cossacks. Discovering the Intention of the Enemy, he left Five Battalions as a Reserve, and with Three, (the Breadth of the Valley not admitting of a greater Front,) supported by the Cossacks, he attacked the Centre of the Enemy; their heavy Guns for a Moment gave them an Advantage, but nothing could withstand the Steadiness of the Russian Attack. In the Hurry of their Retreat, an Ammunition Waggon was overset, which choaked the only Road by which the Cannon could move; Three Pieces were immediately taken Possession of by the Russians. The Flank Columns, seeing their Centre pierced, fled. General Rosenberg profited of the Confusion of the Enemy, and pursued them beyond Schwitz. In killed and wounded they lost above Five Hundred Men and Thirteen Officers, and One Thousand and Twenty Men were taken Prisoners. The Russians had in this Affair about Three Hundred Men killed and wounded.

It was the 4th in the Evening before the Sick and Wounded could be transported to Glaris; the Road not admitting of the Passage of Artillery, the Guns were destroyed; on the 5th the Army marched by the Valley of Semst to Elm; the Difficulty of the Roads made it impossible to remove the Wounded. The Enemy followed the Rear-Guard, and gained some trifling Advantages over it during the first Three or Four Miles of the March; upon a well-timed Attack, however, of the Russians, they desisted from any farther Attempt. On the 6th, the Army passed the Danix Mountain, which the Snow that had fallen during the last Week had rendered dangerous, and several Mules and Baggage Horses were lost on the March. The Army is now assembled at this Place, and after Two Days of Repose it is the  
 Marshal's

Marshal's Intention to form a Junction with the Army of General Kofgakow.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

H. CLINTON.

*The Right Hon. Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

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*Translation of the Vienna Extraordinary Gazette of  
September 27, 1799.*

LIEUTENANT PIZZENBERG arrived Yesterday with Accounts from General Melas, that having received credible Information that the Enemy was collecting and receiving fresh Reinforcements on the Banks of the River Stura, he dispatched General Gottesheim with Seven Battalions of Infantry and a Regiment of Dragoons, opposite the Entrance of this Valley, to plant themselves in the most advantageous Position between Fossano and Savigliano, so as to observe accurately all the Motions of the Enemy.

The Enemy in Effect attacked on the 14th instant the Advanced Posts of the aforesaid Generals, particularly on the Right Wing; but as he, together with an accurate Knowledge of the Country, profited by the Skill of an experienced Commander of the Out-Posts, the Enemy was not in a Condition, with all the Advantages of Situation, to gain Possession of the important Posts of Fossano and Savigliano.

The Enemy, however, having received fresh Reinforcements, amounted to Fifteen Thousand Men: this Consideration, and at the same Time the Disadvantage of the Ground intersected by Hedges, where General Gottesheim might easily have been surrounded by the Superiority of their Numbers, induced

induced him to advance nearer to the Army, and to evacuate Savigliano in the Evening, and Fossano after Midnight.

Under these Circumstances the Army on the 16th had encamped at Bra, and although it was not to be expected, that, with the aforesaid Troops, the Enemy would attempt to attack it in this Position; yet their assembling in the Valley of Stura, and the Probability of their uniting themselves with the Troops at Pignerole, as well as with those who had marched from Genoa towards Piedmont, excited the Attention of General Melas, and induced him to attack (before the Enemy could gain Time to execute their Intention) that Part of their Force which was separate from the Rest and had advanced too forward.

For this Purpose a proportionable Part of the Army marched in Two Columns, the first, commanded by General Kray, to Savigliano, and the Second, under General Melas, to Fossano. The Columns marched from their Camp at Eleven o'Clock, and arriving at the Place of Destination at Half past Four, the Attack of Savigliano took place at Five. The Regiments of Furstenburg and Stuart led the Columns, and performed all that could be expected from brave and heroic Troops. The Commanders of these Two Regiments, Colonels Auerburg and Weber, as well as all the Rest of the Officers displayed Proofs of personal Courage and Resolution. The Enemy defended themselves with great Skill, and it was not till after the Adjutant Major Bruschi had, by Order of General Melas, attacked with One Battalion of Stuart, and a Party of Cavalry, that they fell into Disorder and fled towards the Maira, leaving behind them Two Pieces of Cannon. However, as the Enemy still made Resistance on the Left Wing, the Grenadier Batta-  
lion



lion of Schiaffinati was ordered to advance upon them with Drums beating and without firing a Shot. This Battalion fully executed its Orders; the Enemy was everywhere defeated, and the Post of Savigliano was retaken. The Night prevented the rapid Pursuit of the Enemy. In the meanwhile General Melas received Information that the Attack made on the Side of General Kray had met with the most complete Success, that in the same Night the Post of Fossano was abandoned, and early in the Morning taken Possession of by our Troops.

On this the Regiments of Alvinza and Huff contributed the most to ensure Success; and Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Kray cannot enough praise the Discernment and Prudence of General Seckendorf, who commanded the Van-Guard, and was wounded in the Foot, as well as the distinguished Conduct of Colonels Schröking and Adorean.

The Enemy's Loss in Killed and Wounded was above One Thousand Men, in Prisoners Nine Hundred; and would have been much greater if Night had not come to their Assistance. Our Loss amounted to Ninety-two killed, and Five Hundred and Twenty-eight wounded, missing Sixty-three; Total, Six Hundred and Eighty-three.

Almost at the same Time, viz. on the 15th, the Enemy, with a strong Body of Troops, coming from Pignerole, attacked a small Body of ours at Airasco, and drove in our Fore-Posts. As soon, however, as he began to advance against Schalenza, and was formed with his Front near the Chaussée, having sent forward a Number of *Tirailleurs*, Colonel Schauroth, Commander of the 7th Regiment of Hussars, and of a small Corps of Infantry, suffered him to approach within Cannister-Shot, and then opened so brisk a Fire from Six Pieces of Cannon, ordering

ordering at the same Time an Attack on the Left Flank and in the Rear, by Two Divisions of Hussars, that, after an Engagement which lasted till the Night, the Enemy was completely repulsed, and Colonel Schauroth resumed his former Advanced Posts.

This Expedition, in which the Enemy lost in Killed and Wounded above Four Hundred Men; is said to have been led on by General Championet in Person.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 2d,  
1799.

No. XL.

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*Downing-Street, November 2, 1799.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Day received from Lieutenant Colonel Ramsay, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head-Quarters, Stockach, Oc-  
tober 15, 1799.*

MY LORD,

THE Russian Army under the Command of General Korsakof took up a Position, after its Retreat from Zurich, with its Right to Eglizaw and its Left to Constance. The Bridges of Diefenhofen and stein were occupied by it in Front, and a Garrison of Two Thousand Men were placed in a Tête de Pont at Buefingen, a Village between Diefenhofen and Schaffhausen, where a Pontoon Bridge had been placed by the Austrians. On the 8th the Enemy appeared in Force in the Neighbourhood of Buefingen. It was evident that he came for the Purpose of reconnoitring the Position,  
and

and though he retired in the Evening there was Reason to believe he had not retreated far. An immediate Attack on the Tête de Pont was expected.

On the Morning of the 9th General Korfakof resolved to pass the Rhine for the Purpose of driving the Enemy from their Position. He took with him Ten Battalions and Twenty-two Squadrons.

The Army advanced for about a League without discovering any Traces of the Enemy. They at last, however, found him in considerable Force, and strongly posted, with his Left to the Village of Schlatten, and his Right to a Wood which he had also occupied. It is impossible for Words to do Justice to the Intrepidity with which the Russians immediately attacked them. The whole Line fell upon them with their Bayonets, and the French flew for Protection to the Woods, where, under Cover of their Chasseurs, they endeavoured to take a second Position. They were driven from this likewise by the Russians, and a third Position, which they took in the Neighbourhood of the Village of Tublikon, was likely to have proved still more unfortunate to them. Two of their Battalions had already thrown down their Arms, and were on the Point of surrendering, when a Regiment of French Cavalry, followed by a large Column of Infantry, commanded by Massena in Person, came in View and saved them.

The Object of the Expedition was to drive the Enemy from the Woods in the Neighbourhood of the Tête de Pont, and this Object being effected, it became no longer prudent, with so small a Corps, to risk an Action with a Force now become so superior, or to advance further, unsupported, against the Enemy, who, from the Neighbourhood of their Army, had an Opportunity of receiving still greater  
Reinforce-



**Reinforcements.** After driving the Enemy therefore nearly to the River Thur, the Army retreated by the Road on which they had advanced, and entered their Camp about Six o'Clock in the Evening.

While these Operations were going on in the Neighbourhood of Buefingen the Enemy attacked the Bridge of Dieffenhofen and the Town of Constance, which confirmed us in the Belief that the Attack would have taken place on the Tête de Pont, if the offensive Operations on the Side of the Russians had not prevented it.

At Dieffenhofen they were repulsed by General Wornoff, who with a very small Number of Men very gallantly defended himself during the Whole of the Day, and after occasioning a very great Loss of Men to the French, took several Prisoners and Three Pieces of Cannon.

At Constance, where the Corps of the Prince of Condé were stationed, the Enemy were more successful. The Position which the Prince was obliged to take up for the Defence of the Town was vastly too extensive for his small Number of Men, and being unable to guard all the different Points sufficiently, the Enemy, after directing all his Efforts unsuccessfully against their Front, contrived at last to advance a Corps unperceived through the Vineyards, force the Left of the Position, and enter the Town before the Rest of the Prince's Corps, who had commenced their Retreat, were enabled to reach it.

On their Arrival at the Gates, they found them in the Possession of the Enemy, and no other Retreat left but that which was to be obtained by forcing their Way through a Town, of which the Streets were already occupied. In effecting it they sustained a considerable Loss; but the Gallantry which was displayed by all the Corps, and particularly

larly by the Grenadiers of Bourbon, in the Execution of this desperate Measure, was, as I am informed, entirely beyond the Reach of Praise.

The Loss of Constance was accompanied by the Loss of the Bridge at that Place, and this latter Circumstance endangered considerably the Left of the Russian Position. General Korsakof, on receiving the Intelligence, thought it advisable to concentrate his Force and retire his Men from the Tête de Pont during the Night, a Measure which has now become a Matter of Regret, the Bridge of Constance having been retaken on the 10th.

I am sorry to inform your Lordship that our Loss in these different Attacks amounts to nearly Fifteen Hundred Men, killed, wounded, and missing: the Loss of the Enemy must have been very considerable; but I have not had an Opportunity of ascertaining it. A considerable Number of Prisoners fell into our Hands at the Attack of Buesingen, but, with the Exception of about Fifty, they contrived to make their Escape during the Retreat. Four Pieces of Cannon fell into our Hands, Three of which, already mentioned, at the Attack of Dieffenhofen, the Fourth in the Neighbourhood of Schlatten.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

JOHN RAMSAY.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE  
**LONDON GAZETTE** OF NOVEMBER 16th,  
1799.

No. XLI.

---

Admiralty-Office, November 15, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord Nelson, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated Palermo, 1st October 1799.*

S I R,

**I** HAVE desired Commodore Trowbridge to send you, for the Information of their Lordships, Extracts of all his Letters to me, with the Terms entered into with the French for the Evacuation of the City of Rome and Civita Vecchia; on which Event I sincerely congratulate their Lordships, and am, Sir, with great Respect, &c.

NELSON.

S I R, *Civita Vecchia, October 5, 1799.*

**I** AM to request you will inform their Lordships, that I took Possession of Civita Vecchia, Corneto, and Tolfa, on the 29th and 30th Ultimo, with  
Two

Two Hundred Marines and Seamen of the Culloden and Minotaur, and have already embarked and sent off near Three Thousand of the Enemy; I now wait for Transports to get off the Remainder, which I suppose about Two Thousand more.

General Bourcard takes Possession of Rome at the same Time by the same Treaty; all public Property to be restored: their Lordships may rely on every Exertion on my Part to put the Capitulation in full Force, and trust I shall succeed.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c.

*Evan Nepean, Esquire.*

T. TROWBRIDGE.

S I R,

*Civita Vecchia, October 5, 1799.*

I N Obedience to Orders from Lord Nelson, I have the Honor to send you, for their Lordships' Information, a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation I have made with the French General Garnier, to clear the Roman State. As I knew the French had all the Valuables of the Roman State packed up ready for embarking, and the Coast at Civita Vecchia forming a deep Bay, with hard W. S. W. Gales and heavy Sea, which prevented the Blockade from being so close as was necessary to prevent the Enemy from carrying off those truly valuable Articles, I therefore thought it best to grant the liberal Terms I have, to get them out of this Country, where they have committed every Excess possible.

I trust what I have done may meet their Lordships' Approbation.

I beg you to represent to their Lordships, that I received every Assistance from Captain Louis, who went to Rome and arranged the Evacuation, and taking Possession of that Place, with General Bourcard, with great Ability and Exertion, and much to my Satisfaction.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

*Evan Nepean, Esquire.*

T. TROWBRIDGE.



**ARTICLES** *proposed for the Convention between the General of Division Garnier, Commander in Chief of the French Troops, and those of Italy and other Allies now in the Roman Republic in a State of Siege; and Commodore Trowbridge, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Squadron, lying off Civita Vecchia, on the Part of Great Britain and its Allies.*

Art. I. Considering that neither the French Troops, nor the Troops of their Allies at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Posts within the Jurisdiction of those Places, have been regularly besieged by the Troops of his Sicilian Majesty or those of his Allies, his said Majesty consents that the Troops of France and the Italian or Polonese Troops serving with them, as also all Persons attached or belonging to those Forces, together with their Wives and Children, shall quit the Roman Territory, in order to be sent to France and to the Ports of Villa Franca or Antibes, on board Vessels to be provided for that Purpose by the Commanding Officer of the British Forces; it is, however, to be understood, that the Officers, Troops, and other Persons to be so embarked, shall be properly victualled by the English Government, during the Whole of their Voyage, and that the Expence attending such Victualling shall hereafter be accounted for by the French Republic.

Answer.—Considering that Civita Vecchia, Corneto, Tolfa, and all the Roman State, under the Command of General Garnier, has not been regularly besieged, but blockaded, I will grant to the Troops of the respective Garrisons to march out of the Places with all the Honors of War, to have their Muskets, Swords, and Bayonets, and not to be considered as Prisoners of War on their being sent to France or Corsica, as may be most convenient. The French General shall be allowed to take from the  
Public

Public Stores at Rome, Provision for the March to Civita Vecchia.

Proper Provisions shall be put on board for the Voyage, to be paid for by the Government of France hereafter.

Art. II. The Troops above mentioned shall assemble at Civita Vecchia within Eight Days after the Acceptance of the present Convention, and remain there under their own Guard, with the Honors of War, until the Arrival or Junction of the Transports in which they are to be embarked ; and when the Number of Vessels necessary for that Purpose shall be assembled, the said Troops shall file off and embark accordingly, with Drums beating, Colours flying, a lighted Match, and Two Field Pieces, or Howitzers, with their Appurtenances ; and be also allowed to carry away their Firelocks, Bayonets, Side Arms, and Cartouch Boxes, together with all the Effects belonging to each Individual of the said Troops, who shall moreover not be considered as Prisoners of War.

Answer. — The Transports are ready — St. Angelo and its Dependencies under General Garnier's Orders on the other Side Tolfa, to be delivered to the regular Troops under Marshal Bourcard.

The French Garrison shall march out with the Honors of War, Drums beating, Colours flying, in Forty-eight Hours after the Capitulation is signed ; but no Field Pieces or Howitzers allowed ; only Muskets, Bayonets, Swords, and Cartouch Boxes, and not to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. III. Twenty-four Hours after the present Convention shall have been signed and accepted, a Detachment of Four Hundred Men shall land from His Britannic Majesty's Ships ; One Hundred of whom to be stationed at Civita Vecchia, and afterwards to occupy the Horn Work at the Roman

Gate, conjointly with a like Number of French Troops ; the remaining Three Hundred to march to Rome, accompanied by a French Detachment ; and on their Arrival at that City, to be put in Possession of the Gate of *Cavallegiere*, and the Hospitals ; at which two Places an equal Number of French Troops shall also be stationed, until the complete Evacuation of Rome.

Answer.—Civita Vecchia and Corne to be put in Possession of the British Troops as soon as possible after the signing these Articles as a Courier can come from Rome ; and the Garrison to be embarked and sent to France.

General Bourcard will have Directions to give a sufficient Guard of regular Troops to escort the Garrisons of Rome and its Dependencies.

Art. IV. The Sick belonging to the French and their Allies, not in a Condition to be removed, shall be allowed to remain at Rome and Civita Vecchia and be considered as under the immediate Protection of His Britannic Majesty and his Allies, subject, however, to the domestic Superintendance of a French Commissary, and be treated and taken care of as heretofore, by their usual Medical Attendants, &c. who shall be permitted to continue with them at the two Places abovementioned.

Whatever Expence may attend the Victualling of the said Sick, shall be reimbursed to the proper Persons by the French Republic : and on the Recovery of the Sick they shall be conveyed by Sea to the nearest Port of France, together with the Medical and other Persons who may have attended them in the Hospitals, and whose Presence at Rome or Civita Vecchia may be no longer necessary, after the Whole of the Sick shall be recovered.

Answer.—The Sick belonging to the French Garrisons shall be assisted by their proper Surgeons at  
the

the Expence of the French Republic, and shall be sent to France when they are well.

Art. V. With a View to the due Execution of the preceding Article, an Assistant shall be appointed to the Commissary of War at Rome, for the Purpose of enforcing the French Regulations in the different Hospitals, and seeing that the Sick are treated according thereto; and he shall correspond, as far as relates to these Particulars, with the Commanding Officer of the English Troops, and their Allies, who may happen to be at Rome or Civita Vecchia. The French General shall nominate an Officer to take Charge of the Dépôt which may be formed at Civita Vecchia for the Convalescents, according as they shall be discharged from the Hospitals.

Answer.—The General may leave such Assistants to the Sick as he may think necessary.

Art. VI. The French Troops and their Allies, leaving Rome for Civita Vecchia, shall be provided with the necessary Conveyances for their Baggage, as also with a sufficient Number of Boats for the Removal of the Sick, who may be judged by the Medical People to be in a Condition to be sent to the last-mentioned Place. The like Means of Conveyance for the several Public Accomptants, whether of the Troops or Civil Administrations, such as Civil Commission, *National Treasury*, Civil and Military Appointments, &c. &c. shall be also provided by the Officer commanding the English Troops, and their Allies, who shall have entered the City of Rome in conformity to the Third Article of their Convention; and he, the said Commanding Officer, will have regard to the Requisitions which shall be made to him by the Commissary of War entrusted with the chief Management of this Service relating to the Division of the French Army.



Answer.—General Bourcard will furnish Carts, Boats, &c. for the Accommodation of the French Garrison of St. Angelo and its Dependencies, and the Baggage that may belong to it. Especial Care shall be taken to convey such Sick and Wounded Soldiers as may be in a State to be removed, to Civita Vecchia. In case Waggon, &c. cannot be procured immediately, they shall be sent by the first Opportunity to France.

Art. VII. The French Troops and their Allies shall proceed to Civita Vecchia in the Course of Two Days, according to stated Marches: they shall set out on the first Day for Monteroni, and on the second proceed to their Destination: they shall be supplied from the Store Houses at Rome with the Supplies necessary for their Subsistence during their March; and the Officer commanding the English Troops, and their Allies, shall provide the Means of conveying those Supplies.

Answer.—Answered before.

Art. VIII. All private Property, whether moveable or otherwise, belonging to the French or their Allies in the Roman Territory, shall be respected, and remain at the Disposal of themselves or their Agents.

Answer.—Private Property never molested.

Art. IX. All Description of Property, as well as Objects of Art, belonging to the French Republic, throughout the whole Extent of the Roman Republic, shall be also respected; and the French Nation have Liberty to leave One or more Persons at Rome for the Purpose of arranging and preserving the several Articles, until the French Government shall take such Measures relative to this Matter as may appear most consistent with the National Interests.

Answer.—

Answer.—Public Property was never before demanded in the long Course of Service I have seen ; of course wholly inadmissible.—Public Property must be given up.

Art. X. The Cavalry Corps belonging to the French and their Allies shall be allowed to return to France by Land, taking their Horses with them, as also their Arms and Baggage : they shall be escorted by a Detachment of Fifty mounted Austrian Troops, or their Allies, as far as the Advanced Posts of the nearest French Army. All French Officers, or the Officers of the Allies of France, who shall be desirous of following the abovementioned Cavalry Corps, with their Horses, Servants, Carriages, and Baggage, shall be at Liberty to do so, and the necessary Lodgings, Provisions, and Forage for this little Column during its Journey be provided by means of the Interposition and good Offices of Commodore Trowbridge, with the Persons in Authority belonging to those Governments, through whose Territories the Troops may pass.

Answer.—Cavalry Horses, being Public Property, must be delivered up. The Remainder of the Article inadmissible.

Art. XI. An Officer of Artillery shall be appointed by each Party to draw up a Report of the Ordnance and other Military Stores and Ammunition remaining in the Garrisons of the Castle of St. Angelo, Civita Vecchia, Corneto, and the surrounding Towers ; and an Officer of Experience shall also be appointed on each Side to make a Report as to the actual State of the above Fortresses with a View to their Surrender, and likewise that of the Plans and Charts in their Dependency.

Answer.—Agreed.

Art. XII. Such Citizens of Rome and other Persons as shall now form, or may have heretofore  
5 formed

formed a Part of the Constituted Authorities of the Roman Republic; and those also who shall have served the Republican Cause, by their patriotic Works, or taken up Arms for that Purpose, shall be at Liberty to depart with the French Troops, and on the same Terms as they do, or remain in the Roman Territory, free from all Kind of Molestation, on account of their political Opinions or Avocations, during the Time they shall have exercised either their Civil or Military Functions.

Answer. — As long as the Romans conduct themselves with Propriety, and are obedient to the Laws, they will not be molested. Such Romans as chuse to embark with the Garrisons, have my full Leave; taking with them their private Property.

Art. XIII. Commodore Trowbridge, on the Part of His Britannic Majesty and his Allies, engages on the good Faith of the English, that no Individuals within the Roman Territory shall be incommoded or persecuted on account of their Opinions; that their Persons and Property shall be alike respected; and that they shall moreover be at all Times allowed the necessary Passports to enable them to leave the Roman Territory, with entire Liberty to make such Transfer or Disposition of their Property as they may think fit.

Answer — Answered before.

Art. XIV. Any Neutral Vessels which may be in the Port of Civita Vecchia, shall be allowed to be employed as Transports for the Conveyance of the Troops, and be afterwards permitted to return to their former Employments; and Vessels belonging to the Republics of France and Rome, which may also be at the Port abovementioned, shall be employed in like Manner, and not held subject to Confiscation as Prizes.

Answer. — Proper Transports are provided.

Art. XV.

Art. XV. Two Covered Vessels (that is Vessels not subject to Examination) shall be allowed, and chosen from amongst those abovementioned, belonging to the French and Roman Republic.

Answer.—Inadmissible.

Art. XVI. The Store-Houses of Civita Vecchia shall remain in the Possession of the French, until the Troops shall be on the Point of embarking; and the French General allowed to take therefrom the Supplies necessary for the Division, passing his Word that he will not suffer any Waste, nor permit more to be taken away than the Army may require.

Answer.—As long as the Garrison remains, the Store-Houses may be kept, but no more of any Species of Provisions to be issued than the usual Allowance.

Art. XVII. The French Ambassador to the Roman Republic shall enjoy in the most ample Manner the Privileges attaching to his Character, according to the Rights of Nations, and be at Liberty to leave Rome, and return to France either by Land or Water, taking with him whatever Number of Carriages he may judge necessary for his own personal Accommodation, and the Convenience of the Persons attached to the Embassy, as well as for the Conveyance of their Effects and the Diplomatic Papers. Should the Ambassador prefer a Conveyance by Sea, he shall, together with his Effects and those of the Persons in his Suite, and the Archives of the Embassy, be conveyed on board an English Ship to some of the Ports of Villa Franca, Antibes, or Toulon. In this Article are understood to be comprehended the *Secretary of Embassy*, the Secretaries, and other Persons attached to the Embassy, and people composing the Suite of the Ambassador. The members of the Civil Commission from the French Republic residing at Rome; their Agents,  
and



and Persons attached to such Commission, shall also be understood as coming within the Description of Persons comprehended in this Article; and they (the said Members) shall be at Liberty to take away with them the Papers appertaining to their Commission, together with their own personal Effects, and those of the other Persons belonging to the said Commission.

Answer.—A proper English Vessel is ready for the Reception of the Ambassador and his Suite, to carry him to France, with the Baggage.

Public Papers, belonging to the Roman State, to be delivered to General Bourcard.

No Public Papers to be taken away which in any Shape are belonging to the Roman State.

The Agents to be sent to France by Sea.

Art. XVIII. The Town of Ancona, being under a separate Command, shall not be understood as comprehended in the present Convention.

Answer.—The Places to be given up are understood to be those under the Command of General Garnier; Ancona is excepted.

Art. XIX. The Articles of the present Convention shall not be construed as affecting or tending in any Respect to prejudice the Sovereign Rights or Independence of the Roman Republic.

Answer.—Not understood.

Art. XX. In case of any Difficulty arising with respect to the Interpretation of the Articles of this Convention, such Articles shall be explained in Favour of the French and their Allies.

Answer.—Agreed.

Done and concluded at a Council of War the 10th Vendemaire, Eighth Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

(Signed)

T. TROWBRIDGE.

(Signed)

P. GARNIER.

The

The foregoing Treaty was made, concluded, and agreed upon between us, the above signed, in order to its having full and entire Effect, according to the Answers of Commodore Trowbridge, placed under the respective Articles proposed by General Garnier.

On board the Culloden, the 5th Vendemaire, Eighth Year of the Republic—20 Sept. 1799.

(Signed) P. GARNIER.

(Signed) T. TROWBRIDGE.

**ADDITIONAL ARTICLES** *to the Convention made between the General of Division Garnier, Commander in the Roman Republic in a State of Siege, and Commodore Trowbridge, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Forces before Civita Vecchia.*

Art. I. His Britannic Majesty's Troops shall take Possession of the Fort and Town of Civita Vecchia, the 7th Vendemaire (19th September), in the Afternoon. The French Troops of the Garrison will remain in the Barracks, as it will be mentioned hereafter; they will be allowed at the Gate of the Barracks a Guard of Honor of their own Nation.

The British Troops shall take Possession of Corneto the 8th Vendemaire (3th September) in the Morning; the French Troops at Corneto will be at Civita Vecchia the same Day, to be placed in the Barracks as above. His Sicilian Majesty's Troops shall take Possession of Rome and of Fort St. Angelo the 8th Vendemaire, (30th September) two Hours after Midnight, in a sufficient Number, and shall be placed according to the Dispositions that may be proposed by General Garnier to General Bourcard, so as to assure the Tranquillity of the Town, and protect the Evacuation of the French. The French shall begin to evacuate Rome the 8th Vendemaire (30th September); a second Column shall

shall march out the next Day, and the third, which will be the last, shall set out the Day after.

They shall also repair to Monteroni the Day of their Departure, and the Day succeeding they will arrive at Civita Vecchia.

They will take with them in the Route Two Field Pieces and One Howitzer, which they will deliver to the British Commodore as soon as they arrive at Civita Vecchia.

Agreed.

Art. II. General Garnier, or for him the French Commandant of the City of Rome, agreeably with General Bourcard, shall continue to give the French and the Romans, at the Suit of the Army, public Orders to regulate their Evacuation, until the Departure of the last French Column.

Agreed.

Art. III. The 9th Vendemaire, (or the 1st of October,) the French Troops in the Barracks of Civita Vecchia shall be so embarked, that their Barracks may be occupied by the first Column coming from Rome arriving the same Evening at Civita Vecchia. This Column shall be embarked the next Day to give Room in the Evening to the second Column. This shall embark the 11th Vendemaire (4th October) to make way to the third Column, which shall embark the Day after their Arrival.

The Sick shall be embarked the last; and the most commodious Vessels shall be kept for them.—  
Agreed.

On board the Culloden, the 5th Vendemaire, and Eighth Republic (or 27th September 1799).

(Signed) T. TROWBRIDGE.

Admiralty-Office, November 16, 1799.

*Copy of a Letter from Captain John Talbot, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Eurydice, to Evan Nepean, Esq; dated the 12th instant.*

S I R,

I HAVE the Honor to acquaint you, for the Information of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I sailed from hence at One o'Clock A.M. on Sunday the 10th instant, and was forced to return this Day, from the Badness of the Weather. At Nine the same Morning I sailed, Beechy Head N.W. by N. Three Leagues, a Schooner was seen from us close to a Brig. On seeing the Eurydice the Schooner stood to the S. W. and the Brig hove to and hoisted his Ensign Union downward; I hauled up and spoke her; she told me that she had been attacked by the Schooner, and that One of her Men was very badly wounded. I sent a Boat with the Surgeon on board, and made sail after the Privateer. At Eleven saw His Majesty's Sloop Snake on our Lee Bow; seeing us she hauled up and joined in the Chace. At Three o'Clock the Privateer finding that the Eurydice was nearly within Gunshot, and coming up with her very fast, bore up, and attempted to cross the Snake, which she was not able to effect from the good Management of Captain Lewis; she then lowered her Sails and was taken Possession of by him. The Privateer proved to be L'Hirondelle, mounting Fourteen Three and Four Pounders, Fifty Men, and commanded by Pierre Merie Dugerdin, belonging to Calais, from whence she sailed on Saturday Morning, had taken nothing this Cruize. One of the Crew I found to be an Englishman, and have confined him till their Lordships' Pleasure is made known



known to me. I am sorry to add, that the Surgeon has been obliged to take off the Arm of the Man that was wounded in the Brig; he is now on board of the Eurydice, and hope from the Skill and great Attention of Mr. Pardie, the Surgeon, that he will do well. The Brig is called the Diana, of Sunderland, bound to Portsmouth, laden with Coals. Great Credit is due to the Master and Crew for the Resistance they made to so superior a Force.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN TALBOT.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of NOVEMBER 23<sup>d</sup>,

1799.

No. XLII.

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*Downing-Street, November 23, 1799.*

A LETTER, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Alexander Hope, Deputy Adjutant-General to the Army lately serving in Holland, from Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, Baronet, and, by Order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief transmitted by him to the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SIR, *Swan Cutter, at Sea, Nov. 20, 1799.*

I HAVE from Time to Time reported to you, for the Information of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the Progress which had been made in the Embarkation and Departure of the British and Russian Troops which were left under my Command, in the Province of North Holland; and I am now happy to acquaint you, that the last of them embarked Yesterday Morning, when the Wind being fair, the Whole of the Ships of War and Transports remaining in the Texel left that Port.

Every Thing belonging to the Army was brought off excepting a small Proportion of damaged Pro-

visions,

c c

vifions, a few Waggon, and about Three Hundred Draught Horses of little Value, for which there was no Tonnage; of these the latter alone were saleable, but they bore so small a Price, that I thought it better to distribute the Whole to the Magistrates of the different Villages in and near which the Army had been cantoned, to be delivered to any of the Inhabitants who might have suffered from the inevitable Consequences of War.

Several large Dutch Indiamen and other Ships, which it was impossible for us to remove in their present State, but which might have been fitted out as Ships of War by the Enemy, were completely disabled and rendered useless for any further Purpose through the Exertions of a Detachment of Seamen, under the Direction of Captain Bovar. The Desire of complying most strictly with the Articles of the Agreement entered into between His Royal Highness and General Brune, prevented their being blown up, which could not have been done without endangering the Navigation of the Nieuve Diep.

Vice-Admiral Dickson, as well as myself, made it our Study to comply in this, as in every other Instance, with the Articles of the Agreement, and I must do the French General the Justice to say, that he seemed actuated by the same Spirit.

Previous to quitting the Helder, I had, in obedience to His Royal Highness's Instructions, discharged every just Demand of the Inhabitants of the Country which has been occupied by the Army; and I was happy to find that very few Claims were brought forward beyond those which it was in my Power to satisfy.

The Embarkation of the Troops, difficult from the Multiplicity of the Arrangements required, and sometimes arduous from the State of the Weather, was carried on with the utmost Zeal and Activity by Vice-Admiral Dickson, and the Officers and Seamen under his Command. I feel particularly indebted

debted to Captain Lawford of His Majesty's Ship Romney, who was left on Shore, and had the immediate Direction of the Embarkation, for his Exertions and his Attention to every Branch of His Majesty's Service, and to Captain Woodriffe, principal Agent of the Transport Service, for his great Zeal in the Execution of the Duties of that Situation. I have the Honor to be, &c.

JAMES PULTENEY.

*The Honorable Colonel Hope, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. Three Armed Vessels have been left to cruize off the Texel to give Warning to any British Ships of our having evacuated the Port.

It was agreed by the French General, that if any should arrive previous to the Expiration of the Month, they should, as a Matter of course, be allowed to depart.

SUPPLEMENT to the Account of the Armistice concluded between His Royal Highness the Duke of York and General Brune, published in the Gazette of the 26th Ultimo.

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,*  
October 15, 1799.

GENERAL,

THE late Hour at which your Letter reached me last Night, prevented my sending sooner to Alkmaar Major-General Knox, the Officer alluded to in my Letter of Yesterday's Date. He is entirely in my Confidence, and is fully authorized to treat and conclude with you on the Subject respecting which he has received my Instructions.

(Signed) FREDERICK Duke of York,  
Commander in Chief of the  
Combined English and Russian  
Army.

To General Brune, Commander in  
Chief, &c. &c. &c.



*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,  
October 15, 1799.*

**B**Y virtue of the Authority, and in obedience to the Order of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army, Major-General Knox will have the Honor of communicating with General Brune, Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian Army, and of stating to him,

That in consequence of the Difficulties arising from the very unfavourable and unusual State of the Weather at this Season, we have judged it expedient to re-occupy the Position of the Zuyp.

That in this Situation, with Cantonments amply adequate to the Amount of our Forces, having an uninterrupted and certain Means of keeping up our Communication with England, and Masters as we are of the Helder, the Texel, the Zuyder Zee, and the Ocean, it depends upon us either to await the Period when a favourable Change of Weather and of Circumstances may enable us to renew offensive Operations, or to withdraw our Army by Degrees and without Risk from this Country, retaining Possession of such detached Points as might be judged most favorable for annoying the Enemy, or for securing real Advantages to ourselves.

In the Event of our recurring to this last mentioned Measure, it will become our Duty to neglect no Means which can contribute to the Preservation of the brave Troops entrusted to our Care, and for this Purpose (however distressing, however ruinous to the Inhabitants, and to the Country, the Alternative may be) we shall be compelled to avail ourselves of those dreadful Expedients which it is in our Power to adopt. Having perfectly at our Disposal the Sea Dykes, both towards the Ocean and the Zuyder Zee, as well as the Interior Dykes, we should in that case be reduced to the terrible Necessity of inundating the whole Country of North Holland,

Holland, and of adding to this Calamity every destructive Evil which must necessarily result from an Attempt to force or interrupt our Retreat. We should, under such Circumstances, also be constrained to make use of the ample Means we possess, of rendering the Navigation of the Zuyder Zee henceforth impracticable, by obstructing the Mars Diep, and destroying the Nieuve Diep; Works upon which so many Years Labour, and such immense Sums have been expended.

Our System of carrying on War having on all Occasions been governed by the most liberal Principles, Necessity and the strongest Sense of Duty could alone induce us to adopt a System repugnant to the Sentiments which have ever directed the Conduct of the English Nation.

From these Considerations, and from our Persuasion that General Brune and the Dutch People must be actuated by similar Motives, and equally desirous to prevent an useless Effusion of Blood by the amicable Arrangement of a Point which is perhaps the Object of both Parties, and from our Anxiety, in case of a different Result, to stand justified to the whole Universe, from whatever Destruction may in consequence devolve upon this Country; we propose and offer to General Brune, and to the Batavian Republic, that the English and Russian Troops shall evacuate, before the End of the Month of November next, all the Coasts, the Islands, and the Interior Navigation of Holland, without committing any Act detrimental to the great Sources of its Navigation, or laying the Country under any Inundations.

For this Purpose, we propose that a Suspension of Hostilities shall take place until the Period above specified.

That during this Interval we shall remain in full Possession of all the Points, and of the whole Extent of Country we occupy at this Moment, and that the

Line of the respective Advanced Posts shall also be that of Separation between the Two Armies, and that this Line shall not, under any Pretence, be passed by the Troops of either, even in the Event of our choosing to retire from any Part of our present Position, or of our quitting it altogether.

That during the above mentioned Interval no Interference shall be allowed, nor any Objections be started, with respect to the Conduct of either of the Parties within the Limits of their respective Possessions; and that all the Rights of War (every Act of Hostility excepted) shall continue mutually in Force.

That we will grant to the Persons and Property of the Inhabitants of the Country occupied by us, every Protection consistent with Discipline, in the Circumstances under which we are placed, and all the Advantages which the Conduct generally observed by British Troops entitles them to expect on such an Occasion.

If these Proposals accord with the Wishes and are conformable to the Intentions of General Brune, there can be no Difficulty whatever in carrying them into Execution in Three Days from the Date hereof.

By Order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

## THE FRENCH AND BATAVIAN ARMIES.

EQUALITY.

LIBERTY.

*Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, the 15th of October  
1799, the 8th Year of the French Republic.*

*Brune, General in Chief, to the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army.*

GENERAL,

**M**AJOR-GENERAL KNOX, who was instructed to confer with me on your Part, upon the Subject

ject of a Note which he has delivered, signed by your Secretary, will communicate my Answer contained in an Explanatory Note.

(Signed) Citizen BRUNE,

General in Chief of the Combined French and Batavian Army.

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*Head-Quarters at Alkmaar, the 15th of October 1799, the 8th Year of the French Republic.*

THE Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the English Army, proposes that a Cessation of Hostilities shall take place, in consequence of the Approach of the inclement Season. He promises to withdraw from the Batavian Territory between the present Period and the End of November next, the whole Army under his Command; and consents that no Damage shall be committed, no Sluices opened, or Dykes broken up, on Condition of his Retreat not being molested by the French and Batavian Army.

These Motives would not have been brought forward by the Duke of York, if he had considered himself possessed of Means sufficient for advancing into the Country; for in that Case, he would have had the Facility of extending his Quarters, of procuring Subsistence, and, in short, of placing himself beyond the Reach of the Inconveniences arising from the unfavourable Season. We ought consequently to look to Advantages in an Arrangement, proportioned to the Insufficiency of the Forces under his Command.

The Terms proposed by the Duke of York contain nothing but what would be the necessary Result of a Cessation of Hostilities. It can scarcely be supposed that the Duke of York will cause the Dykes to be destroyed, the Country to be inundated,



and the Villages to be burnt, for the mere Purpose of committing such Acts of Violence; as such Conduct would be contrary to the Laws of War, and must draw upon him the Reprobation of all Europe and of his own Nation. It appears therefore evident, that the Duke of York would confine himself to such Measures as might be useful to his own Army, or detrimental to ours: but we look upon such Accidents as inseparable from a State of War. No Object of Advantage to us appears therefore to result from the Proposals which have been made.

Since, however, the Sufferings of Humanity come under the Consideration of the Duke of York, General Brune is ready to meet this honorable Feeling, and, in doing so, declares that the following Stipulations on which he offers to consent to a Suspension of Hostilities are so obviously just, that he cannot depart from them.

I. The Batavian Fleet, which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic with its Stores and Crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient Powers to comply with this Article, His Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his Court an equivalent Compensation.

II. Fifteen Thousand Prisoners of War, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. The Mode of Selection, and the Proportion for each Country, to be settled between the Governments of the Two Republics. The Batavian Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.—This Article shall in no Degree prejudice or interfere with the Cartel of Exchange at present established.

III. The Batteries and Fort of the Helder shall be restored in the Condition in which they were found at the Period of the Invasion of the English and Russian Army. An Officer of Artillery shall be sent

to

to the Helder by General Brune to see that this Article is complied with.

IV. The Army under the Command of the Duke of York shall within Forty-eight Hours evacuate the Position of the Zuyp ; its Advanced Posts shall be withdrawn to the Height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian Army shall preserve the Positions it occupies at present, taking up however its Advanced Posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen Brug, and Colhorn. It shall have merely a Vidette at the Height of Callants-Oog.

V. The Troops composing the English and Russian Army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British Shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian Troops be withdrawn from the Seas, Coasts, and Islands of the Batavian Republic, before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great Sources of Navigation or occasion any Inundation in the Country.

VI. All Ships of War or other Vessels, having on board Reinforcements for the Combined English and Russian Army, shall put to Sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.

VII. To guarantee the Execution of these Articles, Hostages, shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected amongst the Officers of Rank in his Army.

By Order of General Brune, Commander in Chief  
of the Combined French and Batavian Army.

(Signed) VEVRY, Secretary.

*Head-Quarters, Schagen Brug,*

GENERAL,

*October 17, 1799*

I SEND back Major General Knox with my Answers to the Explanatory Note which he has delivered to me in your Name. He is fully authorized

rized to conclude on my Part upon every Point which relates to the Subject of his Mission.

(Signed) **FREDERICK** Duke of York,  
Commander in Chief of the  
Combined English and Russian  
Army.

*To General Brune, Commander in Chief,  
&c. &c. &c.*

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*Head-Quarters, at Schagen Brug,  
October 17, 1799.*

**H**IS Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army, proposed to General Brune, Commander in Chief of the French and Batavian Army, an Arrangement equally to the Advantage of both Parties, originating in his Desire to prevent the farther Effusion of Blood, and to preserve this Country from the terrible Effects of an Inundation, as also from the Destruction of the best of its Ports, involving the total Ruin of the principal Channels of its Interior Navigation and Commerce.

In answer to which General Brune observes, that he cannot imagine His Royal Highness will recur to Measures not less revolting to Humanity, than repugnant to the Character of the British Nation, and to the general Feeling of all Europe.

Devastation or Destruction is certainly incompatible with the Character and with the uniform Conduct of the English Nation; and as little do either accord with the Disposition of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief:—but there are Duties peremptorily prescribed by the Nature of particular Situations, the Odium of which must fall, not on those who execute, but on such as render the Measures necessary, by rejecting the Conditions of a just and honorable Agreement.

Deeply impressed with what is due to his Country on the one Hand, and to the Claims of Humanity on

on the other; persuaded, likewise, that General Brune is equally guided by these Sentiments, His Royal Highness has taken his Proposals into Consideration, and consents to abide by the Agreement as it stands in the Answers annexed to the different Articles.

Major-General Knox, who is charged therewith, is authorized to sign and conclude this Agreement, as well as to arrange any Points of Detail which may arise out of it.

It being the Duty of every Officer commanding His Britannic Majesty's Troops to make an exact Report of whatever relates to his Command, His Royal Highness the Duke of York will of course lay before the British Government every Communication which has taken place between His Royal Highness and General Brune.

ARTICLES *proposed in the Explanatory Note from General Brune.*

Art. I. The Batavian Fleet which was surrendered to Admiral Mitchell by Admiral Story, shall be restored to the Batavian Republic with its Stores and Crews. In case the Duke of York shall not be vested with sufficient Power to comply with this Article, His Royal Highness shall engage to obtain from his Court an equivalent Compensation.

Answer.—His Royal Highness will on no Account treat upon this Article, the Execution of which, it must be evident to both Parties, is impossible.

Art. II. Fifteen Thousand Prisoners of War, French and Batavians, detained in England, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. The Mode of Selection, and the Proportion for each Country, to be settled between the Governments of the Two Republics. The Batavian Admiral De Winter shall be considered as exchanged.—This Article



Article shall in no Degree prejudice or interfere with the Cartel of Exchange at present established.

Answer.—This Demand appears to rest upon a supposed Loss the Combined Army must sustain should its Embarkation be resolved upon. It is by no means admitted that such would be the Result; but as in the Event of the Army's carrying on the Campaign during the Winter, the Loss of a certain Number of Men must naturally be expected; His Royal Highness, influenced by this Consideration, agrees to promise in the Name of the British Government, that Five Thousand French and Batavian Prisoners, the Proportion of each to be regulated according to the Terms of the Article, shall be unconditionally released and sent home. Nothing further in this Article can be agreed to.

Art. III. The Batteries and Fort of the Helder shall be restored in the Condition in which they were found at the Period of the Invasion of the English and Russian Army. An Officer of Artillery shall be sent to the Helder by General Brune to see that this Article is complied with.

Answer.—The Fort and Batteries of the Helder will be left, generally considered, in an improved State.

None of the Dutch Artillery shall be carried away.

Art. IV. The Army under the Command of the Duke of York shall within Forty-eight Hours evacuate the Position of the Zuyp. Its Advanced Posts shall be withdrawn to the Height of Callants-Oog. The French and Batavian Army shall preserve the Positions it occupies at present, taking up however its Advanced Posts at Petten, Crabendam, Schagen Brug, and Colhorn. It shall have merely a Vidette at the Height of Callants-Oog.

Answer.—On no Account will it be consented that the Army shall be withdrawn from the Position  
of

of the Zuyp, until every Preparation requisite to render its Embarkation easy and complete can be arranged at the Helder. It must be evident, that it cannot be desirable that any Delay should take place in this Respect. No Addition shall be made to the Works at the Zuyp, and Persons properly authorised shall be admitted from Time to Time to ascertain and report upon this Point for the Satisfaction of General Brune; but no armed Detachment will be permitted to approach, or to take Post, nearer than they already are to our Position.

It must be further understood, that on his Part, General Brune will not allow any Approaches or offensive Preparations to be carried on, and that the French and Batavian Army shall remain in the Line of Advanced Posts which it occupies at present, which shall also be the Line of Separation between the Two Armies respectively.

Art. V. The Troops composing the English and Russian Army shall be embarked successively, and as speedily as possible. All the British Shipping shall quit the Texel, and all the English and Russian Troops be withdrawn from the Seas, Coasts, and Islands of the Batavian Republic before the 20th of November next, and shall not damage the great Sources of Navigation, or occasion any Inundation in the Country.

Answer.—The Embarkation of the English and Russian Troops will take place with all possible Expedition; and at this Season of the Year any unnecessary Delay will naturally be avoided as much as possible: but to prevent any Difficulty or future Discussion upon this Point, it is proposed, that the Period of the Suspension of Hostilities shall be limited to the End of the Month of November next, in order to secure sufficient Time for the complete Evacuation of the Country, which, however, shall be effected sooner, if practicable.

Art.

Art. VI. All Ships of War, or other Vessels, having on board Reinforcements for the Combined English and Russian Army shall put to Sea as soon as possible, without landing the same.

Answer.—The Ships of War, or other Vessels immediately expected with Reinforcements for the Combined English and Russian Army, or which may hereafter be sent, shall not land their Troops, but shall put to Sea again as soon as possible.

Art. VII. To guarantee the Execution of these Clauses, Hostages shall be given by the Duke of York, to be selected among the Officers of Rank in his Army.

Answer.—Hostages shall be *reciprocally* given, to be selected among the Officers of Rank of the Two Armies, to guarantee the Execution of this Agreement.

By Order of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the Combined English and Russian Army.

(Signed) H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

S I R,

*Alkmaar, October 17, 1799.*

**I** HAVE seen General Brune, and have talked over with him fully all the Articles on which I have received His Royal Highness's Instructions. I have found the greatest Disposition on the Part of General Brune to enter fairly into the Subject.

In respect to the essential Article of the Fleet, General Brune has already received a Letter from the Dutch Directory, to make the Delivery of it a *sine quâ non*; and I much doubt whether there is any Chance of his being brought to give way on this Point, at least without some Assurance that His Royal Highness would forward the Demand to his Court.

In respect to the other very essential Article of the Prisoners, after much Conversation, I brought  
the

the General to lower his Demand to Eight Thousand Men, beyond which he cannot recede. Every other Point can be amicably settled.

I beg His Royal Highness's Orders on these Points; and I hope to receive them by Noon Tomorrow.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. KNOX.

To the Honorable Colonel Hope, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Schagen-Brug,

October 18, 1799.

SIR,

**H**IS Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, in his Instructions to you of Yesterday's Date, having declared that every Paper or Proposal from General Brune, and consequently *that* relative to the Whole Dutch Fleet, will of course be regularly transmitted to England, can give no other Answer than what you are already empowered to make, *viz.*

“ His Royal Highness will, on no Account,  
“ treat upon this Article; the Execution of  
“ which, it must be evident to both Parties,  
“ is impossible.”

If General Brune expects any Thing further to pass on that Subject, the sooner the Negotiation is put an End to the better.

In regard to the Number of Prisoners, if *every other Point* is clearly and *immediately decided upon*, His Royal Highness may be induced to relax; *if not*, it is unnecessary to enter further into the Subject; and he directs you to finish the Negotiation.

I have the Honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ALEX HOPE,

Deputy Adjutant-General.

The Honorable Major-General Knox,  
&c. &c. &c.



*Alkmaar, October 18, 1799.  
Three P. M.*

S I R,

**I** HAVE received your Letter, and have the Pleasure to inform you, that every Thing is settled to His Royal Highness's Satisfaction; in consequence of which General Brune has given immediate Orders to all his Posts that Hostilities shall cease, and that no further Work of any Kind shall be carried on; he requests His Royal Highness will be pleased to give similar Orders without Loss of Time, as a Report has just been made that some Houses have been set on fire on the Road leading to Herenhuyfen.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. KNOX.

*To the Honorable Colonel Hope, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.*

P. S. General Brune has sent off to Amsterdam to direct that nothing hostile shall be attempted on the Part of the Flotilla there fitted out; and he begs that similar Notice may be sent to Admiral Mitchell.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY

OF NOVEMBER 29th, 1799.

No. XLIII.

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*Downing-Street, November 28, 1799.*

**D**ISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have been received this Day from the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head-Quarters, Montenaux,  
October 26, 1799.*

MY LORD,

**I** HAVE the Honor to inform your Lordship, that a Report was this Morning received by General Melas from General Karaczai, (who commanded a Corps of Six Thousand Men near Novi to observe the chief Débouché from Genoa,) stating that he had been attacked by very superior Numbers of the Enemy, and, after a very severe Engagement, had been obliged to retire with considerable Loss to Alexandria, where he had taken up a Position behind the Bormida. General Kray marched this Morning with a considerable Reinforcement, and I hope will arrive Time enough to prevent the Enemy from making any further Progress. A Resolution has

1799.                      D D                      been

been taken on the Part of the Commander in Chief immediately to embody the Piedmontese Army; these Troops are to be placed in every respect upon their ancient Footing; they are to take the Oath of Fidelity to the King of Sardinia only; and are in no Manner whatever to be made subject to Austrian Discipline. The Piedmontese Troops that are employed have behaved upon all Occasions in the most gallant and honorable Manner. Vast Numbers of Deserters come in daily, who all describe the Distress of the Enemy, for Want of Provisions, to be extreme.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

*Head-Quarters, Centale,  
November 6, 1799.*

MY LORD,

**I**N my last Letter I had the Honor of acquainting your Lordship, that in consequence of Information having been received that a large Detachment of the Enemy was coming from the Side of Savoy, the Army made a Movement to its Right. The French having taken Pignerol and Susa, and having advanced to Salucco, threatening our Communication with Turin, General Melas thought it necessary to march still farther to his Right; and a Camp was chosen between Bra and Fossano. These Operations, when connected with the System of Defence only, upon which this Army had so long been acting, deceived the French into a Belief that the Austrians were in full Retreat. The Evacuation of Mondovi, which was determined upon for the Purpose of adding a very considerable Force to the Army, confirmed still more this Opinion. Elated with these Hopes, they advanced on all Points, and on the 3d took Possession of Savigliano.

On the 4th the Enemy marched in Three Columns to attack the Austrian Army. The First

Column

Column marched from Savigliano by Marenne, the Second by Genola, and the Third marched to the Attack of Fossano, which had been put in a State of Defence, and was occupied by a considerable Garrison. It happened that the Austrian Army moved with the same Intent, at the same Time, and in the same Number of Columns, and upon the same Roads. Lieutenant-General Ott commanded the Right Column, Lieutenant-General Elsnitz the Centre, and Major-General Gottersheim the Left. The Two Armies met at Marenne and Genola. It was not till after a very severe Engagement that General Ott obliged the Enemy to fall back from Marenne; a Part retired to Genola, and a Part to Savigliano. General Ott pursued the Enemy to the latter Place, where he took Three Cannon and above One Thousand Prisoners. The Column of General Elsnitz, that was destined for the Attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable Resistance. The Action lasted for several Hours, and it was not till the Arrival of the Column of General Ott from Savigliano upon the Rear of the French, that Victory declared in Favor of the Austrians. The Two Columns immediately proceeded in Pursuit of the Enemy: General Ott by Villa Fallette, General Elsnitz by Valdigi. The Army halted at Night at Centalo. The Column of General Gottersheim repulsed the French from Fossano to Murazzo. It will appear surprising, that while our Army was at Centalo, a Division of the French Army remained between Murazzo and Ronchi, with the Stura in their Rear, over which there was no Bridge.

Early in the Morning of the 5th, the Army marched in Two Columns to Ronchi and Murazzo. The Enemy, surprised, made no Resistance, and Two Hundred Prisoners were taken without any Loss. It appears that the French Army was



completely defeated, and that this Division was left there without Orders. The Austrians have made in the Two Days above Three Thousand Prisoners. The Army being extremely fatigued remained at Ronchi; but this Morning, General Melas having determined to follow up his Success with the greatest Vigour, the Army marched in Two Columns, one upon the intrenched Camp of the Madona del Almo, and the other upon Casaglia; the Enemy retreated everywhere upon our Approach; it is reported that the French are retiring over the Mountains.

It is impossible to do Justice to the Valor and Perseverance of the Austrian Army. The Operations of the Army prior and subsequent to this Affair, when considered in a Military Point of View, entitle the Commander in Chief to the Admiration of the whole World.

Accounts were received Yesterday from General Kray, that he had attacked the Enemy near Alexandria, had obliged them to retire to Pozzolo Formigoio, with the Loss of One Thousand Prisoners.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

# BULLETIN

No. XLIV.

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*Vienna, November 23, 1799.*

**T**HE General of Artillery, Kray, has sent the following Account of his Operations, dated Bozolo Formigaro, November 8.

On the 31st of October, Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Haddick, with the Reinforcements received by him from General Kray, consisting of Five Battalions and Two Squadrons, arrived at Aleffandria, where he encamped his Troops, who were so much fatigued from their long Marches, that General Kray was not able to cross the Bormida on the 1st of November, nevertheless, he went on a reconnoitring Party up the Bormida as far as Strevi.

Meanwhile the Bormida swelled so much that the only Bridge across that River was destroyed, and the General was obliged to defer the Attack which he had intended to make on the 2d of November. However, not to be idle, he detached a few Battalions of Infantry, and Two Squadrons of the 6th Hussars, under Major Fulda, to Cassine, with Orders to attack Acqui on the 3d of November. This Attack succeeded so well, that Acqui was taken with scarcely any Loss on our Side. The Enemy lost at least Six Hundred Men, besides Three Hundred and Nine Prisoners. The Bridge across the Bormida having mean while been repaired, General Kray crossed that River on the 3d in the

Evening,

Evening, and early on the 4th in the Morning attacked the Enemy, who occupied Two Positions, the one at Bosco, the other at Rivalta, having in each Four Thousand Men, besides a Corps of Reserve which consisted of Four Thousand more. The Enemy quitted these Positions, and the Troops which were at Bosco proceeded to Basaluzo, and those at Rivalta to Bozolo Formigaro and Bitola on the Scrivia; this induced General Kray to take a Position along the Strada Levata, his Advanced Posts extending on the Left of the Scrivia as far as Bettola di Villa, and almost close to the Three Villages occupied by the Enemy, viz. Bozolo Formigaro, Gazzo, and Frassonara.

On the 5th of November, General Kray again advanced in Three Columns, when the Enemy evacuated the above-mentioned Three Villages; but, on Account of the Rain and Fog which continued during the whole Day, the General was prevented from reconnoitring the new Position of the Enemy. He learned, however, that he was concentrating his whole Force near Novi, and occupied Cassano di Spinola. On the 6th, early in the Morning, the General reconnoitred the Enemy, and discovered that he was posted with a Force amounting to about Seven Battalions, on the Ridge of Mountains near Novi, and that he had also a considerable Force in that Place.

The General at different Times divided his Troops into Three Columns, and advanced against the Enemy's Position, which he attacked with the greater Part of his Artillery, and thus penetrated to within a small Distance of Novi, and almost to the Foot of the Mountain. The brave Troops forming the Right Wing having climbed the Mountain, and those of the Enemy giving way, he resolved upon a general Attack. This Attack was also made in Three Columns, and commenced about Noon.

Noon. The Column to the Right ascended the Heights immediately, and placed themselves in the Position abandoned by the Enemy, and thus greatly facilitated the advancing of the other Columns, who repulsed the Enemy, notwithstanding the most violent Fire of Musketry.

The Right Column pursued the Enemy along Three Valleys, gaining upon his Flank and Rear, and the Left Column advanced as far as Mount Mesna; but the Middle Column not advancing in the same Proportion, and it being almost dark, General Kray recalled the Two Flank Columns, confining his Operations to the Expulsion of the Enemy from Three of his Positions. Our Loss consisted in about Sixty-nine killed, Three Hundred and Eighty-six wounded, Two Hundred and Thirty-nine taken Prisoners, and a few missing; that of the Enemy must be far more considerable.

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*Vienna, November 23, 1799.*

ACCORDING to Accounts received from Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Frohlich, dated Varrano, before Ancona, November 4, nothing of Consequence happened from the 29th of October to the 1st of November, except the taking of a rich Vessel from the Levant, laden with Silk, Cotton, and Fruit.

On the 31st of October, the new Parallel and Four Batteries were finished; and on the 1st of November they were furnished with Ammunition and Artillery,

On the 2d, at Six o'Clock in the Morning, a Fire was opened from Thirty Pieces of Artillery, besides that from the Russian Batteries of Porte Nuova; the Infantry, at the same Time, drove the Enemy's Piquets into the Fortress, and made some Prisoners. The French, who, probably, expected a



grand Attack, and, perhaps, a Storm, did not answer the Fire of our Artillery before Daylight, when it commenced from all the Three Forts, and from the whole Front of the principal Rampart, between the Convent of the Capuchins and the old Fortrefs, and forced our Infantry, who had advanced with astonishing Intrepidity close under the Walls of the Citadel, to retreat into the Centre of Montemariano, and into the neighbouring Parallel. At the same Time, the Enemy under Cover of their Forts, made Two successive Sorties and desperate Attacks, by a Number of intoxicated Desperadoes, by which they wished to make it appear that they intended to defend the Fortrefs to the last Extremity.

Our Loss, on the 4th instant, amounted to Thirty-three killed, Five Officers and One Hundred and Forty-seven Men wounded, and Nine missing or taken Prisoners. That of the Enemy amounted to Fifty killed and Two Hundred wounded, among whom were Seven Officers. Among our wounded is Lieutenant-Colonel Ivechich, whose Leg was amputated the same Day.

Last Night at Ten o'Clock, Captain Martoniz, of the Engineers, arrived here as Courier from Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Frohlich, and brings the pleasing Intelligence, that after the Fortrefs of Ancona had been bombarded during the Whole of the 10th, and the Fire being vigorously answered by the Enemy, the General of Division, Mounier, commenced Negotiations on the Evening of the same Day, which were continued to the 13th; on the Afternoon of which Day a Capitulation was agreed upon between Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Frohlich, and the Commandant, in consequence of which the Fortrefs of Ancona was surrendered to the Imperial Troops.

The Garrison, besides the Commandant, consisting of Six Generals of Brigade, Twenty-three Staff Officers,

ficers, Two Hundred and Two Commissioned Officers, and Two Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-nine Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, surrendered as Prisoners of War; but in consideration of their brave Defence, they are permitted to return to France, on promising not to serve against His Majesty's Troops and those of his Allies, till they are duly exchanged.

The Imperialists found there Five Hundred and Eighty-five Metal and Iron Guns of Naval and Land Artillery, Thirty-two Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety-four Pounds of Powder, a considerable Quantity of other Ammunition, Four Thousand Four Hundred small Arms; in the Harbour, a Ship of War of Seventy-four Guns, Two of Sixty-four, a Gun-Boat of Four, One of One, a Pink of Two, a Galley of Twelve, and a Privateer of Four, besides considerable Quantities of Naval Stores.

Our Loss during the whole Siege amounts to Thirty-five killed, Five Officers and One Hundred and Seventy-one Privates wounded, and Twelve missing and taken Prisoners.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE of DECEMBER 14<sup>th</sup>,  
1799.

No. XLV.

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*Downing-Street, December 13, 1799.*

**A** DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has this Day been received from the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head-Quarters, Morozzo,  
November 14, 1799.*

MY LORD,

**I**T gives me great Satisfaction to be able to state to your Lordship, that it is the Determination of the Commander in Chief to undertake immediately the Siege of Coni, and push it on with all possible Vigor. This Resolution has been adopted in consequence of the Events which have taken place since the Battle of the 4<sup>th</sup>, and which prove the Defeat of the Enemy on that Day to have been most complete. The Prisoners taken on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> amount to Four Thousand Three Hundred, which Number is much greater than was at first supposed.

supposed. The Austrians lost Two Thousand in Killed and Wounded. On the 11th the Division of General Ott attacked that Part of the Enemy which remained at Borgo Saint Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robillante. On the same Day Major-General Somasiva pursued the French in the Valley of the Stura as far as Demonte, of which he took Possession, and made One Hundred Prisoners. Major-General Gottershiem also obliged the French to evacuate the Villages of La Chiufa, Boves, and Poveragna. General Championet had assembled his whole Force at Mondovi, and upon the Mountains behind the River Ellero, as far as Monasterlo. As long as he occupied this Position, it was impossible to undertake the Siege of Coni. General Melas therefore gave Orders that a general Attack should be made on the 13th. A Letter from Championet to Saint Cyr had been intercepted, which shewed that the latter was not able to pursue the Advantage which he had gained over General Kray in the last Action which I had the Honor of stating to your Lordship. For this Reason the Division of General Metrowski, which had marched as far as Cherasco for the Purpose of reinforcing General Kray, was ordered to return to the Camp of the Trinita on the 12th, and to form the Left of the Attack on the Town of Mondovi. The Remainder of the Army marched in Two Columns. The one, by La Chiufa, upon Monasterlo; the other, by Villa Nova, upon the Centre of the Enemy's Line. From the Difficulties of the Roads the Attacks were not made till very late, and the Enemy, without making much Resistance, abandoned all his Positions. The People of Mondovi opened the Gates of the Lower Town to the Austrians. The French Army retired to Vico, and evacuated the Citadel of Mondovi in the Night.

General



General Championet is retreating towards Ormia, and Major-General Bellegarde is sent with a considerable Corps in his Pursuit. The Austrian Army marches this Day to Beinette, and will To-morrow take up the necessary Positions to cover the Siege. I never yet have seen Inveteracy and Detestation of the French so general, and carried to such Lengths as it is here: the whole People are armed; and, headed by a Priest, perform the most wonderful Exploits. In the Beginning of the Campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and in the Action of Yesterday, a Body of Fifteen Thousand prevented a very strong Column of the Enemy from marching by a particular Road; the Country, being mountainous, is peculiarly favourable to their irregular Mode of fighting. The Siege will begin in the Course of Ten Days.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

W. BENTINCK.

# BULLETIN

FROM THE

LONDON GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 18,

1800.

No. XLVI.

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*Downing-Street, January 31, 1800.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

*Head-Quarters, Borgo St. Dalmazzo,*

MY LORD, *December 4, 1799.*

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction that I announce to your Lordship the Surrender of Coni. The Batteries opened on the 2d in the Morning, and early on the 3d the Commandant desired to capitulate. The Garrison, consisting of Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-four Men, exclusive of Eight Hundred Wounded, whom the French had not Time to remove before the Investment of the Place, marched out this Morning Prisoners of War. The Loss of the Austrians does not exceed Fifty

Men in killed and wounded. The very short Defence that has been made of this very strong, and most important Fortrefs, is to be attributed to the Want both of Provisions and of Ammunition. This Event may be considered the more fortunate, from Information having been received that General Championet has been assembling the whole French Army in la Rivière de Gènes near Ormea, which was to have been assisted in its March by a Reinforcement of Fifteen Thousand Men that is marching from Savoy, and is probably a Detachment from the Army of Switzerland. So much Snow has fallen, that the Roads in the Mountains are no longer practicable; and it will not be possible for the Corps coming from Savoy to form a Junction with Championet. The Severity of the Weather has obliged the Enemy to abandon the Col de Scade, where they left Four Pieces of Cannon, which they could not drag through the Snow.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. BENTINCK.

*The Right Honorable Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION *agreed upon between General Clement, commanding the Troops in Coni, and His Highness Prince Lichtenstein, Lieutenant-General commanding the Imperial Army making the Siege.*

Art. I. The Firing on both Sides, as well as the Works, shall cease from this Day.

Answer.—Granted; but the Firing shall recommence from the Moment that the Capitulation may be either refused or delayed by the Commandant of the Place.

Art. II. The Town will surrender in Twenty-five Days if not previously relieved.

Answer.

Answer.—The French Garrison shall march out of Coni To morrow the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1799, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, by the Gate of Turin, Drums beating, Colours flying, Matches lighted, with Two Pieces of Cannon at the Head of the Column. The Troops shall lay down their Arms upon the Glacis, shall be Prisoners of War, and shall be conducted into the Hereditary Dominions of His Majesty the Emperor and King, by Military Marches, where they shall remain till exchanged. The Officers shall keep their Swords.

Art. III. In case of Surrender the Garrison will march out with the Honors of War, upon Condition of not serving till exchanged, will keep their Arms, Two Pieces of Cannon, Two Ammunition Waggon, and Four covered Carriages.

Answer.—Decided by Article II. Every Individual shall preserve his Property. The covered Carriages are refused.

Art. IV. The Garrison will be escorted by a superior Force to the first French Post, in order that it may be secured from every disagreeable Event. (The extreme Inveteracy of the Country People to the French is here alluded to.)

Answer.—This Security is granted for the March of the Troops into the Hereditary States, and for their Return into France when exchanged.

Art. V. All Property of Individuals shall be scrupulously respected.

Answer.—Granted for the Property of Individuals.

Art. VI. In case the Town shall be relieved, the Hostages on both Sides shall be given up; and Hostilities shall not begin till after Twenty-four Hours Notice.

Answer.—Decided by Article II.

Art.



Art. VII. Immediately after the Signature of the present Treaty, the Mills shall be again permitted to work.—Granted.

Art. VIII. The Sick who shall remain in the Town shall be attended by French Surgeons and Physicians till after their Cure. For this Purpose they shall be supplied with every pecuniary Assistance; and after their Cure they shall be escorted by an Austrian Detachment to the first French Post.

Answer.—Granted; and the Sick, after their Cure, shall share the same Fate as the Garison.

Art. IX. Those Individuals who have shewn their Attachment to the Principles of the French Revolution shall not be ill treated, either in their Persons or their Property; and it shall be permitted to them to sell their Effects, and to retire wherever they please.

Answer.—This has nothing to do with Military Concerns.

Art. X. This Treaty shall be sent to the Commander in Chief by an Officer of the Staff.

Answer.—Granted for the Day after the Evacuation of the Town.

### ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Art. I. After the Signature of this Capitulation, the Gate of Nice shall be given up to an Austrian Battalion, who shall have a Guard separated from the French Guard by an open Barrier, which the Town must take to establish immediately.

Art. II. Hostages shall be immediately exchanged, consisting of a Field Officer and a Captain on each Side.

Art. III. The Officers of the Engineers and of the Artillery, as well as the Commissaries, shall  
make

make out an Account of all Articles belonging to their separate Departments.

Signed, Coni, December 3, 1799.

JEAN PRINCE DE LICHTENSTEIN, Lieutenant-General et Commandant de l'Armée du Siege.

CLEMENT, General de Brigade.

LAVO, Chef de l'Etat-Major.

PRUDHOMMES, le Chef de Battalion du Genie.

*Downing-Street, January 20, 1800.*

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received from William Wickham, Esq; by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD, *Augshurg, December 13, 1799.*

I AM sorry to have to inform your Lordship of the Death of the Advoyer Steiguer, which happened on the 3d instant after a lingering Illness. He was interred on the 7th instant with all possible Honors, in the Protestant Burying-Ground of this City.

The Swiss Regiment of Rovérea, and (by Direction of Field Marshal Italisky,) Three Russian Regiments, together with the British and Russian Ministers to the Swiss Cantons, several Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Staff Officers, and a Deputation from this City, attended the Corpse to the Grave.

I passed an Hour with him at his own Desire, Three Days before his Death, when he was perfectly sensible; and I had the Satisfaction of hearing him, after recommending his Country, under God, to His Majesty's special Protection, pray most  
1799. E E earnestly

earnestly and devoutly for the Blessings of God on His Majesty, and on his Subjects. He is an irreparable Loss to Switzerland.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

*Right Honorable Lord Grenville,*

*&c. &c. &c.*

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